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SUBMITTED BY

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MAJORITY LEADER
U.S. SENATE

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FOREWORD

> Most societies have had a vision of a golden age, and most have located it in the distant past. Americans have always located it in the future.—Columnist George F. Will

Collective hope, derived from individual pursuit, constitutes the foundation of our political institutions and processes. It is to this vision, which we commit ourselves.

As Emily Dickinson wrote—

> Each Life Converges to some Centre—
> Expressed—or still—
> Exists in every Human Nature
> A Goal—
>
> Embodied scarcely to itself—it may be—
> Too fair
> For Credibility's presumption
> To mar—
>
> Adored with caution—as a Brittle Heaven—
> To reach
> Were hopeless, as the Rainbow's Raiment
> To touch—
>
> Yet persevered toward—sure—for the Distance—
> How high—
> Unto the Saints' slow diligence—
> The Sky—
>
> Ungained—it may be—by a Life's low Venture—
> But then—
> Eternity enable the endeavoring
> Again.

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INTROUDCTION BY SENATOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

No less a constitutional expert than James Madison called the United States Senate "the great anchor of Government." History may well record that the Senate served as an anchor for our ship of state during the second session of the 97th Congress. It cannot be denied that our nation is beset by unpredictable winds and rough waters—the economic, social, and political crosscurrents of this given place in history. It is equally true that the Senate has striven to exert a steadying influence in these uncertain waters.

Being an anchor, I hasten to say, is by nature a stressful and difficult job. Like the winds and the waves in a storm, political interests are straining to sweep us away in their chosen direction—oftentimes in many directions at once. Those who believe that the ship of state must move swiftly on its way are dismayed at the seeming lack of motion. At the same time those who yearn for calmer waters are dismayed by the commotion: an anchor may foreclose an ill-charted course but it does not prevent the ship from buffeting.

Madison's almost poetic metaphor for the Senate can perhaps be carried too far; but the central point ought to be clear. We live in troubled times; a final judgment on our stewardship would be premature. For those of us who wear the mantle of politicians, these are by no means favorable times. At one and the same moment, our nation is faced with a host of problems for which easy or straightforward answers are not available. We confront, all at once, faltering productivity, high interest rates, a heavy burden of public and private debt, challenges in competing for world markets; the passing of the age of cheap energy; rising costs of government; potential decay in the nation's infrastructure; distressingly high levels of unemployment; the threat of inflation; and concern about the status of public and private morality and traditional American values.

The Senate has traditionally been considered the institution the Nation could look to for maintaining an historical perspective—surely a needed viewpoint in public policy after recent years of social and economic upheaval. Yet, only nine current Senators were members of this body before 1960. We constitute a Senate that reflects the changes in a Nation that has undergone dramatic and sometimes traumatic changes.

Theodore H. White has observed "Many of our problems flow out of American goodwill, trying to do everything for everybody. The 1960's and 1970's were a period of goodwill gone awry."

White has further noted that the past two decades of goodwill resulted in high promises to everybody, "promises to save the cities, promises to take care of the sick, the old, the universities. By 1980 we had promised ourselves almost to the point of national bankruptcy." We are a nation facing the reality that we are living beyond our means. It has been calculated that between the mid-sixties and early eighties the gap between the nation's assets and liabilities grew almost tenfold—from 366 billion to 3 trillion dollars. This is a dangerous erosion of the capital America needs to maintain economic growth.

This awesome growth in debt reflects a Nation continuing to make demands on a government and economy that probably could not be met in the best of times. Daniel Yankelovich has reviewed survey data of the past three decades to document public response to economic conditions. He found that "in the past ten years, a significant shift in American attitudes has taken place—from an optimistic faith in an open ended future to a fear of economic instability. We now find a nation hovering between an older postwar faith on expanding horizons and a newer sense of lowered expectations apprehension about the future, mistrust of institutions and a growing sense of limits."

Such hovering between choices was reflected in our most recent elections. Political pundits have devined no clear direction from the electorate, a sense of ambivalence, an unwilligness to make the hard choices ahead.

Yet, to say that we have hard choices ahead presupposes that we have the freedom to choose. However, another trauma that we have to face as a Nation is that we do not have complete control of our own destiny. The demands of Americans on their government and economy may well be overwhelmed by the demands of the Third World for a new economic order. Inflation and high unemployment are global problems. Choices to be made by the United States may well be made by other nations for us. Decisions of OPEC, the Japanese auto industry and the Soviet military massively complicate the problems of the United States and severely limit the solutions to be offered. Decisions designed to address problems from shining sea to shining sea may well have to extend to the Indian Ocean.

Perhaps reflecting the public's dismay at these accumulating problems, the 97th Congress was an instance of divided government—a situation that will continue in the 98th Congress. Having the Congress controlled by different parties—in this case Republicans in the Senate, Democrats in the House of Representatives—is a rarity in our modern political history. Only twice before in this century have their been divided Congresses: the 62nd Congress (1911-1913) and the 72nd Congress (1931-1933). In the first case, President William Howard Taft confronted a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, and in the second President Herbert Hoover had to cope with the same configuration. Now President Reagan finds himself in a similar situation. Perhaps it is only coincidental, but in all three cases it has been the Senate and the White House that have been in Republican hands.

Divided partisan control accentuates the tensions that the constitution builds into the relationships of the two chambers. As is well known, the Framers deliberately established "dissimilar modes" of constituting the House and Senate to "permanently nourish different propensities and inclinations." The constitutional disparities are reflected in inter-chamber differences in size, terms of office, constituencies, and constitutional duties. Even though constitutional arrangements have changed dramatically over the years since 1789, one can rest assured that those "different propensities and inclinations" are vividly discernible on Capitol Hill.

Nor is the Senate an easy body to characterize. "It is very difficult to form a just estimate of the Senate of the United States," Woodrow Wilson—perhaps the most astute student of the Congress—remarked in his 1907 Blumenthal Lectures at Columbia University. "No body has been more discussed; no body has been more misunderstood and traduced." Wilson went on to describe the variety and unpredictability of the Senate in the following terms:

> It is impossible to sum up the Senate in any single phrase or summary description. For the Senate is as various as the country it represents. It represents the country, not the people: the country in its many diverse sections, not the population of the country, which tends to become uniform where it is concentrated.

This diversity of opinion and debate is at once a source of strength and an object of puzzlement or disparagement on the part of critics. Even to those who serve in this body, it is cause for wonderment and frustration. The late Everett McKinley Dirksen, my father-in-law, often lamented the yoke of leadership in such an individualistic institution:

> There are one hundred diverse personalities in the U.S. Senate. O Great God, what an amazing and dissonant one hundred personalities they are. What an amazing thing it is to harmonize them. What a job it is.

The truth of those sentiments has fully come home to me in the past two years. The Senate's free and relatively unfettered debate has, for good or ill, been remarked upon throughout history, and is a pertinent issue even today.

Laying aside the question of efficiency or effectiveness of the Senate's floor procedures—a matter that is now being given systematic study and that will presumably engage our attention in the 98th Congress—there is no doubt that this body is fulfilling its historic role of providing a forum for the most pressing issues of public concern. Woodrow Wilson was only one of many observers who admired the Senate for

> . . . those habits of free and open debate which clear its mind, and to some extent the mind of the public, with regard to the Nation's business, doing much towards making legislation definite and consistent, and against those great additions to its efficiency which spring from its observation of "slow and steady forms" of procedure, from the immediate election which gives it independence, and from its having a national and August cause for existing.

Speaking as a leader concerned about the orderly processing of floor business, I must confess moments of frustration with my colleagues' "habits of free and open debate." Nonetheless, it must be conceded that the Senate remains true to its traditional purpose as the place where full and careful consideration is given to the most momentous and complex problems.

Weighty as issues were in the middle of the last century when the Senate led the Nation in debating such issues as slavery, tariffs, and westward expansion, they were relatively few in number and occurred over a period of years or even decades. As President John F. Kennedy was fond of remarking, the Clays, Calhouns, and Websters of the nineteenth century had the luxury of devoting a whole generation or more to debating and refining the few great controversies at hand. In most cases, moreover, the battle lines were clearly drawn between the political parties and factions.

Our present predicament could not be more different. The issues we confront are almost too numerous to count. Moreover, they defy simple categorization. Viewpoints of Senators—or, for that matter, of the public—are not easily described or predictable. Our partisan loyalties or philosophies of government fail to reach into the nooks of such issues. The issues are cross-cutting and interrelated. And, as was noted before, they do not admit of simple solutions.

In the 97th Congress, the Senate has aired many of these issues in all their detail and complexity. In more than a few cases, this chamber provided virtually the only forum for full and free discussion of such issues. Given the political divisions in the country at large, it would be unreasonable to expect that quicker or tidy legislative solutions would emerge in each and every case, even in a majority of cases. However, the public discourse has been significantly advanced by what we have done here in this chamber.

Another role played by this Senate is that of serving as an advisor, and at times a counterweight, to the Executive branch. Woodrow Wilson went so far as to observe that in legislative-executive relationships, the Senate was "no longer a legislative chamber, but . . . a consultative executive council." The constitutional underpinnings of the Senate's unique role are of course its unique duties to advise and consent to presidential appointments and treaties. Our duties toward the Executive are underscored by the fact that the President and the Senate majority are of the same political persuasion. Thus the majority leadership of this body has a special obligation to see to it that the President's initiatives are accorded full and fair hearing on Capitol Hill. By the same token, we have a special duty to advise the President and his counsellors concerning parliamentary strategies and tactics.

The obligations which the President's partisans on Capitol Hill carry as his allies and colleagues are complicated by the fact that we are, after all, located at opposite ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. President Kennedy once remarked how different things looked from the White House vantage point than they had appeared to him in the Senate. We of the majority are loyal to the President's party and we share his goals; but we serve different constituencies and have different constitutional responsibilities. Neither the Constitution nor historical precedents offer simple formulas for working out these different roles.

This second session has made its mark with several important legislative accomplishments. The first budget resolution for fiscal year 1983 directed certain House and Senate committees to recommend changes in law to bring spending and revenue levels into conformity with targets established in the resolution.

To further fulfill the requirements of the first budget resolution, the Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee reported and Congress passed the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, that raised revenues by $98.3 billion and lowered spending by $16.8 billion for the same 3-year period. It also authorized $4.8 billion for airport development projects.

Additionally, Public Law 97-253, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982, called for legislative changes to effect budget savings consistent with the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 1983. For example, prevailing high interest rates, coupled with weak farm income for the third year in a row, led the Senate to authorize a 20 percent set-aside for wheat and rice acreage. The law also revised the dairy price support system.

S. J. Res. 58, which prohibits the adoption of any budget in which outlays exceed total receipts, unless approved by a three-fifths vote of each House of Congress, passed the Senate on August 8, 1982.

To focus on the critical and unacceptable situation of unemployment, an important new law was passed to create job training. S. 2036 authorized "such sums as necessary" for training programs operated by states in combination with local area governments and Private Industry Councils. This new employment training program will replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies appropriation bill, Public Law 97-272, made special legislative note of our elderly and handicapped by appropriating $453 million for Section 202 housing for these individuals, as well as $4 million for congregate services, and $1.350 billion for operating subsidies for public housing.

The Voting Rights Act was extended for fifteen years; despite significant progress, continued attempts to deny or abridge voting rights on account of race, color, or language-minority status justified continuation of Federal supervision of the electoral process of covered jurisdictions. A new section 203 required provision of bilingual registration.

Regulatory reform was a major issue this Congress, in response to general public concern, and S. 1080 would make substantial changes in the basic notice and comment procedures required for informal rulemaking and would establish statutory requirements for regulatory analysis. This followed the President's fervent wishes to reduce the size and scope of the Federal Government; the bill passed the Senate in March.

To maintain a strong and secure defense, the Congress passed the Department of Defense Authorization Act, which provided $253.6 billion in budget authority and $214 billion in outlays. The decisions were difficult in view of the economy and the budget deficits, but it was the strong sense of the Senate to provide substantial increases for defensive efforts.

Concern among the public and in Congress about the size of the nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. as well as the future strategic arms control led to the introduction of S. J. Res. 212, which commended President Reagan's START proposal and states that a new arms control agreement should "sharply reduce" the number of missiles and warheads. It was reported in July.

This Congress also confronted immigration law and policy, which the Senate felt was in dire need of reform. S. 2222, passed by the Senate, addressed the following issues: control of illegal immigration, and reform of legal immigration, legalization, and as sense of the Congress that English and no other tongue is this country's official language. There are also stringent penalties for violating the prohibition against employing unauthorized aliens.

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works has been working on revising the Clean Air Act, which expired at the end of 1981. They have proposed several salient amendments, including those dealing with hazardous pollutants, interstate pollution control, and acid precipitation prevention.

Because of high interest rates and the sluggishness of our economy, savings and loan institutions were particularly hard hit. Legislation entitled "The Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982" includes provisions to restructure and broaden the powers of depository institutions in an attempt to lessen the sensitivity of thrift institutions, and increases the flexibility of the federal regulatory agencies to respond to troubled depository institutions (Public Law 97-320).

Operating in an environment of divided government, the Senate can exert leadership in mediating, between the White House and the other body, to fashion legislative solutions that would otherwise be impossible. That has certainly occurred in 1982. In several critical instances, legislative accomplishments would simply not have been possible without leadership emanating from this body, and especially from its committees and their chairmen. These achievements rank high in any assessment of the Senate's workload in the 97th Congress, as they unquestionably will when the history of this era is written.

SENATE COMMITTEES: A BRIEF HISTORY

The width and breadth and sheer volume of committee activities listed in the Senate's yearly reports should cause us to pause and consider how the committee system has evolved after nearly two hundred years of existence. For today, the business of the Senate remains largely the business of its committees, for countless hours of preparation and debate take place there before a bill ever reaches the floor, and those bills that the Senate votes upon are only a small percentage of the proposed legislation the committees must sift through

In its earliest days the Senate was intended to be a small advisory body to the chief executive, and its twenty-six members operated for the most part as a committee of the whole to consider nominations, treaties, and legislation. When necessary, the Senate created ad hoc special committees to consider particular legislation before the members as a whole were prepared to debate it. The first two such committees were appointed on April 7, 1789, the day after the Senate established its first quorum and got down to business. These committees were assigned to draft legislation for organizing the federal judiciary and to prepare a system of Senate rules. Thereafter committees were appointed to meet the needs of specific legislative issues, and were disbanded upon presenting their report to the Senate. In a few cases standing committees were appointed to handle housekeeping operations. On July 31, 1789, for example, the Senate appointed one of its members to a joint standing committee "to examine and present to the President of the United States the enrolled bills, that may pass the Senate and the House of Representatives from time to time."

This system of ad hoc committees continued for twenty-seven years, offering the new national legislature much flexibility in meeting situations as they arose. However, the system hindered members from developing expertise through consistent handling of similar types of legislation. The system of electing members to each committee, with the highest vote-getter serving as chairman, occasionally permitted minority party members to chair influential committees. Finally, the ad hoc committees fostered an unequal distribution of the workload, with some senators serving on many committees during a session, and others serving on none.

On December 10, 1816, the Senate adopted its first system of standing committees. The eleven committees created that day included Foreign Relations, Finance, Commerce and Manufactures, Military Affairs, the Militia, Naval Affairs, Public Lands, Claims, Judiciary, Post Office and Post Roads, and Pensions. Legislative jurisdiction was thus established on a regular basis. When the president's annual state of the union message was received that same day, its various proposals were divided and distributed to the appropriate standing committees for consideration. Five select committees were also appointed to deal with those issues that fell without the stated domain of the new standing committees.

With the standing committees came the need for a systematic way of assigning senators to committee. Previously, the Senate voted as a whole on committee membership, and personal preference often overrode party loyalty. A variety of alternatives were proposed, and during the 1830s the vice president was permitted to assign members to committee. With the emergence of a strong two-party system, however, this arrangement no longer proved practical, and in 1845 the Senate adopted the system which still prevails today—appointment of members through party conference prior to adoption by the Senate as a whole.

The power of the party conference or caucus over committee assignments helped strengthen party loyalty in the late nineteenth century. Once members gained appointment, however, advancement on the committee was determined almost exclusively by seniority. Rarely did the conference remove a member unwillingly. The two most celebrated exceptions were the sacking of Senator Stephen Douglas as chairman of the Committee on Territories in 1859 and the removal of Senator Charles Sumner as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1871, both after the senators broke with their party's positions. In a few other instances senators were passed over for chairmanships, generally on the grounds of ill-health, but for the most part the seniority system prevailed.

Over the years the Senate created other standing committees as the need for sustained attention to specialized legislation became apparent. In 1825 the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was established. The Committee on Appropriations was set up in 1867, splitting off the appropriations process from the Finance Committee which had previously handled such matters. Banking and Currency was created in 1865 to deal with the national monetary problems that emerged from the Civil War. In 1870 the Education and Labor committee was created. Thoughout the nineteenth century new committees appeared on a regular basis, until at times more than a hundred committees might be in existence. Many of these committees rarely met, however, and they remained alive only to provide their chairman with a room in the Capitol and a clerk. The completion of the first Senate office building in 1909, providing personal office space for every senator, and the adoption of new rules permitting a small personal office staff, reduced the need for many of the more narrowly-defined committees (including those bearing the names Canadian Relations, Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, Industrial Expositions, and Revolutionary Claims—this still in 1900!).

In the years after the Civil War, the Senate emerged as the most influential body in the Federal Government, and extensive power resided in its various standing committees. By all accounts the two money committees, Finance and Appropriations, with their role in tariff and tax legislation and the Federal budget, were the most influential of the committees. Traditionally their chairmen were powerful senators who served as de facto floor leaders in the chamber, in the days before the election of formal party leadership.

During the twentieth century, as the work of the Senate has grown increasingly technical and complex, the committee structure has adjusted to support it. Permanent committee staffs were expanded and a network of subcommittees developed. Reforms eased the seniority structure to permit junior members the opportunity to chair subcommittees. In both 1946 and 1977 major reshuffling of the committees took place, to reduce their number and concentrate and consolidate their efforts. Today the committee system still operates under the provisions of the 1977 reorganization. From a high of 205 Senate committees and subcommittees during the 94th Congress, requiring an average workload of 17 committees per senator, by the 97th Congress the number had been reduced to 136, and the workload to 10.6 per member.

The work of the Senate in the 97th Congress was conducted by 15 standing committees (with 94 subcommittees), 5 select and special committees (with 12 subcommittees), and 4 joint committees (with 6 subcommittees). Committee chairmanships are equitably distributed, with every member of the Republican majority, save the Majority Leader, chairing at least one committee or subcommittee. The average being 2.3 committees chaired by each member of the majority.

The result of this steady evolution has been a system of committees that permits the one hundred members of the Senate to deal annually with an amazing array of issues, bills, resolutions, petitions, nominations, and treaties, oversight of the executive branch and the independent commissions, and special investigations whenever necessary. What follows is an accounting of their many accomplishments during the second session of the 97th Congress.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Agriculture and its related enterprises comprise the largest single part of the American economy, accounting for the employment of nearly 23 million of our people. Consequently, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry extends into virtually every area of the Nation's economy. Further, American farmers export almost half of everything they produce, and the agricultural sector of the economy accounts for the largest amount of U.S. export trade. This means that farmers have a tremendous interest in all matters relating to the foreign relations of the United States.

The Committee, guided by its distinguished Chairman, Senator Jesse Helms, has developed agricultural programs that significantly affect the Nation and the world. Congress has an important role to play as partner with the farm community. The objective of that role is to help the farmer do what he cannot do on his own—promote basic research, seek out new markets, counter any unfair trade practices of our trading partners, provide a measure of protection from unpredictable weather and natural disasters, and create the proper environment so that the forces of supply and demand can send farmers the correct economic signals they need to plan effectively their marketing and planning strategies.

Recognizing that exports are also crucial to the long-range profitability of the American farmer, Chairman Helms has set the expansion of U.S. agricultural exports—probably the most promising method for increasing farm income and profits—as one of the Committee's highest priorities.

During the second session of the 97th Congress, the Committee conducted 5 confirmation hearings on Presidential appointments and reported favorably on every nomination. Each nomination was subsequently approved by the Senate. The Committee received and reviewed 25 reports on various Department of Agriculture functions; 76 bills and amendments were referred to the Committee and its eight subcommittees, and 12 reports on legislation were filed. The Committee conducted 42 days of hearings relating to farm legislation and executive branch appointments.

The Committee gained one Republican member in 1982 when Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah was appointed to the Committee. Senator Hatch is a co-sponsor of the Food Safety Amendments of 1981, which would revise the laws relating to food safety, including laws within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

The Committee's work during the second session of the 97th Congress was largely centered around three major pieces of legislation: the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982, the Futures Trading Act of 1982, and the No Net Cost Tobacco Program Act of 1982. Legislation to specifically authorize a payment-in-kind land conservation program was also reported just before the end of the session but could not be acted upon before the close of the session.

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1982

One of the stellar accomplishments of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry during the second session of the 97th Congress was the action on Public Law 97-253, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982, in which the Committee exceeded the mandated funding reductions.

Through a combination of spending reductions in the food stamp and dairy price support programs and an agricultural export promotion proposal, the Committee met the spending reductions required by the first concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1983 and achieved a surplus savings of $312 million in fiscal year 1983, $327 million in fiscal year 1984, and $311 million in fiscal year 1985.

Highlights of the bill are as follows:

Wheat and feed grains: An acreage reduction program for the 1983 wheat crop was mandated. Under this program, growers who agree to put 20 percent of their base acreage into conservation use will receive acreage diversion payments on 5 percent of the base. For example, a farmer with a 100-acre wheat planting base would retire 20 acres and would get diversion payments on 5 of the retired acres. Growers participating in the program are eligible for Federal price support benefits, including price support loans and "target price" income protection. In addition, the wheat price support loan rate was raised from $3.55 per bushel to $3.65 per bushel for the 1983 crop.

Similar provisions were enacted for corn and other feed grains. Under these programs, producers could elect to put 15 percent of their base acreage into conservation uses and receive diversion payments on 5 percent of their base. The corn support loan rate was also raised from $2.55 a bushel to $2.65 a bushel for the 1983 crop.

Also, in order to provide cash flow assistance to farmers, the bill provided that farmers participating in the voluntary acreage reduction programs would be provided with an advance portion of anticipated deficiency payments on the 1982 and 1983 crops.

Dairy: The Committee made further changes in the dairy price support program in an attempt to reduce the large expenditures under that program. Although adjustments intended to bring dairy production more in line with demand were made in the dairy price support program in the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, Federal outlays and dairy product purchases continued to increase through fiscal year 1982.

After considering a number of proposals to "solve" the problems under the dairy price support program, the Committee chose to maintain the support price at fiscal 1982 levels through 1985. Senator Rudy Boschwitz and Senator Paula Hawkins took leading roles in the Committee's deliberations on this subject.

The House—Senate conference committee, confronted with two substantially different alternatives on the dairy program, struck a compromise that combined parts of each alternative. In final form, the price support level for manufacturing-grade milk, which is used for making cheese, butter, and similar dairy products, was continued at the level of $13.10 per hundred pounds for the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years. For fiscal 1985, the support price will be set at the percentage of parity which $13.10 represented on October 1, 1983.

Further, to encourage the reduction of the dairy surplus and to offset part of the cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation of the dairy price support program, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to impose a deduction of 50 cents per hundred pounds from the proceeds of all milk sold by farmers to be effective as early as October 1, 1982, if projected annual Government surplus purchases for the fiscal year are above 5 billion pounds milk equivalent. This deduction could later be followed by an additional 50-cent assessment, beginning after April 1, 1983, if projected Government surplus purchases are above 7.5 billion pounds. If this second assessment is levied, however, the Secretary must also provide a system under which individual farmers can get refunds if they reduce milk production—thus escaping part or all of the additional assessment.

Rice: Producers wishing to qualify for price support and target price benefits will be required to divert 20 percent of their base acreage from production to conservation use, and 5 percent of the base acreage would then be eligible for diversion payments. The diversion payment rate was set at $3 for each 100 pounds normally produced on the acres eligible for payment.

Cotton: The bill did not mandate any new program, but the Committee encouraged the Secretary to include a paid diversion feature in any acreage reduction program he may proclaim under existing authority.

Exports: Greatly concerned over the burgeoning stocks of agricultural commodities in the United States and the erosion of traditional markets for U.S. commodities throughout the world, Chairman Helms advanced through the Committee a measure to require the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to counter subsidies and other unfair trade practices being used by other nations. As finally agreed to, the bill provides that in each of the 3 fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to use between $175 million and $190 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds for export activities authorized by existing law. This authority is in addition to, and not in place of, authorities under any other laws. This legislation makes no change in the Administration's existing discretionary power to use such devices as export credit "buy-down" plans to reduce interest rates on export credit, export subsidies, and direct export credit.

Food stamps: The Committee also considered and adopted significant reforms in the food stamp program, which is the most costly program within the Department of Agriculture. Numerous reforms were considered and enacted that were designed to reduce the food stamp program's susceptibility to fraud and abuse, to provide greater State flexibility in the management of the program, and to slow the overall growth in the cost of the program. In developing food stamp recommendations, the Committee considered major bills introduced by Chairman Helms, Senator Bob Dole, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Nutrition, and Senator Sam Hayakawa.

As finally agreed to, the Reconciliation bill would slow projected program costs by $1.939 billion over the next 3 fiscal years—$548 million in 1983, $635 million in 1984, and $756 million in 1985. The program was reauthorized for 3 fiscal years at a level of $12.874 billion for fiscal 1983, $13.145 billion for fiscal 1984, and $13.933 billion for fiscal 1985. These levels include $825 million per year for the Puerto Rico block grant program.

Reductions in spending were achieved primarily through reducing the rate of annual increases in recipient benefits and by reducing federally-reimbursed administrative expenses to States which fail to reduce overissuance errors in the program. The revision in indexing was estimated to save $510 million over the 3-year period while the error rate reduction was estimated to save $615 million.

Other savings were achieved through tightening administrative procedures, including allowing States to require that food stamp applicants, as well as recipients, must make a job search; eliminating benefits of under $10 in the first month of an applicant's eligibility; tightening regulations for granting "expedited service" to applicants; rounding down individual benefits to the next lower dollar; and revising guidelines for standard utility allowances used by States.

The Committee also adopted initiatives by Chairman Helms to expand the work-for-benefit requirements established in 1981 for able-bodied recipients in jurisdictions which opt to establish such "workfare" programs.

The bill also delayed increases in indexing of deductions for 3 months in fiscal year 1983 and tightened further the eligibility of college students to participate in the program. The bill also made a number of changes to provide greater State flexibility in the management of the program, to reduce its susceptibility to fraud and abuse, and to establish minimum penalties for violations by retail stores participating in the program.

FUTURES TRADING ACT OF 1982

Another very significant piece of legislation handled by the Committee during the second session of the 97th Congress was the Futures Trading Act of 1982 (S. 2109 and H.R. 5447). This bill extends the authorization for appropriations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) through September 30, 1986. The bill also makes a number of significant amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act to solve problems that have plagued the Commission and the futures trading industry for many years.

Senator Richard Lugar, and the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation which he chairs, ably developed this legislation from a broad array of legislative proposals presented by the CFTC, the futures industry, and members of the subcommittee.

The bill includes a number of revisions to the Commodity Exchange Act, which governs trading in futures contracts. As an outgrowth of a recommendation by Chairman Helms, the bill authorizes the CFTC to launch a pilot program for the trading of options on agricultural commodities. (While option contracts based on precious metals have routinely been traded for years, option contracts based on agricultural commodities have been banned by statute since 1936.)

The bill also delineates portions of the regulatory jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and specifies the role to be played by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the approval of stock index futures contracts. The CFTC will continue to have exclusive jurisdiction over approved futures contracts based on groups or indexes of securities and on option contracts based on such securities. However, any stock index futures contract application submitted to the CFTC after December 8, 1982, may not be approved if the SEC determines that the new contract does not meet the minimum requirements set out in the bill. Any board of trade whose application was not approved because of such SEC action could appeal to the Federal courts.

The States are given extensive powers under this bill to combat fraud in the offer and sale of commodities. The individual States are permitted to apply any relevant Federal or State law or regulation to any commodity dealings conducted outside the CFTC's regulatory jurisdiction. The States are also authorized to bring actions in State court to enforce the antifraud provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. These provisions were adopted to give the States a greater role in combatting fraud, while preserving the Commission's exclusive authority to regulate all aspects of futures trading.

The bill authorizes a study, costing no more than $3 million, to assess the impact of futures and options trading on the economy, including the impact of such trading on capital investment, and to determine whether any new legislation is needed in this area. This study will also seek to determine what impact stock index futures have, if any, on the underlying securities. The study is to be conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the CFTC, and the SEC, with assistance from the Treasury Department.

The bill also contains a provision that is of vital importance to the farmers of this Nation to guarantee delivery under contracts for the export of agricultural commodities. Under this provision, except in periods of declared war or national emergency, the President may not, under a suspension of trade, curtail the exports of agricultural commodities covered by export contracts signed before the suspension if the contract calls for delivery within 270 days after the suspension is imposed. This provision had wide support in the farm and agribusiness communities throughout the country and was viewed as a measure to restore the image of the United States as a reliable supplier of agricultural commodities.

NO NET COST TOBACCO PROGRAM ACT OF 1982

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 mandated that Congress develop legislative adjustments in the tobacco marketing and price support program which would result in a program that would operate at no net cost to the taxpayers, other than ordinary administrative expenses.

The Committee held hearings in February and March 1982 in an effort to develop legislation to accomplish that goal. On July 15, following committee mark-up sessions in June, the Senate adopted H.R. 6590 (Public Law 97-218).

The "no net cost" goal is achieved through producer contributions and assessments to a fund or account to be used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for any net losses it may suffer under its loan agreements with producer associations in carrying out the tobacco price support program.

The legislation establishes a capital account in each producer association called the "No Net Cost Tobacco Fund." This fund is to ensure that all price support loans, including interest and principal, will be paid back in full. Beginning in 1982, all producers are required to contribute to the fund. In 1983, allotment holders who lease and transfer Flue-cured allotments and quotas will be required to contribute to the fund as well.

The bill makes several changes in law regarding lease and transfer of Flue-cured tobacco allotments and quotas, including the elimination of fall leasing in most instances. The sale of Flue-cured tobacco allotments and quotas is also allowed to persons who are active tobacco producers. Corporations, public utilities, governmental bodies, and other entitles not significantly involved in the management or use of the land for agricultural purposes, are prohibited from owning either Flue-cured or Burley tobacco allotments or quotas after December 1, 1983.

The legislation also gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to adjust the price support levels on different grades of tobacco according to market conditions, so long as these levels reflect not less than 65 percent of any increase in the average level otherwise required by law.

OTHER LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry also considered a number of bills that were subsequently enacted into law.

Public Law 97-206—Poultry Products Inspection Act

The Committee adopted legislation to allow small, family-sized turkey processors, who depend on seasonal markets, to be exempt from bird-by-bird Federal inspection during slaughtering and processing. The Poultry Products Inspection Act provides for the Federal inspection of the slaughtering and processing of poultry so that consumers can be assured of a safe food supply. Public Law 97-206 amends that Act to increase the number of turkeys that can be slaughtered and processed for commerce without Federal inspection. This change made the exemption for turkeys the same as that for other poultry.

Public Law 97-244—Potato Research and Promotion Amendments of 1982

In order to prevent the curtailing of program activities under the Potato Research and Promotion Act due to ever increasing costs and to otherwise update certain provisions of that Act, Public Law 97-244 amends the Act to expand the membership of the National Potato Promotion Board, which administers the program, to include representatives from the public, authorize an increase in the rate of assessment levied on potatoes to fund the program; provide for the Department of Agriculture to be reimbursed for all referendum and administrative costs incurred in connection with the program; provide authority for the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the potato promotion plan and the regulations thereunder through warning notices and through administrative civil penalties and cease and desist orders; delete authority for the Secretary to initiate criminal prosecutions for violations of the plan; and provide that the existing plan will remain in effect in the event a referendum fails to approve any proposed amendments to the plan.

Public Law 97-312—Animal health technicians

This act authorizes certain U.S. Department of Agriculture animal health technicians charged with the enforcement of animal quarantine laws, and whose duty area has a high potential for danger and violence, to carry firearms for self-protection.

The law also includes a provision introduced by Senator Sam Hayakawa to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to require that table grapes imported into the United States during the time that a Federal marketing order is in effect for table grapes meet the same standards for grade, size, quality, and maturity as are applicable to domestic table grapes subject to the market order.

Public Law 97-325—International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs Act

Public Law 97-325 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to implement the agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for Such Carriage (ATP) through the establishement of a program for the inspection, testing, and certification of the special transportation equipment used by United States companies in transporting perishable foodstuffs in international commerce. The law authorizes the collection of fees to cover the cost of the inspection and testing of equipment by the organization designated by the Secretary to perform these services, and the Secretary would be authorized to charge fees to cover the costs incurred in connection with the issuance of certificates of compliance. Also, the law authorizes the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, to take such action as is appropriate to assert and protect the rights of the United States under the Agreement.

The act also includes a provision sponsored by Senator Bob Dole to authorize the President to appoint an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration.

Public Law 97-352—Perishable agricultural commodities

This act amends the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, which is designed to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables by establishing a code of fair trading in the marketplace, and aid in the enforcement of contracts for marketing these commodities. The law requires the Secretary of Agriculture to accept the payment of monetary penalties for misrepresentation violations which relate to mark, label, and stencil, provided they are not flagrant violations. It also requires U.S. residents asserting a claim assigned by a nonresident to post a bond as required if the claim were asserted in the name of the nonresident.

Public Law 97-358—Surplus Agricultural Commodities Disposal Act of 1982

This act provides authority for the disposition of surplus stocks of agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. It provides specific authority for the processing of Commodity Credit Corporation owned stocks of agricultural commodities into alcohol fuel and for the disposition of such fuel to Federal agencies either to help them meet their immediate needs for transportation and industrial fuels or for storage for later emergency fuel uses. In addition, the Corporation is given authority to sell liquid fuels in commercial markets. The liquid fuels would be made available at a price as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Agriculture, notwithstanding any price restrictions that may ber contained in other provisions of law, and in a manner that does not disrupt prices in commercial markets of liquid fuels derived from agricultural commodities.

Public Law 97- —Federal Seed Act amendments

This act eliminates certain obsolete provisions of the Federal Seed Act, clarifies other provisions, and makes technical changes to eliminate undue burdens and expense on both the seed industry and the Federal Government. Senator Sam Hayakawa introduced S. 2855 with is comparable to the bill that was enacted (H.R. 7005). Specifically, the act amends the Federal Seed Act to (1) delete the exception for lawn and turf seed in title II in order that such seed may be included within the labeling provisions for agricultural seed and further require that lawn seed mixtures be labeled in order of predominance; (2) change the labeling provisions of lawn seed mixtures to require that only the month and year of the oldest germination test be shown; (3) provide the Department of Agriculture with authority to extend the 5-month limit on the time between the germination test date and date of shipment when warranted; and (4) delete the testing requirements in title III for pure-live seed and common weed seeds.

Public Law 97-   —Civil penalties for violation of plant and animal quarantine laws

This act (H.R. 6679 and S. 2427) expands the scope of sanctions for violation of certain animal and plant quarantine laws established to prevent the introduction into and the dissemination within the United States of livestock and poultry diseases, plant diseases, and plant pests by conforming the criminal penalties to a greater degree and providing for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of these laws and the rules or regulations promulgated thereunder. Under the law, a civil penalty may be assessed only after notice and opportunity for an agency hearing on the record, and any order of the Secretary imposing a civil penalty is subject to court review.

This law is designed to enable the Department of Agriculture to handle violations of the animal and plant quarantine laws more expeditiously, provide greater flexibility in sanctions for more effective enforcement, and ensure a greater degree of consistency in sanctions imposed.

Public Law 97-   —Plant quarantine hearings

This act (H.R. 5456 and S. 2122) amends the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, to delete requirements for public hearings before the Secretary of Agriculture may promulgate certain regulations under that Act. Elimination of the mandatory requirements for public hearings under the Plant Quarantine Act will remove several unnecessary regulatory requirements while at the same time protecting the public interest through the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring public input in the decisionmaking process.

Public Law 97-   —National Forest System land conveyance

In order to provide a more expeditious method of resolving land disputes involving small amounts of national forest lands, this bill (S. 705) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed certain small parcels of national forest system lands (except wilderness) the sale or exchange of which is not practicable under any other authority of the Secretary. The lands which may be conveyed through sale, exchange, or interchange would be (1) parcels of 40 acres or less which are interspersed with or adjacent to mineral patents; (2) parcels of 10 acres or less which are innocently encroached upon by persons who relied in good faith on an erroneous survey or other land description; and (3) road rights of way no longer needed by the United States. Parcels that may be conveyed under the bill could not exceed $150,000 in value.

Land transfer legislation

The Committee considered three bills that provided for release of Federal interests in certain land held by several of the States.

Public Law 97-238—This act directs the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to 1.52 acres of a larger plot of land that was conveyed by the United States to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1954, to release the Commonwealth of Kentucky, without consideration, from a condition contained in the deed of conveyance, so that the Commonwealth of Kentucky can transfer the 1.52 acres to the Shy Flat Tabernacle Cemetery, Incorporated, for use as a cemetery.

Public Law 97-302.—This act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to release the condition in the deed conveying a certain tract of land in Arkansas from the United States to the Arkansas Forestry Commission. The condition provides that if the tract ceases to be used for public purposes it will revert to the United States. The condition may be released only if land or proceeds received in an exchange, lease, or sale of the land involved are approximately equal in value and are used for public purposes.

Public Law 97-311.—This act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a reversionary interest in certan land previously conveyed to the State of Connecticut. The release would apply to an 0.93 acre tract which the State of Connecticut plans to transfer to the Ekonk Cemetery, Inc., for use as a cemetery.

OTHER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. 2314—Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act Amendments of 1982

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry reported legislation establishing lending levels for the major farm lending programs of the Farmers Home Administration for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

Senator Paula Hawkins, Chairman of the Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee, introduced S. 2314, upon request. After careful review of testimony from hearings held on April 15 and 21, 1982, Senator Hawkins offered a substitute bill for full committee consideration.

The major provisions of the legislation provide lending levels for programs to assist farmers and rural communities. These include programs for waste disposal and community facility loans, business and industry loans, real estate and farm operating loans, and emergency disaster loans. The bill establishes an intermediate rate of interest for water and waste facility loans, tightens the business and industry loan program and targets it to areas of economic distress and high unemployment, and targets at least 15 percent of the insured farm ownership and farm operating loans to low-income, limited resource borrowers. Also the Committee bill directs that studies be conducted in three areas which may prove helpful in the administration of FmHA programs: The use of futures and options trading by borrowers, the use of on-site water treatment for rural areas and the use of variable interest rates for FmHA loans.

S. 2960—Farmers Home Administration loan deferrals

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry reported S. 2960 which would extend the economic emergency loan program for farmers and make certain revisions in the program. The bill would also require the Secretary of Agriculture under certain conditions to defer repayment of FmHA farmer related loans for 1 year and forego foreclosure of such loans. The economic emergency loan program would be mandated at a level of $600 million in fiscal year 1982.

H.R. 5203—Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Amendments of 1982

The Committee held 2 days of hearings on legislation introduced to amend the Federal pesticide law—S. 2620 (by Senator Helms) and S. 2621 (by Senator Hayakawa). This legislation was designed to streamline a complex regulatory program for agricultural chemicals and restrict the flow of American pesticide technology in Environmental Protection Agency files to foreign competitors. The bills were considered by the Committee, and the companion House bill, H.R. 5203, was reported to the Senate.

In order to stimulate competition necessary to maintain the free enterprise system in the agricultural chemical industry, to encourage investment in necessary research and development activity, and to speed up the registration process without endangering the health and safety of the population, the bill extends the basic period for exclusive use of for some types of registration data filed with the EPA, terminates EPA's policy of requiring registration applicants to cite all related data already contained in EPA's files, and phases out current authority for registrants to use data submitted by other companies if compensation for the use is paid.

To reduce the flow of valuable commercial data generated by registrants from EPA's files to both foreign and domestic competitors, the bill retains the current ban on release of trade secret information by EPA, allows the release to the public of all health and safety data (subject to reasonable conditions on further copying, publication, and transfer of the data by persons who receive it), prohibits EPA from releasing any information to pesticide producers, and authorizes enforcement of the data disclosure provisions.

The bill also continues the authority of States to regulate the sale and use of pesticides, establishes time limits for the processing of applications by States, extends the term of the Scientific Advisory panel of the EPA for 10 years; and reauthorizes the FIFRA program for 2 years.

S. 3074—Payment-in-kind land conservation program

Senator Thad Cochran played a substantial role in developing legislation to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to carry out a payment-in-kind land conservation program for 1983 and 1984 crops. Senator Cochran, along with Senator Walter Huddleston, introduced a bill to provide such a program. Senator Cochran then held hearings before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, which he chairs, on

December 9, 1982. Subcommittee and full Committee markup were held on December 13, 1982.

Under S. 3074, as reported by the Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture would be given specific authority to implement a special payment-in-kind land conservation program under which the Secretary could make payments-in-kind available to farmers who divert acreage from production. Crops covered by the program include wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, rice, and other nonconserving crops designated by the Secretary, except peanuts, tobacco, sugarcane, and sugar beets. Under the payment-in-kind concept, a farmer could receive Government-owned commodities in return for reducing production of surplus crops. The purpose of the program is to provide farmers assistance, to utilize market-depressing surpluses, and to reduce farm program costs.

The Committee reported bill also authorizes the use of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks for export market development and expansion, with specific measures included to protect the domestic textile industry from being disadvantaged by any exports under such a program. In addition, the bill expands current authority to donate dairy products to needy persons in foreign countries to include donations of other Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, authorizes the use of such stocks under titles I and III of Public Law 480 in addition to levels programmed under that law, and allows the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell extra long staple cotton to maintain and expand export and domestic markets for such cotton without regard to minimum resale price provisions. The Secretary would be encouraged to donate or sell dairy products abroad, and the President would be required to provide Congress with his reasons for continuing to postpone negotiations with the Soviet Union on a new long-term grain sales agreement.

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

While the bulk of Committee hearings related to pending legislation, the Committee did conduct oversight hearings to highlight its interest in several important subject areas within the Committee's jurisdiction.

Throughout the 97th Congress, the Committee emphasized the importance of increased agricultural exports in a free trade environment through a continuing series of hearings both by the Full Committee and by the Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy, chaired by Senator Rudy Boschwitz. Subcommittee hearings were held on U.S. access to the European Economic Community and to the Japanese market. These hearings documented the trade barriers, such as export subsidies and restrictive quotas, which the EEC and Japan engage in at the expense of the United States.

Senator Boschwitz also held Subcommittee hearings onthe potential benefits of increased exports of processed and value-added commodities. These hearings revealed the damage to American economic interests of unfair trade practices by our competitors.

Following the November 1982 meeting of the GATT ministerial conference (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), Chairman Helms reported to the Committee on the failure of the conference to address some of the pressing concerns of the U.S. agricultural community. Chairman Helms indicated that one of the priorities of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the 98th Congress would be to consider legislation to counter unfair trade practices by our trading competitors.

Senator Mark Andrews, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Oversight, and Investigations, held hearings on the energy needs of agriculture and rural America. The Subcommittee was interested in the availability of energy to the agricultural sector in times of shortage as well as the cost of this energy to agribusiness and the rural consumer.

Oversight hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, chaired by Senator Thad Cochran, on the operation of the Federal crop insurance program. The Subcommittee was interested in how the program was working in light of its expanded authority and the phaseout of disaster payments. Testimony was received on acceptance of the program by the farmer, the actuarial soundness of the program, adequacy of coverage, its effect on private business, and the cost of the program both to the farmer and to the Government.

Senator Roger Jepsen has spearheaded efforts to review the Administration's soil and water conservation program modifications as directed by the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977. The Soil and Water Conservation Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Jepsen, has scheduled hearings to take place in different regions of the country in the 98th Congress to continue to monitor development of a soil and water conservation program.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The enactment of the Second Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1983 (Public Law 97-377) culminated a successful year for the Committee on Appropriations. The Second Continuing Resolution represents final fiscal year 1983 action on all 13 regular appropriations bills. This is the first time since fiscal year 1979 that action on all 13 bills was completed before the President's budget for the following fiscal year was received.

This record was achieved despite severe handicaps. While the congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 calls for adoption of the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget by May 15, and action on individual appropriation bills to follow promptly, the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1983 was not finally adopted until June 23. This resolution called for deficit reducing actions through reconciliation of $27.5 billion in fiscal year 1983. Congressional action on the reconciliation package was not completed until August 18, and only then did floor consideration of appropriations bills begin. In the one day remaining before the Labor Day recess, one appropriations bill passed the House. With Congress' return on September 9, just 17 legislative days remained before the beginning of the fiscal year for consideration of 12 appropriation bills in the House and all 13 in the Senate. Nevertheless, in this three-week period, the Committee reported 9 bills, including 8 original Senate bills. Reports on the remaining bills were filed during the lame duck session.

The First Concurrent Budget Resolution allocated $483 billion in total budget authority to the Committee on Appropriations and $459.4 billion in outlays. This amount was subsequently divided among the Committee's thirteen subcommittees, at the complete discretion of the Committee. Chairman Hatfield indicated early in the appropriations process that bills would not be reported to the full Senate that exceeded the subcommittee allocation, and every one of the bills reported was under the allocation to the Subcommittee. Furthermore, CBO has reported that funding provided in appropriations is below the Committee's total 302(b) budget authority allocation for fiscal year 1983 by about $11 billion, when calculated using the conventions of the Congressional budget resolution. The Committee takes great pride in this achievement.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Senate adopted the conference report on H.R. 7072, the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1983, on December 15, 1982. The President signed the bill into law, Public Law 97-370, on December 18, 1982. The conference agreement provides $31.7 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 1982. Subcommittee Chairman Thad Cochran reported that this total is $108 million below the level provided for fiscal year 1982. It is also $100 million below the President's fiscal year 1983 budget request, which includes budget amendments totaling $8.7 billion for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and major nutrition programs. In supplemental appropriations bills during the year, the Senate approved additional fiscal year 1982 funding for the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Food Stamp Program. For the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Senate responded to Administration requests by increasing the corporation's borrowing authority from $20 billion to $25 billion, and by providing $5 billion to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained in its operation of numerous support programs for agricultural commodities. For the Food Stamp program, the Senate approved a billion dollar supplemental request from the Administration to fully fund the program for the balance of fiscal year 1982.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

The Congress enacted, within the second continuing resolution (H.J. Res. 631), the fiscal year 1983 Defense Appropriations Bill. The final bill appropriated $231.6 billion in new budget authority, increasing the House allowance proposed in H.R. 7355 by $1.37 billion and reducing the President's budget estimate by $18 billion. The total funding was $1.8 billion below the amount contained in S. 2951 as reported to the Senate by the Subcommittee Chairman, Senator Ted Stevens. The bill also contained nearly $423.2 million in transfer authority to finance total spending authority of $232 billion. For the first time, the bill also contained funding for anticipated pay raise costs, avoiding the need for a pay supplemental in the following session of Congress. The new budget authority in the bill provided a substantial $26.3 billion increase over fiscal year 1982, financing badly needed military readiness and modernization initiatives advanced by the President and endorsed by Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate adopted the conference report on District of Columbia Appropriations for fiscal year 1983, H.R. 7144, on December 18, clearing the measure for the President. It was signed into law on December 22, 1982 (Public Law 97-378). Under the Chairmanship of Senator Alfonse D'Amato, the Subcommittee approved the full Federal payment and total federal funds of $524,180,100, including $3.1 million for a Special Crime Initiative. The conference agreed with the Senate recommended levels totalling $55.7 million below the President's request and $21.3 million less than the House level.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

On December 6, 1982 the Committee on Appropriations reported to the Senate an original bill S. 3079 making appropriations for energy and water development for fiscal year 1983. This unusual action was caused in large measure by the congressional budget process which delayed House consideration of the Energy and Water Development Bill and other appropriations measures of fiscal year 1983.

Under the leadership of Subcommittee Chairman Mark O. Hatfield the bill reported to the Senate recommended $13,534,581,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 1983, which was $134,638,000 below the budget request and $212,000,000 below the Subcommittee outlay allocation under Section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

Due to inaction on the regular appropriations bill, however, funding for energy and water development activities was included in the second Continuing Resolution. The Resolution provides continued funding at the 1982 rate of operations for programs and activities under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, except Atomic Energy Defense Activities which were continued at a rate about $225,000,000 below the 1983 budget request. The Committee's action continues funding for critical energy and water resources programs including solar and renewable energy research and the maintenance of our ports and waterways, while at the same time, providing substantial budget savings in other activities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Following three years of funding by continuing resolutions, last year the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations reported an original foreign assistance appropriations bill for fiscal year 1982 which eventually resulted in the enactment by Congress of a regular appropriations act for foreign assistance. Again this year, under the leadership of Senator Bob Kasten of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, the Committee reported an original foreign assistance appropriations bill for fiscal year 1983. While this did not result in the enactment of a separate bill for fiscal year 1983, there was enacted through the Continuing Resolution essentially a separate appropriations bill for this activity again in fiscal year 1983. This legislation, which provides $11.2 in budget authority, $800 million below the fiscal year 1982 level, contains necessary funding in support of U.S. foreign policy around the world, both economic and military assistance. The Subcommittee on Foreign Operations will begin fresh with the 1984 administration request not having to worry about further action on the current fiscal year funding.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUD AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee, under the Chairmanship of Senator Jake Garn, was the only Subcommittee to have a regular fiscal year 1983 Appropriations bill signed into law before the beginning of the fiscal year. This bill was well below the Subcommittee's 302(b) allocation under the Budget Act. At the same time, the bill contained funding above the amounts requested for such critical programs as basic research at the National Science Foundation, aeronautics and the Space Shuttle at NASA, VA medical research and EPA State pollution control grants. In the Second Continuing Resolution of fiscal year 1983, the Sbcommittee included a number of housing provisions which were retained in conference. These provisions assured that public housing and housing for the elderly or handicapped projects in the pipeline would be moved to completion.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Passed by the House of Representatives on December 18, 1982 and by the Senate on December 19, 1982, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1983 was one of four appropriations bills approved by the Congress and signed by the President during the lame duck session of the 97th Congress. Under the chairmanship of Senator Jim McClure, the Interior and Related Agencies bill provided $7.779 billion in new budget authority, $21 million below the subcommittee's 302(b) budget allocation of $7.8 billion. The fiscal year 1983 bill represents continued fiscal responsibility as it is an increase of just 3.4 percent above the fiscal year 1982 level, yet it still maintains strong, viable natural resource, energy, and miscellaneous arts and humanities programs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

For the first time since fiscal 1979, Congress rewarded the hard work of the Labor-HHS Subcommittee by passing a fiscal 1983 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. Led by Chairman Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, the Subcommittee acted on the bill in early December and the measure was reported to the Senate on December 8. Following conference with the House, it was included in its entirety in the final continuing resolution for fiscal 1983.

Under Senator Schmitt's guidance, the bill provided at least the fiscal 1982 level of funding for most programs while providing increases for selected priorities. For example, the final bill funded the National Institutes of Health at $4 billion for the first time, and included a substantial increase for compensatory education grants. Adequate funding was provided for a number of block grants in the health area and for jobs for older workers, nutrition for the elderly, education for the handicapped, and vocational rehabilitation, to cite only a few areas. The bill also provided realistic levels for the many entitlement programs it funds.

The Subcommittee also dealt with a number of supplemental appropriations bills and two other continuing resolutions during the course of the year.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

It was the objective of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, chaired by Senator Mack Mattingly, to insure that the Legislative Branch was subject to the same spending constraints as the remainder of the Federal Government. S. 2939, reported by the Committee on September 22, achieved that goal. The bill recommended spending of just over $1.335 billion for the Legislative Branch, which was $30 million less than appropriations enacted for fiscal year 1982, and $75 million below the President's budget request. It was also nearly $64 million less than the Committee's allocation to the Subcommittee under Section 302(b) of the Budget Act. Even if compensation accounts were included which were contained in the bill in fiscal year 1982 but were subject to a permanent appropriation in fiscal year 1983, costs of the Legislative Branch rose less than one-hundredth of one percent over the fiscal year 1982 level.

The Legislative Branch appropriation bill was not acted upon independently. Instead, conferees on the First Continuing Resolution provided that "the provisions of S. 2939 shall be effective as if enacted into law". A few changes were made in the figures appropriated in the Senate version, but the savings referred to above were maintained.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Senator Paul Laxalt, Chairman of the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, successfully moved H.R. 6968 to enactment with Presidential signature on October 15, 1982. The bill—one of only two completed prior to the election recess of 1982—contained over $7 billion for fiscal year 1983 military construction requirements. The final legislation was approximately $1 billion under the President's request. The reductions were made due to the budgetary constraints placed on the Committee; however, all major and essential projects were funded including the initial funds for construction at Ras Banas, Egypt of a support base for the Rapid Deployment Force.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES

Under the Chairmanship of Senator Lowell Weicker, Jr., the departments and agencies funded under the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, were funded for a full fiscal year under the terms of the Continuing Resolution enacted in December 1982 (Public Law 97-377). Total appropriations of $9,278,000,000 provided for the continuation of a number of vital Federal programs and activities including: the Economic Development Administration's development assistance programs that have assisted state and local governments with crucial aid for infrastructure improvements; legal access for the poor through the Legal Services Corporation; a public telecommunications facilities grant program to expand the receivership of public radio and television; trade adjustment assistance program for firms adversely affected by foreign competition; and a small business loan program. The funding provided in fiscal year 1983 will preserve and renew the Federal Government's commitment to the vital fishery resource, conservation, and management programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and assure continued funding for the Coastal Zone Management activities.

In addition to providing for the continuation of certain activities, the fiscal year 1983 budget, at the recommendation of Senator Weicker, provides for a number of expanded initiatives and new undertakings including: implementation of a program to drastically reduce patent pendency; a 20 percent increase in funding for international exchange programs of the United States Information Agency, providing particular emphasis on the Fulbright and Humphrey Fellowship programs; a major program to combat drug trafficking in the United States through the establishment of 12 regional law enforcement task forces; and a new program in the Small Business Administration to provide direct business loans to Vietnam era and disabled veterans.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

Senator Mark Andrews, Chairman of the Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee, successfully ushered the major Transportation Appropriations Bill through the Senate, conference, and on to the White House where it was promptly signed on December 18. Including the funds appropriated in the October Continuing Resolution, the annual bill provided $11.5 billion in budget authority and $19.7 billion in outlays, which is $271 million and $360 million, respectively, below the Subcommittee's allocation under the budget resolution. This reflected a favorable balance of funding, within overall fiscal constraints, for such programs as mass transit capital and operating assistance, Coast Guard operations and construction, operation and improvement of the national airspace and airway system, highway construction and safety, essential air service, Amtrak, and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Senator James Abdnor's Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee reported its fiscal year 1983 bill at $10.5 billion in budget authority. The bill was only slightly above the estimates for 1983, $244 million below the House version and $200 million below the Subcommittee's allocation under Section 302(b) of the Budget Act. Senator Abdnor's Subcommittee, ever mindful of budget constraints, still provided full funding for the United States Secret Service, the United States Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. In fiscal year

1983, law enforcement will be the beneficiary of the diligent efforts of Senator Abdnor's Subcommittee.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Armed Services Committee's primary responsibility, under the able leadership of its chairman, Senator John Tower, is for matters relating to the common defense. The annual authorization process is the principal method by which the Committee reviews the policies, programs, and budget of the Department of Defense. The Committee's authority in this area encompasses weapons development and procurement, military manpower and related matters.

In examining defense programs during the authorization process, the legislative and investigative functions of the Committee are often combined. For example, to determine manpower ceilings the committee will review manpower requirements and objectives in light of the perceived threat and present capabilities. During this review, the committee also evaluates the manpower objectives and whether they are being met by qualified personnel. Then, it will examine the planned changes in overall force structure, particularly as it relates to the addition of new ships and aircraft to any requested increase in manpower levels. The Committee carefully analyzes the annual Department of Defense authorization request to determine for itself whether or not such request is justified and then makes its recommendations to the Senate.

The Work of the Subcommittees

The Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee always play a vital part in the Committee's work. The Subcommittees in Military Construction, chaired by Senator Thurmond, Tactical Warfare chaired by Senator Goldwater, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces chaired by Senator Warner, Preparedness chaired by Senator Humphrey, Sea Power and Force Projection chaired by Senator Cohen, and Manpower and Personnel chaired by Senator Jepsen, devoted many hours examining the appropriate portions of the defense authorization request, greatly enhancing the full committee's ability to make constructive recommendations to the Senate.

Oversight and Review

One method by which the Committee performs its oversight functions is by requesting from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries and Chiefs of the military services, the Comptroller General, the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office reports on subjects that merit continuing congressional review. The process of acquisition of selected major weapons systems, for example, is monitored through a Department of Defense quarterly reporting system that is required by statute.

Nonlegislative investigations are another part of the Committee's defense related oversight responsibilities. These include committee, subcommittee, individual Senator and committee staff investigations into matters of public concern. For example, in June of 1982 the Committee conducted a hearing to receive testimony from the Department of Defense on the proposed integration of the Military Traffic Management Command and the Military Sealift Command into a unified command. In May, September and December of 1982 the Committee convened hearings to receive up to date information on the status of the critically important Strategic Arms Reductions Talks, the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Negotations and the Presidential decisions on the basing of the MX missile. Late in the Second Session of the Ninety-Seventh the Committee conducted the first in a series of hearings relating to the organization and operation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Committee receives briefings each year from the Government intelligence agencies. All of these investigations and briefings increase the Committee's understanding of national security issues and better enable it to oversee national defense programs and policies.

Legislative Activity

Under the leadership of Chairman John Tower, during the Second Session of the Ninety-Seventh Congress the Armed Services Committee reported a total of nine bills to the Senate. The annual authorization bill for the Department of Defense was the major legislative item reported to the Senate by the Committee during the period. In addition, the Committee reported the National Nuclear Waste Policy Act, the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1983, the Military Construction Codification Act, the Intelligence Authorization Act of 1983, the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act, the Department of Energy National Defense Programs Authorization Act of 1983, the Uniformed Services Pay Act, and the Naval Vessel Transfer Act of 1982. A summary of this legislation is included in this report.

Summary of Legislation Reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services

I. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1983 PUBLIC LAW 97-252, SEPTEMBER 8, 1982

Purpose of the act

For fiscal year 1983, this Act:

(1) authorizes appropriations for (a) major procurement, (b) research, development, test and evaluation by the Department of Defense, (c) operation and maintenance, and (d) civil defense;

(2) authorizes the personnel end strength for each military active duty component of the Armed Forces;

(3) authorizes the personnel average strengths for the Selected Reserve of each of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(4) authorizes civilian end strengths for each military department of the Department of Defense;

(5) authorizes the annual average military training student load for each of the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(6) imposes certain reporting requirements;

(7) imposes certain limitations with regard to specific procurement and R.D.T.&E. actions and manpower strengths; provides certain additional legislative authority, makes certain changes to existing law, and for other purposes.

Overview of committee action on the bill

The congressional budget process places stringent time constraints on the Committee. By March, 15, the Committee must provide the Budget Committee with target amounts for the national defense budget category for the Committee's deliberations and recommendations on the first concurrent budget resolution. The Committee recommended $263.0 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 1983. The first concurrent budget resolution included $253.5 billion in budget authority for the national defense budget category.

In deliberations on the defense authorization bill, fiscal and budgetary constraints were an important consideration. The committee fully supported the congressional budget process and the concurrent resolutions on the budget throughout the authorization process.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, under Chairman Tower, gave careful consideration to the authorization bill in the Second Session of the Ninety-Seventh Congress During the period January through May 1982, the committee and subcommittees held a total of 61 hearings, compiling seven volumes of printed testimony. Throughout consideration of this legislation, the full committee received important assistance from the Subcommittees on Military Construction, Tactical Warfare, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, Preparedness, Sea Power and Force Projection and Manpower and Personnel.

The Congressional Budget Act requires the Committee to report all authorization bills to the Senate by May 15. For fiscal year 1983, the Committee recommended authorization of $87.3 billion for procurement, $23.8 billion for research, development, test, and evaluation, $69.0 billion for operation and maintenance and $144 million for civil defense, for a total authorization of $180.2 billion. This recommendation was about $3.1 billion less than had been requested by the Administration. After a demanding conference with the House Conferees, the committee returned to the Senate with a compromise bill authorizing $86.4 billion for procurement, $23.0 billion for research, development, test, and evaluation, $68.2 billion for operation and maintenance and $152.3 million for civil defense.

The following is a summary of the funding and manpower levels provided for by title in the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1983.

SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1983

[Dollars in thousands]

Item	February fiscal year 1983 request	House	Senate	Conference	Change from request
Procurement:					
Army:					
Aircraft	2,745,900	2,541,600	1,786,900	2,541,600	−204,300
Missiles	2,846,600	2,898,500	2,846,600	2,846,600	
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	5,030,700	4,707,700	4,705,000	4,707,600	−323,100
Ammunition	2,639,000	2,410,600	2,733,400	2,486,400	−152,600
Other procurement	4,567,500	4,509,500	4,364,000	4,391,100	−176,400
Army National Guard equipment	0	0	50,000	50,000	+50,000
Army Reserve equipment	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Total, Army procurement	17,829,700	17,067,900	16,515,900	17,053,300	−776,400
Navy:					
Aircraft	11,582,300	11,424,500	11,167,800	11,304,600	−277,700
Weapons procurement	3,901,600	3,860,900	3,810,200	3,840,900	−60,700
Shipbuilding and conversion	18,648,300	18,228,400	18,368,700	17,965,000	−638,300
Other procurement	3,970,200	3,933,300	3,971,800	3,936,500	−33,700
Procurement, Marine Corps	2,300,700	1,984,900	2,198,700	2,131,600	−169,100
Navy Reserve equipment	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Marine Corps Reserve equipment	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Total, Navy procurement	40,403,100	39,432,000	39,577,200	39,238,600	−1,164,500
Air Force:					
Aircraft	17,756,700	17,243,400	17,783,800	17,485,700	−271,000
Missiles	6,827,900	6,333,300	5,269,800	6,038,700	−789,200
Other procurement	5,845,200	5,656,700	5,721,600	5,656,700	−188,500
Air Force Reserve equipment	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Air Force National Guard equipment	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Total, Air Force procurement	30,429,800	29,233,400	28,835,200	29,241,100	−1,188,700
Defense agencies procurement	890,300	863,400	859,600	859,600	−30,700
Total, procurement	89,552,900	86,596,700	85,787,800	86,392,600	−3,160,300

Research, development, test, and evaluation:					
Army	4,484,000	3,651,741	4,161,741	3,926,367	−557,633
Navy (including Marine Corps)	6,235,316	6,016,208	6,131,698	6,129,115	−106,210
Air Force	11,220,400	10,409,196	10,760,643	10,720,884	−499,516
Defense agencies	2,320,684	2,219,730	2,276,384	2,271,503	−49,181
Total, R.D.T. & E	24,260,400	22,306,875	23,330,466	23,047,869	−1,212,531
Operation and maintenance:					
Army	18,638,775	18,554,775	18,675,775	18,622,714	−16,061
Navy (including Marine Corps)	24,348,985	23,722,215	24,075,915	23,897,865	−451,120
Air Force	20,472,800	19,783,900	19,937,300	19,884,800	−588,000
Defensewide activities	5,931,110	5,849,310	5,896,010	5,969,360	−61,750
Total, O. & M	69,391,670	67,910,200	68,585,000	68,274,739	−1,116,931
Civil defense	252,340	252,340	144,530	152,340	−100,000
Grand total, authorization bill	183,457,310	177,066,115	177,847,796	177,867,548	−5,589,762

TITLE IV—ACTIVE FORCES

	House	Senate	Conference
Army	783,800	778,600	782,500
Navy	564,200	555,800	560,300
Marine Corps	194,600	193,300	194,600
Air Force	595,700	589,500	592,000
Total	2,138,300	2,117,200	2,130,000

TITLE V—RESERVE FORCES

	House	Senate	Conference
Army National Guard	407,400	407,400	407,400
Army Reserve	258,700	258,700	258,700
Naval Reserve	105,500	105,500	105,500
Marine Corps Reserve	38,300	38.300	38,300
Air National Guard	101,100	101,100	101,100
Air Force Reserve	66,000	66,000	66,000
Coast Guard Reserve	12,000	10,700	12,000
Total	989,000	987,700	989,000

Title VI—Civilian personnel

The act provides the Department of Defense an overall authorization for civilian personnel of 1,050,060.

Title VII—Military training student loads

The act provides that the military training student loads for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1983 be 254,726.

Title X—Former spouses' protection

The act provides for certain rights and benefits for the former spouse of a member of a uniformed service. Further detailing of this provision may be found later in this report in the explanation of committion action on S. 1814.

Title XI—General provisions

The following are the highlights of the General Provisions in Title XI of the act:

1. *Section 1104.*— Increases the $25.0 million reporting threshold of the fiscal year 1976 Department of Defense Authorization Act for proposed sales or other transfer from Department of Defense inventories or current production of defense articles to make it consistent with the $50 million threshold of the Arms Export Control Act.
2. *Section 1113.*—Denies educational assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to young men who fail to register under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act.
3. *Section 1117.*—Provides an Inspector General for the Department of Defense appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

4. *Section 1120.*—Expresses the sense of Congress that the NATO allies and Japan should increase their contributions to the common defense to levels more commensurate with their economic resources.

5. *Section 1123.*—Directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and evaluation of initiatives for improving the containment and control of the use of nuclear weapons. Also directs the President to report to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the merits of initiatives developed to control nuclear weapons and on the status of any such initiatives as they may be related to any arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

6. *Section 1129.*—Allows the Department of Defense to buy foreign-make specialty metals or chemical warfare protective clothing for the purpose of offsetting U.S. sales overseas or furthering NATO rationalization, standardization and interoperability.

II. NATIONAL NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1981

Purpose of the act

The purpose of the Act is to establish a limited program for Federal storage of spent fuel from civilian nuclear powerplants, to set forth a Federal policy, initiate a program, and establish a national schedule for the disposal of nuclear waste from civilian activities. S. 1662 was referred to the committee for the purpose of permitting the committee to review section 202, 203, and title VII of the Environment and Public Works Committee version of the bill, section 202 of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee version of the bill, and the applicability of title VII of the Energy and Natural Resources and Environment and Public Works Committees versions of the bill to a licensed repository or monitored, retrievable storage facility for radio-active waste from atomic energy defense activities.

Summary of committee action

S. 1662 was assigned to the Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces for consideration. On March 18, 1982, the Subcommittee held hearings on those provisions of S. 1662 that had been referred to the Committee. Testimony was heard from the Honorable W. Kenneth Davis, Deputy Secretary, Department of Energy, Mr. Herman Roser, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs, and Dr. Shelby Brewer, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Nuclear Energy.

The Committee reported S. 1662, with the amendments described herein:

In the version of the bill as reported by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, strike subsection 202(b) and 202(c).

In the version of the bill as reported by the Committee on Environment and Public Works, strike subsection 202(b) and Title VIII, and revise Section 203 to read as follows:

"At the end of Section 55 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, add the following sentence: 'Before any action is taken under this section to purchase, take, requisition, condemn, or acquire special nuclear material from the commercial sector for use for defense purposes, the President shall certify to the Congress that such action is vital to the national security interests of the United States.' "

III. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1983 (PUBLIC LAW 97-321, OCTOBER 15, 1982)

Purpose of the act

The purpose of the Act is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States, in the total amount of $6,435,506,000.

Authorizations granted

Authorizations granted are set forth in the table below:

Total authorizations granted, fiscal year 1983

Title I (Army):	
Inside the United States	$372,090,000
Outside the United States	367,240,000
Minor construction	49,950,000
Family housing and homeowners assistance	953,478,000
Subtotal	1,742,758,000
Title II (Navy):	
Inside the United States	735,190,000
Outside the United States	155,820,000
Minor construction	55,938,000
Family housing	668,013,000
Subtotal	1,614,961,000
Title III (Air Force):	
Inside the United States	810,250,000
Outside the United States	520,998,000
Minor construction	90,974,000
Family housing	826,535,000
Subtotal	2,248,757,000
Title IV (Defense Agencies):	
Inside the United States	125,241,000
Outside the United States	94,457,000
Minor construction	9,620,000
Emergency construction	5,200,000
Family housing	17,312,000
Subtotal	251,830,000
Title V (NATO infrastructure)	375,000,000
Title VII (Guard and Reserve Forces):	
Army National Guard	33,000,000
Army Reserve	28,500,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	21,900,000
Air National Guard	89,800,000
Air Force Reserve	29,000,000
Subtotal	202,200,000
Grand total	6,435,506,000

Summary of committee action

The Department of Defense requested $7,811,164,000 in new authority to construct over 1,000 projects at military installations throughout the United States and at overseas bases.

The Subcommittee on Military Construction heard testimony from Department of Defense officials, from Service representatives, and from certain outside witnesses at five different hearings during the week of April 19, 1982. Special presentations were received on the high cost, special interest programs being requested.

After carefully reviewing each project, the committee made certain adjustments to the budget request. The following table summarizes committee action:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Budget request	Committee approved	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Title I—Army	$2,051,593	$1,742,758	−$308,835	15
Title II—Navy	1,909,293	1,614,961	−294,332	15
Title III—Air Force	2,867,682	2,248,757	−618,925	22
Title IV—Defense agencies	405,396	251,830	−153,566	38
Title V—NATO infrastructure	375,000	375,000	0	0
Title VII—Reserve Forces	202,200	202,200	0	0
Total	7,811,164	6,435,506	−1,375,658	18

IV. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CODIFICATION ACT (PUBLIC LAW 97-214, JULY 12, 1982)

Purpose of the act

The purpose of the Act is to revise and codify the permanent provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing. The Act would:

> Revise and codify in a new chapter of title 10, United States Code, recurring provisions of the annual Military Construction Authorization bill S. 2645;
>
> Revise and codify in the new chapter permanent provisions of law enacted in annual Military Construction Authorization Acts, but which are not contained in the United States Code; and
>
> Transfer related military construction provisions of title 10 to the new chapter.

This Act will unify treatment of the permanent law relating to military construction and military family housing.

Summary of committee action

The Subcommittee on Military Construction heard testimony from Department of Defense officials on April 19, 1982. On May 20, 1982, the Senate Armed Services Committee ordered reported an original bill.

V. INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1983 (PUBLIC LAW 97-269, SEPTEMBER 27, 1982)

Purpose of the act

This Act would:

(1) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for (*a*) intelligence activities of the United States, (*b*) the Intelligence Community Staff, and (*c*) the CIA Retirement and Disability System;

(2) authorize the personnel end-strengths as of 30 September 1983 for (*a*) the Central Intelligence Agency, and (*b*) the Intelligence Community Staff; and

(3) authorize supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 for the intelligence activities of the United States.

The classified report and the appendix

The classified nature of United States intelligence activities prevents the disclosure of details of the intelligence budget.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, however, has prepared a classified report which describes in detail the full scope and intent of its actions and the specific amounts authorized for each of the major intelligence programs. In its unclassified report on S. 2487, Senate Report No. 97-379, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence states that "the classified report, although not available to the public, will have the full force of any Senate Report, and that the intelligence community will comply with the guidelines, directions and limitations contained therein."

The Committee on Armed Services has prepared a classified appendix to the classified report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence referred to above. This appendix contains details of changes recommended by the Committee on Armed Services to the classified report of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

VI. THE UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSE PROTECTION ACT

Purpose of the bill

The primary purpose of S. 1814 is to remove the effect of the United States Supreme Court decision in *McCarty* v. *McCarty,* 453 U.S. 210 (1981). The bill would accomplish this objective by permitting Federal, State, and certain other courts, consistent with the appropriate laws, to once again consider military retired pay when fixing the property rights between the parties to a divorce, dissolution, annulment or legal separation. These courts may now apply such laws to the retired pay of Federal civil servants, Foreign Service personnel and private sector employees.

The McCarty v. McCarty decision

On June 26, 1981, the United States Supreme Court decided the case of *McCarty* v. *McCarty,* 453 U.S. 210 (1981), holding that absent a Federal statute permitting such action, a State court may not order a division of non-disability military retired pay as part of a distribution of community property incident to a divorce proceeding. The Supreme Court examined the military retirement scheme and concluded that the application of State community property laws conflicted with that scheme. According to the Court, the Congress intended military retired pay to be the personal entitlement of the retiree. Thus, the Court reasoned that the application of State community property laws "interfere(s) directly with a legitimate exercise of the power of the Federal Government" reflected in the military retirement scheme. However, the Court left it to the Congress to change the policy reflected by that scheme. Writing for the majority, Justice Blackmun stated:

> We recognize that the plight of an ex-spouse of a retired service member is often a serious one . . . Congress may well decide, as it has in the Civil Service and Foreign Service contexts, that more protection should be afforded a former spouse of a retired service member. This decision, however, is for Congress alone. We very recently have reemphasized that in no area has the Court accorded Congress greater deference than in the conduct and control of military affairs. 453 U.S. at 235–236.

Provisions of S. 1814

On November 4, 1981, Senator Roger Jepsen introduced S. 1814, the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act. Under S. 1814 military retired pay can be treated either as the property solely of the member or as the property of the member and his spouse. No right or entitlement to military retired pay is created by S. 1814. The bill does not require any division of retired pay by a State court; nor does it prohibit such division. Treatment of such retired pay—with certain limitations—generally would be dependent on the divorce and property laws applied by the courts of the jurisdiction in which a divorce or other related decree is issued.

S. 1814 imposes three distinct limits on the division or enforcement of court orders against military retired pay in divorce cases. First, the total amount of the disposable retired or retainer pay of a member which the Service Secretary could pay out to satisfy a court order for prospective obligations could not exceed 50 percent of such pay. Second, this bill would not create in the spouse or former spouse any right, title or interest which could be sold, assigned, transferred or disposed of by will or inheritance. Third, the court could not direct that a service member retire at a particular time in order to effectuate any payment out of retired pay to a spouse or former spouse. Within these limitations, a former member's military retired pay would be subject to court orders issued incident to a divorce, dissolution, annulment or legal separation proceeding. The Service Secretaries would comply with such orders which direct the payment of a portion of that retired pay to a former spouse as alimony, as child support, or as the distribution of marital property.

S. 1814 extends limited health care coverage to certain unremarried former spouses of present or former service members. To qualify for the coverage, the former spouse must have been married to the member or former member for a period of at least 20 years on or before the date of the divorce during which period the member completed at least 20 years of creditable service. The health care is offered for a period of 180 days immediately following the date of the final decree of divorce, dissolution or annulment, provided that the former spouse remains unremarried. Under certain circumstances, health care will be extended by the Secretary concerned for the treatment of a medical condition which existed prior to the end of the 180-day period, but only if treatment for that condition has been provided by the uniformed services prior to the end of that period.

Finally, S. 1814 provides future participants in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) the flexibility to provide for their former spouses. The bill provides that where the service member has not remarried and does not have a dependent child for whom an annuity can be provided under SBP, the member could voluntarily provide an annuity to a former spouse. If the member chooses to provide such an annuity and then remarries, the member would be free to change the earlier designation so as to provide an annuity to the new wife or dependent child, unless the member had made a commitment as part of a voluntary written agreement to designate the former spouse. In that event, the member would have to obtain the appropriate court or other approval before changing the designation. It is the committee's intention that the service member retain the sole right to elect a former spouse as beneficiary of any SBP annuity.

The provisions of S. 1814 reversing the effect of the McCarty decision are retroactive to June 26, 1981, the date on which the U.S. Supreme Court issued that decision. That is, the committee intends the legislation to restore the law to what it was when the courts were permitted to apply State divorce laws to military retired pay. Former spouses divorced in the interim period between the McCarty decision and the effective date of this law will have the opportunity to return to court to have their decrees modified in light of this legislation. However, nothing in the bill would mandate payments out of retired pay which had been disbursed during the period between the date of the McCarty decision and the effective date of this legislation. The mechanism for direct payment of court orders for alimony, child support and property distribution would apply only to payments of retired pay for periods beginning on or after the effective date of this legislation.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1983

Purpose of the act

This Act provides authority for appropriations to the Secretary of Energy for the operating expenses, capital equipment, and construction costs related to the National Defense Programs of the Department of Energy.

Summary of committee action

S. 2286 was referred to the Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces Subcommittee for recommendation to the Full Committee. The Subcommittee held hearings on the bill on April 26, 1982, and received testimony from the Honorable Herman E. Roser, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs; Dr. Richard L. Wagner, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy); Dr. Roger E. Batzel, Director, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; Dr. George C. Dacey, President, Sandia National Laboratories; Dr. Donald M. Kerr, Jr., Director, Los Alamos National Laboratory; and Admiral Kinnaird R. McKee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy for Naval Reactors.

Authorization recommended

The total fiscal year 1983 Department of Energy amended request for authorization for defense programs was $5.752 billion, of which $3.438 billion was for research, development, testing, production and surveillance, and retirement of nuclear weapons.

The Committee recommended an authorization of $5.570 billion, a decrease of $182 million. A summary of authorizations granted is shown in the table below.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE—SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION RECOMMENDED

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Naval reactors	$385,760	$385,760	0	0
Weapons activities	3,438,591	3,348,891	−$89,700	−3
Verification and control technology	53,900	53,900	0	0
Materials production	[1] 1,297,150	1,208,450	−88,700	−7
Defense nuclear waste	501,020	505,420	+4,400	+1
Security and safeguards	47,360	47,360	0	0
Security investigations	28,500	20,500	−8,000	−28
Total	5,752,281	5,570,281	−182,000	−3

[1] Includes $109,000,000 originally budgeted by the Navy for uranium enrichment.

VIII. UNIFORMED SERVICES PAY ACT OF 1982

Purpose of the bill

The primary purpose of S. 2936 is to increase the pay and allowances and benefits for members of the uniformed services and certain dependents. The committee recommends that the basic pay of all uniformed services personnel, except E-1s, be increased by 4 percent on October 1, 1982, in general accordance with the Administration's most recent proposal.

This increase will give all servicemen but recruits a 4 percent raise in basic pay, the same pay raise approved for Federal civilians. While this pay raise is approximately half of what was originally budgeted to maintain comparability with private sector increases, the committee is confident that manpower recruiting and retention goals can continue to be met. The committee continues to favor targeting pay increases to specific problem areas, such as the mid-grade and senior non-commissioned officers and petty officers. However, because the 4 percent increase in basic pay is relatively low the committee finds that it would be difficult to target the October 1, 1982 pay increase to the career force and therefore recommends a 4 percent increase in basic pay for all grades, except E–1.

Representatives of the uniformed services and the Congressional Budget Office have testified before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel that holding the basic pay of new recruits in pay grade E–1 constant would have no adverse effect on recruiting in fiscal year 1983. Currently, all services are experiencing great success in meeting quantity and quality recruiting goals. This trend is expected to continue through the next fiscal year.

Under the committee proposal, new recruits entering the services in fiscal year 1983 will receive $551.40 per month in basic pay plus allowances. Qualified youth are also eligible to receive up to $8,000 in cash bonuses and $17,400 in educational benefits. In addition, from the moment of entering active duty, the new recruit receives the same total compensation package available to the career force. Among others, these benefits include medical and dental care, 30 days of leave a year and the full range of morale, welfare and recreation activities.

After approximately 12 weeks of basic training, recruits are promoted to the pay grade of E–2. Promotion to pay grade E–3 occurs 9 months later. As a result, under the committee's plan, the vast majority of new recruits in fiscal year 1983 will receive a 21 percent increase in basic pay as the result of promotions during their first year of military service.

In view of these factors, the committee recommends no comparability increase for pay grade E–1 in fiscal year 1983. This will result in an annual savings of $62 million in fiscal year 1983 and beyond.

The committee also recommends increasing the basic allowance for quarters and basic allowance for subsistence for all grades except E–1 by 4 percent to help align these components of pay more closely with the rising private sector housing and food costs they are intended to offset.

In addition to the pay raise, S. 2936 contains a myriad of personnel management provisions which are designed to enhance military personnel readiness in both the active and reserve components. They are contained in the following eight titles.

Title I—Compensation matters

Section 101. Increase in basic pay and allowances effective October 1, 1982.

Section 102. Extension of enlistment and reenlistment bonus authorities for the active forces.

Section 103. Extension of special pay for aviation career officers.

Section 104. Advance travel and transportation for education purposes for dependent children of members stationed overseas.

Section 105. Advance payment of travel and transportation allowances for escorts and attendants of dependents.

Section 106. Reimbursement for accommodations in place of quarters.

Section 107. Freeze on certain allowances during fiscal year 1983.

Section 108. Restriction on allowance for transportation of motor vehicle.

Title II—Retired pay matters

Section 201. Rounding of retired pay and survivor annuities to next lower whole dollar amount.

Section 202. Limitation on applicability of one year look-back provision.

Title III—Personnel management matters

Section 301. Temporary increase in the number of general and flag officers on active duty.

Section 302. Transfer of Public Health Service officers to other uniformed services.

Section 303. Extension of period during which certain accumulated leave may be used.

Section 304. Authority to waive age requirement for original appointment as a commissioned officer in certain cases.

Section 305. Assistant Secretaries.

Title IV—Reserve matters

Section 401. Authority to increase total term of service in Armed Forces.

Section 402. Bonuses for enlistments, reenlistments.

Section 403. Extending medical and dental care for reservists.

Section 404. Authority of the President to order members of the selected reserve to active duty.

Section 405. Authority to retain in an active status certain reserve officers who are subject to elimination from active status because of failure of promotion.

Section 406. Authority to order retired members of reserve components to active duty.

Section 407. Promotion of reserve commissioned officers serving on active duty.

Section 408. Determining years of service for transfer to the retired reserve.

Title V—Health care and related matters

Section 501. Authority to increase the pay of contract surgeons.

Section 502. Studies and demonstration projects on health care delivery systems.

Section 503. Feasibility study of a defense health agency.

Section 504. Reports on malpractice actions and hospital accreditation status.

Title VI—Surviving spouses' and children's benefits

Title VII—Miscellaneous matters

Section 701. Prohibition on obligation and expenditure of funds not authorized in legislation other than an appropriation act.

Section 702. Protection of reports of military aircraft accident safety investigations.

Section 703. Limitation on contracting-out certain functions.

Section 704. Employment protection for certain nonappropriated fund instrumentality employees.

Section 705. Compensation for injuries incurred in the performance of duty by members of the civil air patrol.

Title VIII—Effective date

Section 801. Effective date.

IX. NAVAL VESSEL TRANSFER ACT OF 1982 (PUBLIC LAW 97-342, OCTOBER 15, 1982)

Purpose of the act

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the transfer, by lease or sale, of nine vessels to certain allied and friendly countries. Title 10, United States Code, section 7307(b) requires Congressional approval by law of the transfer of naval vessels which are less than 20 years of age or displace over 3,000 tons. Six of the nine ships proposed for transfer are less than 20 years old and the other three ships displace over 3,000 tons.

Discussion

For over 25 years the ship transfer program has been an integral part of the U.S. security assistance program which is designed to support this nation's foreign policy objectives. Ships which would otherwise be mothballed or scrapped are instead sailing the world's oceans under friendly flags, providing potential extension of U.S. seapower capabilities and contributing a significant reminder of U.S. support to valued friends and allies.

The ships designated for transfer to other countries have been found unfit for further service in the U.S. Navy because they are obsolete, are in a degraded material condition, or no longer meet the mission requirements of the naval service. On the other hand, vessels which may be of little use to the United States, may be of great value to our allies. Ships that do not meet U.S. requirements to face a large worldwide military threat may be very useful in facing less capable regional military threats.

Transfers

The ships that are proposed for transfer are listed in the following table:

SHIPS PROPOSED FOR TRANSFERS

Country, ship/craft	Description/class	Tonnage	Service date	Acquired cost	Sale price	Remarks
Colombia:						
Tacoma (PG-92)	Patrol combatant/Asheville	180	1969	$4,600,000	(1)	Proposed lease; inactivated 1981.
Welch (PG-93)	Patrol combatant/Asheville	180	1969	3,400,000	(1)	Proposed lease; inactivated 1981.
Dominican Republic: PTF 23/24/26 (each).	Fast patrol boat/Osprey	60	1968	900,000	(1)	Proposed lease; inactivated 1977-78.
Ecuador: ARD 24	Auxiliary repair drydock/ ARD 12..	5,800	1943	3,000,000	388,000	Proposed sale; inactivated 1980.
Mexico: James M. Gillis (AGOR-4).	Oceanographic Research Ship/Conrad.	1,200	1962	2,600,000	(1)	Proposed lease; inactivated 1980.
Pakistan: Everglades (AD-24).	Destroyer tender/Arcadia	9,260	1951	9,000,000	(1)	Proposed lease; inactivated 1970.

SHIPS PROPOSED FOR TRANSFERS—Continued

Country, ship/craft	Description/class	Tonnage	Service date	Acquired cost	Sale price	Remarks
Turkey: US Piedmont (AD-17) (Hot ship transfer).	Destroyer tender/Dixie	9,412	1944	18,500,000	([1])	Proposed lease; to be inactivated Sept. 30, 1982 (LANT FLT).

[1] Not applicable.

During the Second Session of the Ninety-Seventh Congress, the Committee acted on fifteen statutory nominations, all of which were subsequently confirmed by the Senate.

Following hearings and favorable Committee reports, W. Paul Thayer was confirmed as Deputy Secretary of Defense, General John W. Vessey, Jr., United States Army, was confirmed as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral James D. Watkins, United States Navy, was confirmed as Chief of Naval Operations, General Charles A. Gabriel, United States Air Force, was confirmed as Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Major General Emmett H. Walker, Army National Guard, was confirmed as Chief of the National Guard Bureau. In addition, over 76,200 nominations for military promotion were routinely considered by the committee and approved by the Senate.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

During the second session of the 97th Congress, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, under the leadership of its chairman, Senator Jake Garn of Utah, was successful in passing landmark legislation to provide flexibility to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal supervisory agencies to deal with financially distressed depository institutions, to enhance the competitiveness of depository institutions, to expand the range of services provided by such institutions, and to protect depositors and creditors of such institutions.

This legislation includes titles and provisions which were introduced as separate bills during the 97th Congress by Senators Lugar, Heinz, Chafee, D'Amato, and other Banking Committee Members.

The Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 was signed by the President on October 15, 1982, becoming Public Law 97-320.

A summary of the provisions of the law follows:

Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982

TITLE I—DEPOSIT INSURANCE FLEXIBILITY

Regulators provisions

Expands FDIC's and FSLIC's powers to assist institutions by allowing either direct or merger-related assistance to prevent the closing of or to reopen any insured institution or when "severe financial conditions threaten the stability of a significant number of banks or banks with significant financial resources" and by expanding the forms of assistance to include the purchase of securities (except common stock). During the time an institution is receiving assistance, it may defer payments of state franchise taxes.

Federal savings banks

Permits savings banks to obtain a Federal charter and continue to be FDIC insured.

Extraordinary acquisitions

Allows FDIC insured commercial banks and mutual savings banks with assets of $500 million or more which are closed or, in the case of mutual savings banks, are in danger of closing to be acquired. No size restriction on FSLIC insured thrifts. State consultation is mandated. Priorities:

1. In-state, same type institutions;
2. Out-of-state, same type institutions;
3. In-state, different type institutions;
4. Out-of-state, different type institutions.

All bidders within 15 percent of $15 million of the lowest (lowest cost to FDIC or FSLIC) first bid are given the opportunity to re-bid, if the lowest first bid is not from an in-state, same type institution.

The emergency acquisition provisions contained in Title I sunset 3 years after the date of enactment.

TITLE II—NET WORTH CERTIFICATES

Form of assistance

Establishes a program whereby federally-insured, and under certain circumstances state insured, financial institutions may exchange capital notes with the FDIC or FSLIC to buoy up their net worth.

Qualification standards

To qualify, institutions must—

(1) Have net worth of 3 percent or less;

(2) Have incurred losses during the two previous quarters;

(3) Comply with the terms established by the insuring agencies although (a) no merger resolution may be required from an institution which after receipt of assistance will have positive net worth for at least six months and (b) no management changes may be required if the institution will have a positive net worth, after receipt of assistance, for at least nine months;

(4) Have net worth of ½ percent or more after receiving the assistance; and

(5) Have at least 20 percent of their loans invested in mortgages.

State consultation, as well as consultation with the appropriate Federal banking agency in the case of a commercial bank, will be required.

Amount of assistance

The initial formula will be as follows:

Net worth and level of assistance

3 percent or less—50 percent of period loss.
2 percent or less—60 percent of period loss.
1 percent or less—70 percent of period loss.

The insuring agencies may change the formula but cannot provide more than 100 percent of period loss.

State laws and sunset

State law overrides: (1) One provision ensures that the capital notes will be treated as net worth and that State chartered institutions can continue to operate and pay dividends. (2) As long as a qualified institution has notes outstanding, it will not be liable for any State or local franchise tax. This title sunsets 3 years after the date of enactment.

TITLE III—THRIFT POWERS, DEPOSIT INSTRUMENT AND DUE-ON-SALE

Federal thrift charters

Existing limitations on the de novo chartering of Federal stock associations and on the chartering of Federal mutual savings banks and distinctions among Federal associations' investment authority are eliminated. Additionally, any institution that is a Federal Home Loan Bank member (or is eligible to become a member) is permitted to convert to a Federal savings and loan, a Federal savings bank, or a Federal mutual savings bank. Conversion from stock to mutual form or mutual to stock form is also liberalized for institutions eligible to become Federal Home Loan Bank members.

Investment and lending powers

Federal associations' investment authority is expanded, including the following:

Real Property Loans.—Existing loan-to-value ratios are deleted for residential property. Non-residential real estate lending is increased from 20 percent of assets to 40 percent of assets.

Commercial loans.—Up to 5 percent of assets of an S&L (7½ percent of assets of a savings bank) prior to January 1, 1984, and 10 percent of assets of an S&L or savings bank thereafter. Checking accounts are authorized for commercial lending customers.

State securities.—Permits investment up to 100 percent of assets in state and local obligations. Present law restricts investments to general obligations and certain housing related securities.

Consumer loans.—Increased investment from 20 percent to 30 percent of assets in consumer loans and authorizes inventory and floor planning loans in connection with consumer loan financing.

Personal equipment.—Invest up to 10 percent of assets in tangible personal property to engage in leasing activities.

Deposit instrument and interest rate differentials

DIDC is required to authorize a new account not later than 60 days from enactment. The account will have no ceiling and no differential. It will not be subject to transaction reserves even if the account has no maturity and, in any month, 3 preauthorized or automatic transfers and 3 checks may be permitted. Finally, the Senate-House conference report on the legislation indicated that the minimum balance is to be no more than $5,000.

All interest rate differentials are to be phased out no later than January 1, 1984.

Preemption of due-on-sale prohibitions

Notwithstanding state laws, lenders could enforce due-on-sale clauses (preferably using blended interest rates) in real property loan contracts, except for loans originated or assumed during a "window period." The window period begins on the date the state acted to restrict the enforcement of due-on-sale clauses and ends on the date of enactment of this legislation. State legislatures (for non-federally chartered lenders), the Comptroller of the Currency (for national banks), and the National Credit Union Administration (for federally chartered credit unions) could act within three years to regulate *window period loans only.* (For example, they could require that all window period loans have blended interest rates). If the state legislature, or the federal regulators, fail to act within three years, due-on-sale clauses in window period loans become enforceable.

Federally chartered savings and loans are exempt from window period restrictions, in accordance with the Supreme Court decision.

TITLE IV—PROVISIONS RELATING TO NATIONAL AND MEMBER BANKS

General provisions

The amount a bank is permitted to lend to a single borrower is raised from 10 percent of unimpaired capital and surplus to 15 percent, plus 10 percent if the loan is fully secured.

Federal chartering of bankers' banks is authorized.

Establishment of a mechanism for the orderly disposition of unclaimed property in the possession of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The bill provides to all institutions an exemption from reserve requirements for the first $2 million of reservable deposits.

FIRA amendments

The dollar limitations on loans to executive officers for real estate and education are deleted. The $10,000 ceiling on loans for other purposes is replaced with a provision authorizing the bank agencies to determine an appropriate limit. Periodic reporting requirements on such loans are maintained.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

A large number of the credit union amendments in the bill relate to the internal operations of credit unions. As such, they are largely non-controversial and simply designed to afford credit unions and their boards of directors greater flexibility and authority in day-to-day operations.

Some amendments in this category would simplify the organizational process for credit unions by eliminating a requirement that subscribers gather collectively in order to certify their desire to form a credit union. Other amendments permit Federal credit unions to schedule annual meetings at any time during the year, choose their own titles for board officers, and convert from Federal to state charter based on a majority of those voting, rather than a majority of members.

TITLE VI—PROPERTY, CASUALTY, LIFE INSURANCE ACTIVITIES OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Amends Section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to generally prohibit a bank holding company from providing insurance as a principal, agent, or broker. There are seven exemptions to this general prohibition, resulting in the prohibition being principally applicable to the underwriting or sale of property and casualty insurance products.

The exemptions establish a grandfather date (May 1, 1982) for the contination of previously authorized insurance activities, such as selling credit related property and casualty coverages, and permit bank holding companies to engage in, among other things, credit life, disability, and involuntary unemployment insurance activities, and general insurance agency activities in towns of less than 5,000 people, and any insurance agency activity (except for certain types of life insurance) engaged in by a bank holding company with total assets of $50 million or less.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

Exempts student loans from the Truth-in-Lending Act and excludes "arrangers of credit" in order that the Act will not apply to real estage brokers.

Makes industrial banks eligible for FDIC insurance. Qualifies state and local governments for NOW accounts.

Bank service corporation powers are expanded to permit a corporation to engage in any bank activity of its parent bank and in any bank holding company nonbank activity ("section 4(c)(8) activities").

TITLE VIII—ALTERNATIVE RATE MORTGAGES

Permits state chartered institutions to offer ARM's that their federally-chartered counterparts may offer.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

S.J. Res. 271, to make technical corrections to the Act, was agreed to by the House and the Senate in late December.

EXPORT TRADING COMPANIES

Another most notable success of both the Committee and the Congress as a whole was the adoption of the Export Trading Company Act, which President Reagan signed into law on October 8,

1982. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige described the Act as "a major breakthrough in the nation's effort to strengthen its export sector and create jobs," predicting that export trading companies would create more than 320,000 trade related jobs by 1985. Senator Heinz, as principal sponsor of the legislation and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy, undertook the direction of the Act through the Senate and later through conference, with the assistance of Senator Garn, and of Senator Danforth, who lent his expertise on anti-trust and trade matters to the effort.

The Act facilitates the participation of more than 25,000 small and medium-sized companies, most not currently exporters, in export markets, by giving these firms the option of joining forces with similar firms and with experienced trade specialists who can handle all the complex details of exporting. The applicability of anti-trust statutes to these operations is clarified, and greater access to financing is made possible by facilitating bank holding company participation in ETCs.

Another provision, also championed by Senator Heinz, that the Committee gave consideration to during the session, and which was made a part of the ETC legislation, was an expansion of authority for banks to issue Bankers' Acceptances. A convenient form of short-term, self liquidating trade financing, Bankers' Acceptances were made more available by increasing the ratio of acceptances-to-capital that a bank may carry from the current level of 100 percent to 150 percent (and 200 percent with approval by the Federal Reserve Board), and also by allowing smaller, regional banks to become involved in the acceptance market by participating in acceptances issued by larger, international banks without affecting the acceptance-to-capital ratio. This will assist smaller exporters by enabling their local regional banks to offer this important form of short-term trade financing.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Senators Garn and Heinz, with the support of other members of the Committee, continued their determined efforts to promote a strong and competitive Export-Import Bank. Congressional efforts under their leadership, through committee hearings, the pressing of legislation such as the various warchest bills, and personal contacts with administration officials, greatly strengthened the hands of American negotiators in talks designed to curb the threat of a trade war in official export financing. The result was the achievement of significant progress within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to bring official export credits supplied by the various Western countries much closer to market rates. Most notable in this regard was agreement among the Western countries to raise minimum rates charged to the Soviet Union to 12.15 percent for medium term loans and to 12.4 percent for long term loans. This represents an increase of 400 basis points since last year. Although Senators Garn and Heinz have reiterated that much more progress is needed, the change is significant and the Committee has demonstrated its willingness and ability to back up their efforts of our negotiators.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs under the leadership of Chairman Richard G. Lugar, performed its responsibilities in the legislative process by authorizing programs and funding distribution levels, and making program changes. The Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1982 was reported by the Banking Committee on May 28, 1982. The bill became stalled in the Senate by the inability of the House Banking Committee to report a bill which conformed to the spending targets of the First Budget Resolution. By the time the logjam broke in the House Banking Committee, it was too late to get authorizing legislation onto the Floor of either the House or the Senate.

In this legislation the Committee began a redirection of housing assistance policy from a primary emphasis on new construction to a policy of providing assistance directly to needy families.

The foundations were also laid in this bill for two housing block grants, one for urban areas with the cities as recipients, and the other for rural areas with states as recipients. These block grants allow the federal government to continue support of rehabilitation and construction of housing for the very poor without the long term budget impact of previous programs. The Committee's efforts in this bill made significant strides toward the goals of reducing the budget while maintaining assistance to the most needy. The bill also reflects the "New Federalism" concept of returning decision making to the more appropriate levels of local government where local conditions can be dealt with on the basis of local initiative and innovation.

Guided by the foresight of Senator Lugar, a carefully limited housing "jobs stimulus" bill was also initiated by the Committee in late May. The bill was based on single family housing production to take advantage of the enormous ripple effect that housing construction has on American industry. The provisions of this bill were passed by both houses of Congress but subsequently vetoed.

MASS TRANSIT

Authorization of changes in mass transit programs was accomplished as Title III of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 passed in the closing days of the lame duck session. A simplified block grant was created as a substitute for current formula programs, with a transition period which accomplishes modest reductions in operating subsidies. In addition, a portion of the gas tax increase was dedicated as a revenue source for discretionary mass transit grants.

In addition to the above, the committee conducted 23 confirmation hearings on Presidential appointments and reported favorably on every nomination, all of which were confirmed by the Senate.

The committee and its subcommittees conducted 41 days of hearings and 99 bills and resolutions were referred to it during the session.

The committee reported 17 bills to the Senate and 14 measures under its jurisdiction were enacted into law.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, Pete Domenici, the Senate Committee on the Budget passed a budget for fiscal year 1983 that dramatically reduced deficits by $379 billion over the next three years. Incorporated into the First Budget Resolution were reconciliation instructions, provided for under the Budget Act, to enforce the budget decisions of Congress. In addition to these accomplishments, the Budget Committee continued its ongoing efforts to improve and strengthen the budget process.

In 1981, with the strong support of many Democrats, Congress passed the Reagan budget largely intact. When the President submitted his budget to the Congress in February 1982, he did not receive the unconditional support that had been received the year before. His proposed budget contained deficits which both Republicans and Democrats thought were too high. Senate Republicans indicated that they would rewrite the budget.

Several plans were introduced at the markup for the First Budget Resolution in the spring, which all involved quite similar principles. Most members seemed to concur that the deficits in fiscal year 1983–1985 should be smaller than those proposed by the President, that revenues should be increased by an amount larger than the President proposed, that there should be a limit to the growth of entitlement programs, that non-defense discretionary programs should be cut by less than the President proposed, and that defense should grow in real terms, but by a smaller amount than proposed by the President.

Congressional leaders met with leaders from the Administration throughout the month of April trying to reach an agreement that would be acceptable to all parties. A plan was finally agreed upon, which was actively supported by the President, and was passed in the Committee along straight party lines.

This budget compromise passed the Senate on June 23, by a 54-45 vote. Over the next three years, this budget will restrain all types of spending and raise significant new revenues. The budget as adopted, included the following:

Reforms in entitlements programs, the most difficult programs to control, will yield $31 billion;

Most non-defense discretionary programs were frozen at 1982 levels, reducing costs by $35 billion;

Federal civilian and military pay raises were restrained to 4 percent a year, producing savings of $26 billion;

Growth in national defense programs were held below the President's request, saving $26 billion;

Management improvements proposed by the President, will reduce costs by $47 billion, if implemented by the Administration;

To accompany the spending cuts, the plan provided for $98 billion more in revenues than would be raised under current law;

Other smaller reductions were proposed, saving $8 billion;

Due to less borrowing and lowered interest rates, federal interest costs would be reduced by $108 billion.

Because of enormous national economic problems that persisted throughout 1981 and 1982, the Committee realized that it was necessary to again use the reconciliation procedure provided for under the Budget Act, as they had done in 1981. The First Budget Resolution directed 8 Senate Committees and 9 House Committees to report legislation achieving outlay savings of $27 billion over the next three years. The Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees were directed to report legislation to increase revenues by $98 billion.

H.R. 6955, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982 passed the Senate on August 18 by a vote of 67–32. Total deficit reductions resulting from this bill exceeded $13 billion over the fiscal year 1983–1985 period. Payment of annual cost-of-living adjustments for military and civilian retirees are to be delayed one month during each of the next three years. Retirees who have not yet reached age 62 will receive one-half of the COLA plus the full amount of inflation exceeding the assumptions underlying the bill. This provision will result in savings of $3.4 billion during the next three years.

Some of the major non-COLA provisions of this bill were:

—Reduction in dairy price supports, which will result in a savings of $4.2 billion;

—A reduction in the growth of food stamp benefits, which will save $1.9 billion;

—A reduction in the increase in veterans programs, saving $0.6 billion; and

—Collection of FHA insurance premiums at the closing of a mortgage, reducing the deficit by $2 billion.

On August 19, the Senate passed H.R. 4961, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, by a vote of 52–47. This is the second of the two reconciliation bills enacted this year as mandated by the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1983.

This bill raises $98 billion in revenue over 3 years and will reduce spending by $17 billion, largely by slowing the growth of Medicare, Medicaid, AFDC and other programs over the fiscal year 1983–1985 period.

H.R. 4961 repealed many serious excesses in today's tax code. It simplified some of the most complicated provisions and improved the efficiency and fairness of our tax law.

The First Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1983 contained a provision that if Congress had not passed a Second Budget Resolution by Oct. 1, the First Resolution would automatically become the Second Resolution on that date. This in fact happened since the Congress did not separately consider a Second Resolution this year.

The Budget Committee held four days of hearings in September on possible changes to the Budget Act, and heard testimony from members of Congress, the Executive branch, and other experts on the budget process. The budget Committee will continue to examine proposals to amend the Budget Act in the 98th Congress.

Another important activity of the Senate Budget Committee in 1982 was the organization of a Temporary Subcommittee on Federal Credit to investigate the budgetary effects of federal credit activities. This study included direct federal loans and federal loan guarantees. The Temporary Subcommittee held four hearings and received testimony from a variety of witnesses representing the legislative and executive branches of the federal government, the Federal Reserve Board, the business and financial communities, and programs beneficiaries. The final report of the Temporary Subcommittee was released late in the second session of the Congress, recommending that the full Committee consider legislation to permanently integrate federal credit activities into the Congressional budget process.

In the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1983, Congress tested procedures for controlling federal credit activity through the budget process. The procedures were very similar to those now used to control spending. This budget set targets on new federal loans and guarantees made in fiscal year 1983 which became binding on October 1. The Resolution also required that most credit programs newly authorized in Fiscal years 1982 or 1983 be subject to annual appropriation Act limits. The loan and loan guarantee totals in the Resolution were allocated to the Senate and House committees responsible for controlling credit programs, and the committees were charged with subdividing their allocations among their subcommittees or programs. Procedures were developed to score Congressional action on credit legislation against the allocations. These developments increased the attention paid to federal credit activity and indicated areas in which the credit budget needs to be improved before federal credit activity can be controlled effectively through the budget process.

The second session of the 97th Congress under the Budget Act fully realized the ambitions of the creators of the 1974 Budget and impoundment Control Act: to provide Congress with an overall policy tool through which to guide spending and taxing decisions. Using reconciliation in an expanded manner and following the lead established in 1980 under then-Chairmen Senators Edmund Muskie of Maine and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, the Senate Budget Committee gave Congress opportunities in 1982, as well as the year before, to set overall policy through budget resolutions. Congress not only approved the overall policies, but then ordered its committees to implement the policies through specific changes in already-existing spending and tax law.

The principles of reconciling authorizing committees, using reconciliation over several years in a single resolution, and making it easier to enforce budget targets against individual appropriations bills were clear steps forward in Congress' desire to control spending and taxing decisions. These tools make it more certain the Congress will be able to actually implement the policy decisions contained in budget resolutions in future years. Thus, gradually, Congress continues to use the budget process to try to bring order to what has historically been a chaotic process of spending and taxing.

In addition, the expanded tools at Congress' avail retain the traditional structure and jurisdiction of the House and Senate committee system. While budget resolutions establish overall policy goals, it requires the actions of the full House and Senate and all committees to implement the policies set forth. The ability of the traditional committee system to meet the demands called for under the Budget Act is a tribute to the flexibility of the system and the willingness of individual members of the House and Senate to carry out the dictates of the budget resolution of fiscal year 1983. Whether Congress wishes to continue to impose on itself the discipline of the budget process after the difficult votes of this past year remains a major question that the 98th Congress will address.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation during the 97th Congress accomplished deregulation of economic activities in communications, aviation, trucking, shipping, bus and other industries crucial to America's economy.

Under the Chairmanship of Senator Bob Packwood (R-Oregon), the Committee made substantial progress in promoting competition and streamlining government agencies in the many areas within its wide jurisdiction—one of the broadest in the U.S. Senate.

Much of the legislation reported by the Committee during the 97th Congress frees business to devote itself to competition rather than compliance with burdensome rules and regulations. Lower costs, higher quality, increased innovation, and wider choices for the consumer are all results of such competition.

Many of the Committee bills enacted into law are authorizations, since the Commerce Committee is one of the largest authorizing bodies in the Senate.

The Committee has established an excellent record of activity and progress on the bills referred to it during the 97th Congress. More than 70 percent of the Committee's reported bills have been passed by the Senate. And 70 percent of the Committee's Senate-passed bills have been enacted into law.

FULL COMMITTEE—SENATOR BOB PACKWOOD (R-OREGON), CHAIRMAN

Freedom of expression and the media

The Full Committee held three days of hearings during the Second Session on Senator Packwood's proposal to amend the U.S. Constitution to guarantee full freedom of expression for all media.

The new amendment would give the electronic media full rights of free expression, equal to the protection now enjoyed by the printed press. This amendment would not change the First Amendment in any way, and would be a completely separate amendment.

The proposed 27th Amendment would remove all government control over editorial content. It would also ensure that the print media remain free of government regulation as they increasingly rely upon electronic means of transmitting and delivering news.

Sex discrimination in insurance

Senators Packwood and Mark Hatfield (R-Oregon) introduced the Fair Insurance Practices Act, S. 2204, which was reported from the Committee in October 1982. The legislation would ban discrimination on the basis of sex, race, color, religion and national origin.

Cigarette labeling

Senators Packwood and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) sponsored S. 1929, a bill requiring five rotational health warnings on cigarette packages and advertisements. The warnings link smoking with various diseases and with dangers to fetuses of pregnant women smokers.

Hearings were held last May on the smoking prevention bill.

AVIATION SUBCOMMITTEE—NANCY KASSEBAUM (R-KANSAS) CHAIRMAN

Airport and airway development aid program (ADAP)

The ADAP bill and the aviation user taxes (tax on tickets and gasoline) passed as part of the Tax Act, H.R. 4961. The user taxes go into the Aviation Trust Fund and are then taken out to be used to modernize the country's airports and airways and for funding of a substantial portion of the Federal Aviation Administration's budget. One of the major programs in this bill uses aviation user taxes to build and repair runways, terminals, taxiways etc. in airports across the country (airport development program). Funding is also provided for the modernization of the air traffic control system.

An amendment attached to Title IV of the Gas Tax bill (H.R. 6211) increases funding for the airport development program (part of the ADAP bill) by $475 million over the next 3 years (1983-1985). This will create 29,925 jobs. The money is drawn from the Aviation Trust Fund surplus.

War risk insurance

The War Risk Insurance bill was passed in September of this session and signed into law on October 14 (Public Law 97-309). The purpose of this bill is to reauthorize the war risk insurance program for another 5 years. The war risk insurance is an emergency contingency program to insure commercial air carriers in the event commercial war risk insurance becomes unavailable because of war or similar events. Also attached to the bill were three amendments which did the following:

1. Require at least 3 of 5 National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) members be technically qualified;
2. Allow the NTSB 60 days after an accident to evaluate the cockpit voice recorder before releasing it to the public; and
3. Retain Civil Aeronautics Board jurisdiction over domestic airline labor protection transactions until 1985.

BUSINESS, TRADE AND TOURISM SUBCOMMITTEE—SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER (R-SOUTH DAKOTA), CHAIRMAN

A bill to establish a national tourism policy (S. 304)

This bill, the National Tourism Policy Act, created the United States Travel and Tourism Administration and elevated the Assistant Secretary for Tourism to the Under Secretary level. The bill also set out a policy statement and a set of goals for federal involvement in international tourism promotion.

Authorization of the International Investment Survey Act (S. 1104)

This bill provided a permanent reauthorization for the International Investment Survey Act. This is the program which monitors changes in the level of foreign investment in the United States. It does not regulate such investment, but simply provides a survey.

Service Industries Development Act (S. 1233)

The purpose of this bill was to create within the Commerce Department a service industries development program. The service sector of our economy now comprises three-quarters of domestic economic activity. However, the sector gets very little attention or assistance from the federal government. If we are to maintain our leading role in world trade in services we must focus more on this sector.

Retail Dealers' Agreement Act (S. 1256)

This bill was intended to provide dealers of office equipment with certain legal recourse to protect them from bad faith dealings by their suppliers. The bill was ordered reported by the Commerce Committee. It had also been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary Committee did not report the bill, which meant that the legislation did not make it to the Senate calendar.

Authorization of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (S. 2261)

This bill would have authorized the United States Travel and Tourism Administration at a level of $10.5 million for fiscal year 1983. However, it was not brought up on the Senate floor and died on the calendar. The companion bill in the House also died at the end of the session, but the program was continued as part of the Appropriations Committees Continuing Resolution.

Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs (S. 1808)

This bill created a new position within the Commerce Department. The Under Secretary is responsible for the Department's economic analysis and forecasting of economic trends. The Commerce Committee also conducted a hearing on the first nominee for the position, Robert Dederick, who was later confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE—SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER (R-ARIZONA), CHAIRMAN

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress, the Committee proposed substantive amendments to the Communications Act of 1934.

On April 8, 1981, Senator Goldwater, with 7 cosponsors, introduced S. 929. That bill provided for improved administration by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of the amateur radio and land mobile radio services, the most widely used radio services in the United States. S. 929 passed the Senate in September, 1981 but was also included as amendment to H.R. 3239, and was repassed by the Senate on August 18, 1982, agreed to by a House-Senate conference, approved by both houses, and signed into law. H.R. 3239 also includes a 2-year authorization of appropriations (1983–84) for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and, in addition, required that agency to submit a report to Congress on future United States international telecommunications and information policies and the strategies and mechanisms necessary to implement those policies.

The Committee recommended inclusion of an amendment, proposed by Senator Schmitt, in H.R. 6955, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982, to reduce the number of FCC Commissioners from 7 to 5, effective July 1, 1983. That amendment was agreed to by the Senate and was contained in the House-Senate conference report on that bill.

S. 2355, a bill to ensure that persons with impaired hearing have reasonable access to telephone service, was introduced on April 1, 1982. The Senate approved it on August 18, 1982. On December 13, 1982, the House returned the bill to the Senate with amendments. S. 2355 was further amended by the Senate to: ensure that the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) retains its political balance during its reduction in size from 15 to 10 members; and to eliminate an outdated provision of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, relieving the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) of unnecessary restrictions when it offers common stock for sale to the public. The House agreed to the Senate amendments.

On March 31, 1982, the Senate passed S. 1629, the Broadcast Deregulation Act of 1981, which deregulates radio broadcast services, and streamlines television and radio licensing procedures. The bill also establishes a statutory fee schedule (based on the cost of regulation) assessing charges for services received by communications providers and users at rates that would guarantee a return to the Federal Treasury of almost one-half of the FCC's annual budget. S. 1629 was not acted upon by the House.

On May 3, 1982, S. 2469, the International Telecommunications Act of 1982, was introduced by Senator Goldwater. This bill would promote U.S. pro-competitive policies abroad by removing regulatory barriers to the provision of international telecommunications services. S. 2469 also contains provisions designed to coordinate the establishment of U.S. international telecommunications and information policy. The bill passed the Senate.

S. 2172, the Cable Telecommunications Act of 1982, was introduced by Senators Goldwater, Schmitt, Kassebaum, and Kasten. For the first time, this bill establishes a national policy on cable telecommunications and allocates responsibility between the Federal and state and local governments. The bill was reported out of Committee on July 22, 1982.

CONSUMER SUBCOMMITTEE—SENATOR BOB KASTEN (R-WISCONSIN), CHAIRMAN

Federal Trade Commission

The Committee devoted substantial time to Federal Trade Commission oversight, and developed and reported FTC authorization legislation. The Committee held three days of FTC oversight hearings during the second session of the 97th Congress, covering such subjects as the FTC's authority over advertising, civil penalties, legislative veto, and jurisdiction over state-regulated professionals.

On May 6, 1982, Senator Kasten introduced S. 2499, to authorize the FTC for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985. During the Committee's consideration of S. 2499, Senator Stevens offered, and the Committee accepted, and amendment to exempt professionals from

FTC jurisdiction. S. 2499 was reported on May 28, 1982, over the objection of Senators Packwood and Cannon, but this legislation was never considered by the Senate, due to controversy over the professions exemption issue. The Committee expects to report FTC authorization legislation again in the next session.

On March 29, 1982, the Committee reported S. Con. Res. 60, a resolution sponsored by Senator Pressler disapproving the FTC's proposed trade regulation rule governing sales of used motor vehicles. S. Con. Res. 60 was passed by the Senate on May 18, 1982 and passed by the House on May 26, 1982.

Finally, the Committee conducted a hearing on the nomination of Dr. George W. Douglas for the Federal Trade Commission and reported his nomination on December 15, 1982. The Senate confirmed Dr. Douglas on December 16, 1982.

Product Liability Act

On October 1, 1982, the Committee acted favorably upon important legislation (S. 2631), introduced by Senator Kasten, that would create uniform product liability law throughout the United States.

Conflicting product liability rules have made it difficult for consumers to know their legal rights and for manufacturers and product sellers to know their obligations. This has created expensive and burdensome legal costs which are then passed on to consumers. S. 2631, as reported, addresses these problems by establishing uniform standards to be applied in all product liability actions. It will provide clear and reasonable guidelines so that parties can identify their rights and obligations.

This proposal has had a long and careful history, beginning with the development of a model Uniform Product Liability Act by the Department of Commerce in 1975. In April 1981, Senator Kasten asked the staff of the Consumer Subcommittee to prepare a draft product liability bill for consideration by the Commerce Committee. That draft was issued for public comment on October 15, 1981. The Committee received over 2,000 pages of public comment and made substantial revisions of the draft, taking into consideration concerns of consumers, manufacturers and product sellers. In March 1982, prior to the introduction of S. 2631, the Subcommittee held 2 days of intensive hearings on the need to reform product liability law. After the introduction of S. 2631 by Senator Kasten on June 16, 1982, the Subcommittee held two additional days of hearings on the bill

On July 15, 1982 the Administration endorsed the concept of Federal legislation providing uniform product liability standards. On September 9, 1982, after consideration by the Cabinet Council of Commerce and Trade, the Administration expressed its support for the bill and "urged prompt consideration" of S. 2631 by the full Committee.

MERCHANT MARINE SUBCOMMITTEE—SENATOR SLADE GORTON (R-WASHINGTON), CHAIRMAN

Coast Guard and Merchant Marine

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress, the Commerce Committee continued its efforts to revitalize the Coast Guard and

U.S. Merchant Marine, and to reduce the extent of Federal regulation of commercial maritime activities.

The Commerce Committee held hearings and reported S. 2252, a bill to reauthorize the Coast Guard at the highest levels ever. This reflects the enlarged role of the Coast Guard, particularly in the area of drug enforcement in conjunction with the President's major initiative to reduce and end the flow of drugs into this country from South America. The 1983 and 1984 Coast Guard Authorization Act also reflected the need for increased search and rescue, fisheries enforcement, and called for a study at the potential to delegate certain Coast Guard functions to the private sector. That bill has been signed into law.

The Commerce Committee also continued its efforts to condense and streamline Federal Maritime Commission regulation of international liner shipping and to bring U.S. regulatory policy into conformance with that of our major trading partners. S. 1593 was reported out of the Committee, but due to a filibuster threat by an individual Member, was not taken up on the Senate floor. The need to address the regulatory problems remains high.

The Maritime Program Authorizations Act, S. 2336, was the subject of Commerce Committee hearings. It was reported out, but not passed by the Senate, chiefly due to a controversial provision allowing for the foreign (but unsubsidized) construction of U.S.-flag ships receiving operating subsidies. This issue must also be resolved during the 98th Congress.

The Committee also considered a large number of less controversial issues, including waivers of the Jones Act for individual vessels (S. 3005, H.R. 1797), a massive recodification of domestic shipping laws (S. 2660), administrative matters affecting the Coast Guard (H.R. 6804), and jurisdiction of U.S. courts over foreign maritime torts (H.R. 4863). Most of these bills have been signed into law.

NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY STUDY (NOPS)—SENATOR BOB PACKWOOD (R-OREGON), CHAIRMAN; SENATOR TED STEVENS (R-ALASKA), VICE CHAIRMAN

Amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (H.R. 4084)

These amendments were designed to streamline the operation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, while at the same time ensuring continued protection for all marine mammals. The bill reflected the results of discussions held with all interested parties and was viewed as a positive step by all the groups.

Amendments to the Fishermen's Protective Act (S. 1191)

This bill amended Section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to extend the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse United States fishermen for losses they incur as a result of having their vessels seized by foreign nations. Section 7 applies primarily to the domestic tuna fleet, but also to some distant water shrimpers. The program was created because commercial insurance for fishing related vessels seizures was not available.

Implementing legislation for the North Pacific Halibut Convention (S. 2244)

This bill made the necessary changes in United States law to reflect the international agreement worked out with Canada regarding management of halibut resources in the North Pacific. It creates a Commission, with members from both countries, which will make recommendations regarding management of the fishery.

Amendments to and reauthorization of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (S. 2450, H.R. 5002)

The development of this legislation consumed the entire second session of the 97th Congress. The goal of the amendments was to streamline the operation of the Act and to place stricter controls on foreign fishing activities within the United States 200-mile Fishery Conservation Zone.

Extensive hearings were held by the Senate and the House, public and agency comments were solicited, and many revisions were made to the original bills. In the end, the legislation made significant steps toward reducing the amount of time necessary for the production and approval of fishery management plans, as well as making other changes which will serve to facilitate fishery management and promote expansion of the United States fishing and processing industries.

Regulation of foreign fish processing in a State's internal waters (S. 2535)

This bill addressed a problem with unregulated activity by foreign fish processing vessels in a state's internal waters. The solution offered by the bill generally prohibits such processing activity, but gives the individual governors the authority to permit it if domestic fish processors in that state do not have the capacity to fill the processing needs of the state's fishermen.

Senate resolution calling for a moratorium on commercial whaling (S. Res. 148)

One year after adoption of this Resolution, the International Whaling Commission voted to impose a commercial moratorium beginning in 1986. This was the successful culmination of ten years of effort toward this goal.

Senate resolution calling for a strong U.S. position in salmon negotiations with Canada (S. Res. 455)

This Resolution passed the Senate shortly before the salmon negotiations resumed. Although there has not yet been a final agreement reached, it is expected that one will be concluded in the first half of 1983.

Amendments to the fishermen's contingency fund (H.R. 3816)

These amendments were designed to improve the operation of the Fund. Its purpose is to reimburse commercial fishermen for losses which result from damage caused to their gear by offshore oil and gas equipment. The energy companies pay into the Fund, and these moneys are then used to pay claims. The amendments should greatly speed up the claims process.

Fisheries Amendments Act of 1982 (H.R 3942)

This bill was a compilation of a number of fisheries and related bills. It reauthorized the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act; contained implementing legislation for the Atlantic Salmon Convention; amended the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the North Pacific Fisheries Act; and provided approval for the Japanese and Spanish Governing International Fishery Agreements. It also contained several miscellaneous provisions.

Amendment to the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (H.R. 6211)

The purpose of this amendment, which was added to the Highway Bill, is to return the Saltonstall-Kennedy Fund to its original purpose—fisheries development. The amendment says that all moneys deposited into the Fund pursuant to the Act shall be used for fishery development as was outlined in the American Fisheries Promotion Act.

Amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (H.R. 6211)

This amendment was also added to the Highway Bill, H.R. 6211. It specifies that no limits can be placed on the amount of loan guarantees under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, unless those limits are imposed by a Congressional authorization.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) authorization (S. 2605)

For the first time, the Committee considered authorizations for all of NOAA's programs. Four days of extensive hearings were held, covering major NOAA components: the National Marine Fisheries Service; the National Weather Service and the remainder of NOAA's atmospheric programs; all of NOAA's ocean service and research programs; and the National Earth Satellite Service.

Subsequently, the Committee reported an original authorization bill, S. 2605, which covered virtually all of the agency's programs. This bill also included a comprehensive mission statement of the Agency.

S. 2605 was not acted on by the full Senate. However, the following programs in S. 2605 were taken up separately:

A one-year reauthorization of the National Ocean Pollution Planning Act (NOPPA). S. 2941 was referred to the Commerce Committee on October 1, 1982, reported by the Committee December 6, and passed by the Senate on December 17.

A one-year reauthorization of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere Act, which was attached to S. 2941. S. 2941 was not acted on by the House.

Atmosphere programs, including language to prevent the Department of Commerce from closing National Weather Service Offices without proper hearings and justifications; reauthorization for two years of the National Climate Program Act and a two year reauthorization of the Weather Modification Reporting Act. All these were contained in H.R. 6324, as passed by the House on August 19, 1982. H.R. 6324 was extensively amended by the Committee and passed by the Senate on December 17, 1982. The House did not act on the amended H.R. 6324.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE SUBCOMMITTEE—SENATOR HARRISON (JACK) SCHMITT (R-NEW MEXICO), CHAIRMAN

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) authorization

President Reagan signed the fiscal year NASA authorization (Public Law 97-324) into law on October 15, 1982.

Previously, the Subcommittee held two days of hearings on the NASA authorization. On May 11, 1982, the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation reported a bill (S. 2604) at the Administration's budget request of $6.61 billion. The bill passed the Senate on June 9 and was conferenced with the House in late September.

The Committee did make substantial adjustments within the Administration's proposed budget, however. Most important was a provision for more equitable reimbursement of NASA for Space Shuttle launch services. The primary impact of this provision would be in the Department of Defense, which increasingly is the dominent agency user of the Space Shuttle.

The reallocation of funds permitted by the reimbursement policy provided for funding increases above the Administration's proposals for aeronautical research and technology, space sciences, space applications, and Space Shuttle development.

Much of the principle involved in the reimbursement provisions by the Committee was retained in the bill as passed by the Congress. Further, the Administration revised its earlier policy of limiting federal investment in aeronautical research and development to accept the position of the Committee as expressed in S. 2604.

National Science Foundation

On May 20, 1982, the Commerce Committee favorably reported an original bill (S. 2551) to authorize the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1983. This was the second year the Subcommittee held hearings on the Foundation and the Committee reported an original authorization.

The bill authorizes appropriations to the Foundation for research and related activities, earth and ocean sciences, and science and engineering education. The bill also specified funds for university-industry cooperative research projects in the basic sciences and engineering. The Committee recommended a total amount of $1.089 billion for the National Science Foundation which represented a 9.4 percent increase ($20 million) over the Administration's budget request. Increases over Administration levels were authorized for the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences research directorate (+$5 million), the Scientific, Technological and International Affairs program (+$10 million), and the Science and Engineering Education program (+$5 million). The authorization was not acted on by the full Senate.

National Bureau of Standards authorization

On March 29, 1982, the Committee reported legislation (S. 2271) to authorize appropriations and provide guidance to the National Bureau of Standards for fiscal year 1983. The bill was passed by the Senate of April 29 and subsequently amended by the House on May 19, 1982. The Senate passed the amended bill on August 12 with further amendments. The House agreed to these amendments on September 22 and the bill was signed into law on October 6, 1982.

S. 2271, as amended, strengthens National Bureau of Standards activities in computer sciences and technology, robotics research, and research and standards development leading to the development of new high-performance materials.

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act authorization

On March 29, 1982, the Committee reported legislation (S. 2273) to authorize appropriation and provide guidance to agencies responsible for Federal efforts to reduce earthquakes hazards in the United States. The agencies are the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. S. 2273 passed the Senate on April 29, and was amended by the House on September 14. The amendments were further amended by the Senate on September 14 and by the House on October 1. Final Senate passage of the bill was on December 17, 1982.

Among other provisions, the bill strengthens Federal efforts to conduct research leading to the prediction of earthquakes.

Senate Productivity Award

On December 14, 1982, the Committee reported Senate Resolution 503 to establish the U.S. Senate Productivity Award. The Senate passed the resolution on December 20.

The resolution provides for the recognition of those making substantial contributions to productivity in the United States. It enables each Senator to award annually a medallion recognizing the contributions of one of his or her constituents for improving productivity. The Committee will develop guidelines for the awards and enter into a contract for the design and production of the medallions.

Patent policy

The Uniform Science and Technology Research and Development Utilization Act, S. 1657, was introduced on September 23, 1981. The legislation eventually gained 37 cosponsors and the strong support of the Administration. S 1657 extended to all contractors the first opportunity to assume title to inventions developed with Federal research and development moneys provided they actively pursue commercialization. It was hoped that this type of legislation would enhance technological innovation and economic growth.

This bill establishes a uniform federal policy for contractors performing government research and development. The federal government currently supports close to $40 billion of research and development through grants and contracts. Agency policies regarding assignment of rights to inventions resulting from this work vary widely, but most offer the government title to these inventions. Only 5 percent of such government-owned inventions have been licensed for commercialization. This is much lower than the rate for inventions resulting from research and development funded by the private sector.

Hearing were held before the full committee on July 28, 1981, and jointly with the House Committee on Science and Technology on September 30, 1981. The Committee ordered the bill reported March 10, 1982. The bill was not considered by the full Senate.

Risk assessment

The Risk Analysis research and Demonstration Act of 1982 (S. 3006) was referred to the Commerce Committee. The Commerce Committee reported this bill on December 6, 1982. The bill was not acted on by the full Senate.

The bill called for a 30-month program of coordination and demonstration on risk analysis methods used by several federal agencies, under the direction of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. A final report would make recommendations regarding future use of risk analysis methods in the regulatory process. The intention of the legislation was to improve the scientific basis on which regulatory decisions involving risk assessment are made.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE—JOHN DANFORTH (R-MISSOURI) CHAIRMAN

Intercity bus regulatory reform

On May 11, H.R. 3663, the "Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982" was reported out of the Commerce Committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The Commerce Committee's version allowed significantly freer entry, exit and ratemaking flexibility than the House-passed version and also contained an amendment offered by Senator Danforth concerning motor carrier entry reciprocity with Canada and Mexico.

H.R. 3663 passed the Senate on June 30, with the major change being a modification offered by Senator Danforth on the reciprocity provision. The conference report on this bill passed the House on August 19 and the Senate on August 20. The final bill retained the Senate-passed provisions, with substantive changes only in the areas of entry reciprocity, truck mergers, and exit.

President Reagan signed this bill into law on September 20 (Public Law 97-261). This bill was hailed by the Administration as a "major step" toward removing regulatory burdens on the intercity bus industry.

The bill considerably eases entry and exit requirements for interstate bus companies and gives these carriers greater flexibility in setting fares, thus allowing carriers to more easily tailor their operations to individual markets. In addition, the reciprocity provision of this legislation places a two-year moratorium on the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority to grant operating certificates and permits to Canadian and Mexican motor carriers (both trucks and buses). The bill authorizes the President to lift the moratorium in whole or in part, or to extend the moratorium. Subsequently, the President lifted the moratorium as it applies to Canadian motor carriers.

Drunk driving

On March 29, 1982, S. 2158, legislation aimed at combatting the drunk driving problem was reported by the Commerce Committee. This bill was sponsored by Senator Danforth, along with 36 co-sponsors. On May 11, S. 2158 passed the Senate unanimously.

In September, 1982, the House passed drunk driving legislation, H.R. 6170, which reflected a House-Senate compromise. On October 1, the Senate passed H.R. 6170 and on October 25, President Reagan signed the bill into law (Public Law 97-364).

This legislation is designed to encourage and assist State and local efforts to reduce the loss of life and serious injury caused by drunk driving. Title I of the bill provides incentive grants to States which enact comprehensive anti-drunk driving programs. Title II updates the current National Driver Register to an electronic system that will assist States in exchanging driver record information.

Omnibus railroad legislation

On December 21, the Senate passed H.R. 3420 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. This amendment included provisions from four separate bills approved by the Commerce Committee, as well as additional railroad provisions worked out with the Department of Transportation and the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

The provisions included in the amendment were those of (1) S. 1500, a bill to transfer the Alaska Railroad, which was introduced by Senator Stevens, and reported favorably by the Committee on June 22; (2) S. 1879, a bill providing for the acquisition of lines of the bankrupt Rock Island Railroad, which was introduced by Senator Kassebaum and other members of the Commerce Committee, and reported by the Committee and then passed by the Senate on March 2; (3) S. 2301, a bill authorizing funding for the railroad safety program, which was introduced by Senators Packwood and Danforth, and reported favorably by the Committee on May 19; and (4) S. 2430, a bill extending the railroad preference share program, which was introduced by Senator Danforth and other members of the Commerce Committee, and favorably reported by the Committee on May 19.

Among the other provisions of the substitute amendment were ones to establish a labor protection program for former Rock Island employees to provide additional financial assistance for commuter authorities in the Northeast, and to clarify the scope of the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project.

The House passed H.R. 3420, as amended by the Senate, on the same day.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) authorization

The Commerce Committee favorably reported H.R. 6273, the "Motor Vehicle Safety and Cost Savings Authorization Act of 1982" on July 14, 1982. The bill passed the Senate on October 1 and was signed into law on October 15. (Public Law 97-331.)

This bill authorizes appropriations for NHTSA's highway safety operations for fiscal years 1983 through 1985. The legislation specifies that States are not prevented from enforcing any safety standard which is identical to a federal standard. The bill also establishes a voluntary tire registration program for independent dealers and distributors. This program is aimed at improving the tire registration rate and reducing the paperwork burden. Lastly, the bill modifies tire recall procedures to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of recalls of defective tires.

Reduction of Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) membership

On September 8, 1982, the President signed the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-253). This law includes a provision that reduces the number of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to five members. This membership reduction was originally proposed in the Commerce Committee by Senator Harrison Schmitt. The proposal was later amended on the floor pursuant to an amendment offered by Senator Bob Packwood.

The amendment reduces the number of members of the ICC to 7 members on January 1, 1983 and 5 members on January 1, 1986. This will result in an annual savings of roughly $472,000 for each membership reduction at the ICC.

Crushed glass

An amendment which removes the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) regulatory authority over the transportation by motor carrier of cullet (crushed glass) was attached to the Continuing Resolution, H.J. Res. 631. Senator Goldwater and Senator Packwood were sponsors of the amendment. The Continuing Resolution was passed on December 20, and signed by the President on December 21.

Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982

The Senate passed the Baker substitute to H.R. 6211, the "Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982" on December 20. The Conference Report passed the House on December 21 and the Senate on December 23.

Title IV of the substitute contains provisions dealing with four areas which fall under the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee. On December 6, the Commerce Committee reported out Title IV of S. 3044, which was subsequently incorporated into the Baker substitute.

1. *Motor carrier safety.*—This bill establishes a program through which the Department of Transportation can provide grants to States for enforcement of motor carrier safety regulations. The bill authorizes a total appropriation from the Highway Trust Fund of $150 million over fiscal years 1984 through 1988. Title IV also provides protection for trucking industry employees who report safety violations.

2. *Truck insurance.*—Title IV extends the current minimum levels of financial responsibility required for trucking companies until January 1, 1985. Under current law, considerably higher

minimum levels were to go into effect July 1, 1983, causing a serious disruption in the insurance industry and creating a barrier to entry into the trucking industry. The language in Title IV will assure protection of the public and will assure that a sensible and practical regulatory scheme is adopted.

3. *Truck size.*—Title IV establishes a mandatory length limit of 48 feet for trailers and 28 feet for any truck operating in a double combination on Interstate and Defense highways and qualifying Federal-aid Primary System highways. These length standards will increase the efficiency of trucking operations, reduce fuel consumption, lead to fewer trips on the Interstate highways, and improve safe working conditions for truck drivers.

4. *Splash and spray suppressant devices.*—Title IV requires the Secretary of Transportation to set standards for the use of spash and spray suppressant devices for tractors, semi-trailers, and trailers.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

OVERVIEW

The Senate can take great pride in the legislative achievements as well as oversight accomplishments of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 97th Congress under Republican Senate leadership. In the aggregate, through the oversight, legislative, and budgetary activities of the Committee, substantial progress was made toward the early achievement of the objectives of energy and natural resources policies of the Reagan Administration.

As discussed herein, under the leadership of Chairman James A. McClure initial emphasis of the activities of the Committee was on (a) oversight of existing laws; (b) Congressional support for administrative remedies for identified problems and issues; and (c) regulatory reform through rulemaking. The attention of the Committee then turned to those redirections of Federal policy that required legislative solutions.

Initial legislative emphasis was on the Congressional budgetary process by which greater emphasis was placed on the free market to solve the United States energy problems. Regulatory programs of the Department of Energy were significantly curtailed. Energy research and development programs were restructured to emphasize longer-term, high risk, but potentially high-payoff activities.

The major legislative achievements of the Committee during the 97th Congress include:

An Act (Public Law 97-93) to approve the President's recommendations for waiver of law pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1975;

Title X of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) regarding energy and energy related programs, including Department of Energy authorizations for the three fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984;

Title XIV of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) regarding Department of the Interior and related program authorizations;

Energy Emergency Preparedness Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-229);

National Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-);

Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (Title II of Public Law 97-293); and

Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-).

In summary, during the 97th Congress the Committee held 70 days of formal hearings. These hearings encompassed 58 days of oversight hearings, 93 days of legislative hearings, and 19 days of hearings on nominations. (See Table I.) In addition, the Committee held four days of workshops on public lands acquisition and alternatives.

Legislatively, 93 bills or resolutions were reported by the Committee. Of these, as of January 3, 1983, fifty-one had become public law, one became a private law, and 12 others had been forwarded to the President (see Table II). The veto of one bill (S. 1503) was sustained by the Senate. An additional 29 measures passed the Senate but did not receive final action by the Congress (see Table III).

In addition the Committee held 68 business meetings. The Committee also reported favorably 48 nominations out of the 49 referred to the Committee (see Table IV), all of which were confirmed by the Senate.

SECOND SESSION (1982)

During the Second Session the Committee continued its oversight of existing laws but placed greater emphasis on legislative relief for those reforms that did not lend themselves to administrative remedies and rulemaking. The oversight activities of the Committee during the Second Session were reflected in 23 days of oversight hearings and two additional days of workshops by the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water on public lands acquisition and alternatives held.

Legislatively, during the Second Session, an additional 65 bills or resolutions were reported by the Committee. Including carryover legislation from the First Session, thirty-nine became public laws, while 12 others were transmitted to the President. (See Table II.) While these measures covered the full spectrum of the Committee's jurisdiction, with the exception of energy emergency preparedness and nuclear wastes legislation, the legislative emphasis of the Committee during the Second Session was on natural resource issues, in particular reclamation reform, royalty management, and wilderness withdrawal.

In the aggregate these actions during the 97th Congress made substantial further progress toward implementation of the energy and natural resources policies of the Reagan Administration.

NOMINATIONS

With the change in administrations following the 1980 Presidential election, the Committee was faced with confirmation of an extensive slate of Cabinet and sub-Cabinet nominees. For example, during the First Session the Committee considered and favorably reported forty nominations submitted by President Reagan, all of which were confirmed by the Senate. Those nominations included two cabinet officers (the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Energy), the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the first chairman and four Directors of the newly established United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation. The remaining nominees filled numerous subcabinet positions in the aforementioned organizations. Several of the nominations involved extensive investigation and multiple hearings to establish firmly the full qualifications of the nominees for the appointed positions. Fourteen days of nomination hearings were held by the Committee during the First Session.

During the Second Session an additional nine nominations, including the nomination of Donald P. Hodel to replace Secretary of Energy James Edwards, were submitted by the President and referred to the Committee. Eight of these nominations were subsequently favorably reported and confirmed by the Senate.

During the 97th Congress forty-nine (49) nominations were submitted by President Reagan and referred to the Committee. Of these forty-eight (48) were considered favorably by the Committee and confirmed by the Senate.

ENERGY INITIATIVES

Overview

The energy perspective of Chairman McClure was cogently stated on November 25, 1980, as:

> (T)he energy crisis has been long building and is not over . . . with respect to oil supplies and the current situation in the Middle East . . . we have a long period of time in which vulnerability of energy supplies to the U.S., to Europe, and to Japan is a matter of extreme urgency for us . . . whatever we do, whichever direction we take, we affect very little what happens in the immediate future; we affect very greatly what happens 10 or 15 or 20 years from now . . . what happens to consumers some years from now, and it is in that area that the new Administration can be most constructive and that the Congress can be most helpful to make certain that the supplies are as adequate as we can make them, so that the prices will be as low as it is possible to have them.
>
> (I) will attempt to find ways to free non-governmental efforts to increased energy production.

In the energy field, the Committee focused its early attention on the decontrol of crude oil by the President immediately following the Inauguration. The President's action was sustained by the Senate overwhelmingly and efforts to extend controls under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act were defeated.

Because of the concern of Chairman McClure and other members of the Committee for the adequacy of the United States energy preparedness in the event of a severe petroleum supply shortage, extensive oversight hearings were held by the full Committee on (a) the world petroleum outlook; (b) the programs of the International Energy Agency; and (c) standby oil control. In addition, Senator Warner's Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held hearings on the status of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Under Chairman McClure's leadership, these reviews supported enactment of the Energy Emergency Preparedness Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-229), including extension of the existing International Energy Agency anti-trust exemption.

The Committee conducted an extensive oversight review of the pricing provision of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. (Natural gas deregulation legislation was not proposed by the Reagan Administration during the 97th Congress.) The Committee also held hearings during the 1982 post-election session on the factors contributing to current natural gas market conditions. Subsequently the Senate by a vote of [illegible] to 3 approved a resolution (S. Res. 515) relating to the need to provide our Nation's natural gas consumers with immediate and long-term relief from rapidly increasing natural gas prices.

These reviews should provide the necessary basis for Senate consideration of any Presidential proposal during the 98th Congress for modifications to that Act to achieve further deregulation of natural gas. In addition the Congress approved the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline waiver package (Public Law 97-93) submitted by President Reagan.

Successful Committee energy initiatives contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) included the first multi-year authorization for the Department of Energy, with authorized funding levels consistent with President Reagan's proposed fiscal year 1982 budget; new off-budgeting financing for Strategic Petroleum Reserve crude oil purchases; and needed regulatory reforms in the area of natural gas usage by electric power plants and energy conservation measures.

The Congress completed action on comprehensive nuclear waste legislation, the National Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-), which will provide the programmatic, financial, and legal basis for an aggressive solution to the nation's nuclear waste management challenge. (The nuclear waste legislation was jointly reported with the Environment and Public Works Committee.)

In addition, Senator Warner's Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources conducted comprehensive review of the world coal export market and the condition of America's ports; Senator Domenici's Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development conducted oversight hearings on proposed fiscal year 1982 and 1983 Department of Energy research and development programs, uranium enrichment, and the Synthetic Fuels Corporation; and Senator Humphrey's Subcommittee on Energy Regulation and Senator Murkowski's Subcommittee on Energy and Water held joint oversight hearings on hydro-electric development and licensing.

These energy initiatives, particularly the multi-year authorizations for the Department of Energy in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, involved detailed consideration of numerous policy and program issued associated with the Federal government's policies and programs for energy conservation, development, and regulation. The Committee's energy initiatives lead to decreased Federal involvement and participation in energy markets. These actions were generally consistent with the energy policies of the Reagan Administration. The Committee's major legislative initiatives are discussed below:

Oil price decontrol

As noted earlier, the Committee immediately focused its early attention to the early decontrol of crude oil by the President on January 28, 1982. Supporting the Decision, Chairman McClure stated in Senate remarks:

> In the long run decontrol of oil will be beneficial to our country by increasing domestic energy production, by encouraging the use of alternative fuels and technologies, such as synthetic fuels, solar energy, and renewable resources, and by fostering more efficient use of the energy resources we have.
>
> The free market is still our very best allocation system. The imposition of Federal regulation of domestic oil production over the last eight years has discouraged domestic energy production, encouraged energy consumption, and aggravated our balance payment.
>
> * * * * *
>
> President Reagan's decision to expedite the decontrol of crude oil and gasoline, and propane was the right decision. By this immediate and decisive action, he has demonstrated again his commitment to national and international leadership in the critical areas of economic and energy policy.

The President's action in that decontrol was sustained by the Senate overwhelmingly and efforts to extend controls under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act were defeated. Subsequently, the United States has seen a drop in the real price of oil as well as increased domestic oil and natural gas exploratory activity.

Energy emergency preparedness

Chairman McClure stated during full Committee hearings on the state of the United States energy emergency preparedness:

> Since our first hearing on this issue in May, we are convinced that the President must have available broad and clearly predictable legal authority to allocate crude oil and petroleum products in the event of a severe petroleum supply shortage. That conclusion becomes even more important in the face of world events such as we have seen in the past two weeks in the Middle East.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We are convinced that Congress should act now, before any shortage, when we can consider the issues dispassionately and make sound decisions. Also, it is imperative that prior planning and full legal authority exist when such a crisis is imminent, not after the crisis has occurred. Conse-

quently, we are committed to providing that authority with this bill.

During the First Session, after expiration of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, the Committee, under Chairman McClure's leadership, conducted extensive oversight hearings on the role of the Federal government in the event of a severe supply interruption. Those oversight hearings led to legislative consideration of S. 1503 (the Standby Petroleum Allocation Act of 1982), a bill to provide new, limited authority for the President to allocate crude oil and petroleum products in the event of such an interruption under very strict limitations and restrictions, where marketplace forces would not satisfy fundamental economic requirements. That legislation, which passed the Senate by a vote of 85 to 7, was vetoed by the President and the veto was sustained.

Subsequently, the Committee turned its attention to additional indepth review of the United States' energy preparedness. Such an inquiry was particularly appropriate as the United States is now dependent on the marketplace, and, as the President noted, on the general powers that can be used by the President to protect national security, meet our treaty obligations and assure essential public health and safety functions.

The Committee began this inquiry with a review of the related domestic and international programs of the Department of Energy. The review examined: (a) the United States' energy emergency preparedness activities; (b) the International Energy Program and the United States' participation in that program; (c) the agreements and commitments currently encompassed within the international energy program, including responses to "subtrigger" supply problems; and (d) the importance of extending the antitrust exemption contained in section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA).

Subsequently the Committee supported enactment of the Energy Emergency Preparedness Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-229), because of concern over the lack of progress made to date in our Nation's energy emergency preparedness planning, and desire to insure adequate energy emergency preparedness. The Act adopted as United States' policy that "the Federal Government shall be prepared prior to any shortage of petroleum products to respond to energy emergencies, pursuant to authorities under provisions of law other than this part, as a supplement to reliance on the free market to mitigate the adverse impacts of a shortage of petroleum products on public health, safety, and welfare" (42 U.S.C. 6281(b)).

The Act expressly limits the authority of section 252 of EPCA (the antitrust exemption) to actions taken to implement the allocation and information provisions of the IEP, contained in Chapters III, IV, and V as originally signed by the United States in 1974. Thus, the antitrust defense would not apply to any actions taken by United States oil companies in response to so-called "subcrisis" supply disruptions, if such actions were not also authorized by such Chapters.

In support of this policy objective, the Act also (a) provides a two step procedure for the preparation of a comprehensive energy emergency response procedure under the authorities available to the President under otherwise existing law; (b) extended the expiration date of the antitrust defense under section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act until August 1, 1983; (c) required the President to acquire crude oil and petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at an annual average rate of at least 300,000 barrels per day until the quantity stored in the Reserve is at least 500 million barrels; (d) provided for an analysis of the impact on the domestic economy and on consumers in the United States of reliance on market allocation and pricing during a severe petroleum supply shortage; and (e) required the collection, under other provisions of law, on a State-by-State basis, of information regarding the wholesale and retail prices, supplies, and distribution of crude oil and petroleum products.

When the 98th Congress convenes the Committee will resume consideration of our nation's energy emergency preparedness, including the status of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Strategic petroleum reserve

During the 97th Congress the full Committee and Senator Warner's Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources conducted a continuous review of the status of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve from the standpoint of oil in storage; capacity constraints and fill rates; and drawdown and distribution of Reserve SPR oil during an emergency.

The Reserve was created by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163), signed into law on December 22, 1975. Motivated by concern for national security, the objective of the Reserve is to reduce the United States' vulnerability to severe interruptions of petroleum supplies through the acquisition and storage of up to one billion barrels of crude oil. The initial storage target for the reserve was 500 million barrels by 1982. The Congress subsequently approved the implementation of a 750 million barrel reserve but deferred the decision on the timing and method for the final 250 million barrel increment. Subsequently the Energy Security Act (Public Law 96-294) directed the President to immediately undertake and continue crude oil acquisition, transportation, and oil injection activities at a minimum rate of 100,000 barrels per day during fiscal year 1981 and beyond.

One of the early issues faced y the 97th Congress was the SPR fill rate because of its budgetary implications. The Committee and the Congress supported the requisite fiscal year 1982 apprporiations to essentially fill the then existing reserve capacity by the end of 1982. This objective was also supported by President Reagan. And the Committee in its March 20, 1981, report to the Senate Budget Committee stated:

> The Committee supports President Reagan's budgetary totals for programs within its jurisdiction as contained in the Administration's proposed budget for fiscal year 1982. Further it is the sense of the Committee, in the case of funding for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, that the Committee will move expeditiously to consider and report an alternative off-budget funding mechanism. When such an alternative mechanism is developed by the Committee

> on Energy and Natural Resources, or any other committee, and is enacted into law, we will support an appropriate reduction in authorizations and appropriations for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Subsequently the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) provided an off-budget funding mechanism for Reserve petroleum purchases. The Act also *directed the President to seek to fill* the Reserve at an annual average fill rate of at least 300,000 barrels per day until 750 million barrels are in storage.

During its review of energy preparedness the Committee concluded that the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is the only ready, viable response the United States currently has to respond to an energy supply disruption. This conclusion is supported by the General Accounting Office, which conducted a parallel review of the DOE energy emergency contingency planning, and concluded in testimony before the Full Committee on May 6, 1982, that: " . . . in the final analysis, it may well be that DOE's approach to contingency planning for everything except military situations is still little more than the SPR."

Therefore the Energy Emergency Preparedness Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-229) *required the President to fill* the Reserve at an average annual rate of at least 300,000 barrels per day until 500 million barrels are in storage, unless he finds that compliance with such rate would not be in the national interest for good cause. Upon such finding the minimum rate would be at least 220,000 barrels per day or higher rate if possible with available appropriations. In support of these fill rates the Act authorizes the storage of petroleum in interim storage.

In addition, the Act requires the President to transmit three reports to the Congress regarding the Reserve: (a) a new drawdown plan and distribution report, by December 1, 1982; (b) a Regional Reserve report by December 31, 1982; and (c) a Strategic Alcohol Fuel Reserve report by December 31, 1982.

Energy conservation

Addressing the importance of energy conservation, on November 25, 1980, Senator McClure stated:

> Conservation is, and will remain, an important part of any energy program. Conservation is occurring, but the major part of conservation has come about not because of governmental activities, although we have had some important initiatives in this field, it has come about primarily because of price, and the response to price as people found they couldn't afford it; they didn't buy as much of it. And secondly, as a result of the recession which means we've consumed less energy because we're not consuming as much of the world's goods nor producing as much.

From this perspective the Committee supported and the Congress approved in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 substantial reductions in energy conservation research and development programs and in State and local government grant programs. However, the Committee recommended and the Congress supported a basic minimum level of funding in fiscal year 1982 in excess of that recommended by the Reagan Administration for Federal energy concervation programs.

In its subsequent recommendation to the Senate Budget Committee on the Fiscal Year 1983 budget, the Committee recommended that energy conservation programs be continued at the fiscal year 1982 levels of program activity (including Fiscal Year 1981 deferrals).

In order to improve the cost-effectiveness of State and local energy conservation programs, including low-income weatherization programs, the full Committee and Senator Weicker's Subcommittee on Energy Conseration and Supply conducted extensive oversight and legislative hearings. These hearings also examined the feasibility of State energy conservation block grants as a substitute for categorical grant programs.

Solar and renewable energy

Speaking to the importance of solar and other renewable energy resources, on November 25, 1980, Senator McClure also stated:

> . . . solar energy and alternative energy systems along with conservation must be applied at as rapid a rate as we can make them economically available to our people. We must continue a great deal of effort to determine what is economically available. And again here, we ought to be supplementing the efforts in the private sector to make certain that whatever can be produced and placed on the market finds no inhibitions in government programs or regulatory policies . . . there are dramatic things that can be done; we haven't even gotten Federal agencies to recognize solar as a viable part of the housing industry. I have been trying for two years to just simply get Federal housing agencies to recognize solar in their lending policies."

As in the case for energy conservation programs, the Committee supported and the Congress approved in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 substanial reductions in solar and renewable energy programs of the Department of Energy; however, the basic minimum program recommended by the Committee and approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1982 was in excess of that recommended by the President. Also the Committee recommended to the Budget Committee that fiscal year 1983 funding for solar and other renewable energy programs be continued at the fiscal year 1982 levels of program activity (including the fiscal year 1981 deferrals.)

Natural gas deregulation

Addressing the legislative prospects for natural gas deregulation, on November 25, 1980, Senator McClure stated:

> Well, certainly we are going to have to take another look at the schedule for deregulation of natural gas. The theory behind the natural gas deregulation bill was that we would reach a market-clearing price at the end of that scheduled decontrolled period. Both the pricing movement since that time and those that may occur over the next

> several months will affect whether or not that schedule is correct, whether it will reach a market clearing price. I don't anticipate an early decision on that subject, but I do expect we'll have a continuing oversight to see whether the market conditions will permit that Act to work the way it was intended, or whether it will have to be adjusted. It's no secret I would have preferred a more rapid decontrol and a more certain decontrol to a market-clearing price, the Congress has already voted on that—I don't expect Congress to go back and undo what it has just done, although it certainly may adjust it where adjustment is very clearly needed.

During the First Session the full Committee held hearings on implementation of the wellhead pricing provisions of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-621) in anticipation of proposed legislation from the Administration. Further hearings were held in the Second Session on natural gas policy and regulatory issues. However, natural gas legislation was not forthcoming from the Administration during the 97th Congress.

Nevertheless, during the 1982 post-election session, the Committee also held a hearing on the current conditions in the natural gas market and the factors contributing to these conditions, in response to serious and legitimate concerns that prompted demands for immediate relief from the gas price increases projected for the winter 1982-83. Subsequently, the Senate by a vote of 90 to 3 approved a resolution (S. Res. 515) relating to the need to provide our Nation's natural gas consumers with immediate and long-term relief from rapidly increasing natural gas prices.

Alaska natural gas transportation system

During the First Session the Committee reported and the Senate passed overwhelmingly the President's waiver package for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline pursuant to expedited procedures in existing law. The three days of hearings on the waiver held by Senator Murkowski's Subcommittee on Water and Power were instrumental in its adoption by the Senate. The waiver package provided the legal basis for private financing for the pipeline project, which retaining essential protections for consumers and other interests in the lower forty-eight states.

Nuclear waste policy

On November 25, 1980, Senator McClure called on the new Administration to reverse President Carter's February 12, 1980 policy statement on nuclear waste. He encouraged the Reagan Administration to provide for an early demonstration (1988) of the geologic disposal on nuclear wastes, an immediate implementation of an Away From Reactor storage program, and a commitment to the retrievable waste project contained in S. 2189 (96th Congress).

On September 24, 1981, Chairman McClure introduced legislation (S. 1662) which was cosponsored by Senators Domenici, Stafford, Simpson, and Symms. Subsequently the Senate completed action on comprehensive nuclear waste legislation which would provide

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the programmatic and financial basis for an aggressive solution to the nation's nuclear waste challenge.

The fundamental purpose of the National Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-) is to establish the policy of Federal responsibility for the interim storage of commercial spent nuclear fuel on a limited basis, and for the long-term storage and disposal of commercial high-level nuclear waste and commercial spent fuel. A Federal program to implement these policies is established and is financed through a mandatory fee on electricity generated by civilian nuclear power.

The Secretary of Energy is authorized to (a) provide interim away-from-reactor storage space for up to 1,900 metric tons; (b) nominate by January 1, 1985, up to five candidate sites, from which one would be selected, for the first repository for disposal of high-level wastes; (c) by July 1, 1989, nominate five additional candidate sites for the second repository; and (d) submit to the Congress by June 1985 a proposal for monitored retrievable storage of spent fuel and high-level radioactive wastes at least five candidate alternative sites. The Act provides a mechanism by which State governments and Indian tribes can participate in health and safety matters relating to these activities. Moreover, nothing in the Act is intended to affect the validity of existing Federal, State, or local laws with respect to the transportation of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive wastes.

Three Mile Island

During the Second Session the Committee reported S. 1606, the Electric Utility Nuclear Accident Cost Allocation Act, introduced by Senator Heinz. As reported, the bill would establish a limited term, national program to equitably distribute a portion of the uninsured cost of the cleanup of Three Mile Island Unit 2(TMI-2) among those electric utilities that benefit from nuclear generation, specifically, those utilities with an ownership interest in one or more operating nuclear electric generating plants.

Energy Security Corporation

On November 25, 1980, Senator McClure observed that

> Under the leadership expected to be forthcoming from the new Administration, and with the explicit conformity to the statutory requirements of the Act, Senator McClure is confident that the S.F.C. could make an important contribution to meeting the synthetic fuel production goal during President Reagan's first term in office.

Subsequently President Reagan nominated and the Senate confirmed the first Board of Directors for the Synthetic Fuels Corporation. On February 9, 1982, President Reagan declared the Corporation operational. In addition the Committee and Senator Domenici's Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development conducted a continuing review of the activities of the Corporation during hearings on the proposed budgets for fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

Department of Energy reorganization

On November 25, 1980, Senator McClure responded to a question as to whether the Committee under his leadership would aid in the dismantlement of the Department of Energy stating:

> I think it is premature now to talk about the dismantling of the DOE. Those programs must be administered . . . we have a very large research effort in the field of energy, both in nuclear energy and otherwise. Those programs too must be administered. So I think what we are really seeing in the short run is a redirection of the priorities of the DOE and a redirection of the programs of the Federal government dealing with energy, but with a reduction on emphasis on federal solutions in terms of production of energy, more emphasis on freeing up the market, freeing up the individual enterprise system, and freeing up the efforts of others to produce energy, rather than having it produced by government. Some months or perhaps years from now we can take another look at the remaining functions of the DOE and determine how best to administer the programs in it, but I think that is some time down the road. If we're talking about dismantling it immediately, the answer is no.

Subsequently in connection with its review of the programs of the Department of Energy and enactment of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Committee supported a major redirection in the energy programs of the Department within the fiscal year 1982 budgetary totals proposed by the Reagan Administration. The recommendations of the Committee did not assume the same programmatic structure proposed by the Administration, however. Nevertheless, through the budget process the Congress was able to achieve major redirections in the programs of the Department of Energy to reduce the regulation of industry and to place primary reliance on the private sector for energy research development and demonstration.

In the case of the Administration's proposed fiscal year 1983 budget the Committee recommended, and the Congress supported, continuation of certain DOE programs at fiscal year 1982 appropriations levels, namely, energy conservation, fossil energy, solar and other renewable energy, and departmental administration.

In recognition of the seriousness of our country's energy problems the Department continues to serve as the focus for such programs as United States participation in the International Energy Agency; energy emergency preparedness, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; basic energy research and development; nuclear energy development; Federal power marketing activities; atomic energy defense activities; nuclear waste disposal programs; and coordination of the national laboratories. From this perspective it is anticipated that the 98th Congress will again examine the Administration's proposed dismantlement of the Department of Energy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Overview

On November 25, 1980, Senator McClure indicated his intent to place emphasis on early oversight of natural resources policies when he stated:

> Congress has far too often looked at the opportunity to pass new laws rather than see how the old ones are working. I think that in this area this Committee has a very great responsibility to go back and take a look at the way in which the laws which have been passed have been administered . . . over the last several years . . . a lot of laws that have been passed out of this Committee and oversight is necessary to determine where we go from here. So, it's not so much new specific legislation as it is . . . how rapidly we can change from an orientation of government program management to government support of initiatives * * *.

In the areas of natural resources, the Committee acted aggressively to initiate Senate consideration of a broad spectrum of natural resource issues. During the First Session the Committee focused its attention on (a) oversight of the Federal natural resources budget; (b) royalties management; (c) Federal property management; and (d) needed Federal lands policy issues related to mineral leasing reform, with actions on tar sands leasing, oil shale leasing, and geothermal leasing. In addition, Senator Weicker's Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply held hearings on outer continental shelf oil and gas development; and Senator Wallop's Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water held hearings on Federal land management issues and a two-day workshop on public land acquisition and alternatives.

During the Second Session the full Committee continued its oversight of (a) the Federal natural resources budget; and (b) Federal property management and disposal. In addition, Senator Weicker's Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply continued its oversight of outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing; (b) Senator Warner's Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources convened hearings on national materials and mineral program; and (c) Senator Wallop's Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water continued its oversight of public land acquisition and alternatives.

In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), the Committee acted to bring needed budgetary constraints on the programs of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture). For the first time, total authorization limitations were enacted for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984 by that Act for those Department of the Interior programs in the jurisdiction of the Committee. The legislation also included a series of appropriations targets for individual programs within the Department for purposes of allocating available funding under the authorization limitation. Consequently fiscal year 1982 budget outlay savings of $0.5 billion were achieved for certain programs of the Department of the Interior.

Similar action was taken in establishing a total authorization for the Forest Service programs within the joint jurisdictions of the Committee and the Agriculture Committee.

The Committee in its fiscal year 1983 recommendations to the Senate Budget Committee supported the President's proposed aggregate appropriations for programs of the Department of the Interior. However, within such aggregate budget authority the Committee:

> Supported "continuation of the following programs at fiscal year 1982 appropriations levels: payments in lieu of taxes; the historic preservation fund; the parks restoration, improvement, and maintenance program; and urban parks";
>
> Supported "continuation of the aggregate appropriations from the land and water conservation fund at the fiscal year 1982 (including the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture moneys)"; and
>
> Recommended that "some portion of the fiscal year 1983 appropriations from the land and water conservation fund be made available for the State matching grant program."

In addition the Committee supported "continuation of the land and water conservation fund appropriations for the Forest Service at the fiscal year 1982 appropriation levels."

The Congress completed action on numerous national parks bills (see Table II), including the Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-243). The 97th Congress also saw establishment of the Paddy Creek Wilderness (Public Law 97-), the Hoosier National Forest (Public Law 97-384), the Cheaha Wilderness area (Public Law 97-), the Apalachicola and Osceola Wilderness Areas (Public Law 97-), and the National Park Visitor Facilities Fund (Public Law 97-).

In addition, the Committee completed action on the Wyoming Wilderness Act (S. 2118); and the Irish Wilderness (S. 1964).

The Congress completed action on long awaited reclamation law reform. The Reclamation Act of 1982 (Title II of Public Law 97-293) provides for an increase in the basic ownership interests to which reclamation water may be supplied and for a full cost formula for larger farming operations.

The Committee also focused considerable attention on Federal lands policy issues, particularly mineral leasing reform. Tar sands leasing reform legislation (Public Law 97-78) was enacted in the First Session, while the Committee reported oil shale leasing reform legislation and concluded hearings on geothermal reform legislation. The Second Session saw enactment of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-) to improve the collection of Federal royalty and lease payments derived from oil and gas resources. Each of these legislative initiatives is intended to provide needed statutory modifications to expedite the availability of these resources for development to meet our national needs and clarify statutory provisions which would impede such development.

The Committee acted early on legislation (S. 306) to retrofit existing hydroelectric structures with significantly increased generation capacity to provide needed additional capacity for those western states having available projects for retrofit; however, the measure was not acted on by the House of Representatives.

In the area of Forest Service programs, the Committee ordered reported S. 2805, a bill to provide for the orderly termination, extension, or modification of certain contracts for the sale of Federal timber.

In the area of insular affairs, the Committee acted in its territorial jurisdiction on the Virgin Island Constitution legislation and several other key territorial matters.

These actions in the natural resources issues area supplemented aggressive administrative action within the natural resource policies of the previous Administration. The Committee would anticipate an acceleration of these activities in the natural resource area in the next Congress.

Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981

In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Committee established, for the first time, authorization limitations on certain programs of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation and the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. Such limitation were established for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984.

Additionally, the Committee considered numerous proposals for budgetary reforms related to current funding mechanisms for natural resource programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes program. For example, the Committee reviewed, but rejected, Administration proposals for budgetary reform of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the Payment-in-Lieu of Taxes Program. Several proposed natural resource initiatives from the Reagan Administration also were included in the Reconciliation Act.

Public land management

During his comments on the need for greater oversight of natural resources policies, Senator McClure stated on November 25, 1980, that:

> One of the fields of oversight that is very necessary is the public land administration that has grown so far out of touch with the people most directly affected that you have a very strong anti-Federal government relationship between the land users and the Federal government. And I say the land users in the broadest possible sense . . . We need to reassure people in the public lands States that the Federal government can have a sensitive concern for the needs of the people that are involved and for their desires.

During the 97th Congress the Committee early in the session focused its attention on Federal land management issues. Senator Weicker's Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply held hearings on outer continental shelf oil and gas development; and Senator Wallop's Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water held hearings on Federal land management issues. Four days of workshops eventually were held by the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water on public land acquisition and alternatives.

After years of emotional debate the Congress completed action on long-awaited reclamation law reform. The Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (Title II of Public Law 97-293) provided for an increase in the basic ownership interests to which Federal reclamation water may be supplied and a formula for full cost payment by larger farming operations. The Act provides that certain benefits of the new law, which include an ownership limitation of 960 acres and the application of equivalency, should be available to irrigators in districts having existing contracts only if the district agrees to amend its contract to provide for the payment of full cost by larger farming operations in excess of 960 acres.

Individuals in the district may make such an eletion if the district does not do so. The Act also reduces the subsidy for leased lands in those districts not amending their contracts.

In addition the Act imposes an obligation upon the districts to develop a water conservation program and a timetable for its implementation.

Federal leasing policies

Because of concern for the delays associated with Federal leasing policies on November 25, 1980, Senator McClure stated:

> In almost every public land issue that confronts us there is a great deal of delay . . . the procedures are so cumbersome, the public input and discussion so lengthy, that we never get to a decision. In public land policy and in many other policies, we need to find ways to get decisions made. Sometimes just stalling a decision is in itself a decision . . . We did discover some problems with the oil and gas lottery leasing system on public lands in the West. That does not mean that the lottery system itself is totally wrong. There were abuses but you don't simply stop doing what has to be done because you find an abuse somewhere. You try to correct the abuse, but that doesn't mean the whole system was fundamentally wrong.

The full Committee held oversight and legislative hearings on Federal leasing programs and royalty management issues. The Second Session saw enactment of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-) to improve the collection of Federal royalty and lease payments derived from certain natural resources. The Act establishes a comprehensive accounting system for Federal mineral interests and all revenues collected from the sale or lease of such mineral interests. In addition, during the First Session tar sands leasing reform legislation was enacted (Public Law 97-78) and the Committee reported oil shale leasing reform legislation (S. 1484).

Each of these legislative initiatives is intended to provide needed statutory modifications to expedite the availability of these resources for development to meet our national needs and clarify statutory provisions which would impede such development.

Water policy

During his November 25, 1980, remarks Senator McClure stated that the Committee's oversight of public land management would place greater emphasis on water resource policies:

> I want to focus on a couple of areas that have not been focused on in the recent past with as much emphasis as I had hoped to give them. One is in the field of water resources, not just in the context of projects or hit lists, but in the sense of the availability of adequate supplies of clean water for all of our people, not just in the arid areas of the country, but in some of the wetter, more densely populated areas of the country where we have experienced water shortages in the past and must necessarily expect that there will be some supply difficulties in the future. Water is absolutely essential to all of our urban areas and we must have plans made to meet the needs of those communities over the next several decades because once you get into a drought cycle, it is much too late to meet needs without severe problems.

Coal slurry pipeline

With regard to coal slurry pipelines on November 25, 1982, Chairman McClure stated:

> Coal slurry pipelines must first make an assurance to the people in the region where the pipeline would originate, that they're not going to export the water from those regions because in most of those areas where the coal slurry pipelines would originate are arid or semiarid areas in which water is absolutely essential to the basic lifestyle and the basic survival of the economies of the people in those areas . . . I don't think, either, the coal slurry pipelines ought to be hostage to competing forms of energy transportation. Those will be issues debated not only in this Committee, but also in other Committees of the Congress that deal with the other modes of transportation and the competition for the available resources. It's a tough question.

During the Second Session the Committee held hearings on S. 1844, the Coal Distribution and Utilization Act of 1982, with particular emphasis on the application of State water law for the water used in coal slurry pipelines. The purpose of the bill subsequently reported by the Committee is to facilitate the development of interstate coal pipeline distribution systems but subject to the primacy of State law. This would be accomplished by granting the Federal power of eminent domain to those interstate coal pipeline distribution systems that are determined by the Secretary of Energy to be in the national interest based on certain statutory findings, while ensuring, through the delegation of Congressional power under the Commerce Clause, primacy of any State or local law pertaining to the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of an interstate coal pipeline distribution system, except where such application is effectively a prohibition.

Mineral policy

On November 25, 1980, Senator McClure stated his view of the need for greater emphasis on national mineral policies:

> An impending minerals crisis is just as predictable as the energy crisis was predictable years ago; and we need to be formulating policies now to anticipate the shortfall of critically needed mineral supplies and the impact it will have on our economy, upon our foreign policy, and upon the security of this country. We will necessarily relate that to public lands policies where many of our own mineral resources are located and there certainly in that context will need to be a balance struck between the other resource uses including preservation of natural areas as well as the utilization of those resources on those public lands. Don't expect from me a wholesale assault upon environmental legislation . . . I have sought to find balance in those resource policies including preservation wilderness systems, parks and recreation opportunities and will continue to seek that balance * * *.

Senator Warner's Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources convened hearings on national materials and mineral programs.

The Second Session saw enactment of the Educational Mining Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-) and reauthorization of the Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985 (Public Law 97-).

National park and wilderness systems

Because of his concern for the development and the operation and management of the national park system on November 25, 1982, Senator James A. McClure stated:

> We need to take another look at the National Parks System. It has been very greatly overloaded in recent years, to the point where the quality of national parks has suffered because of the lack of attention which we have been able to give to the development and the operation and management of the National Parks System. We've built a great backlog of acquisitions that are authorized; we haven't enough money to pay for all that we've had the apetite to order; and we haven't yet been able to administer well the areas that we have acquired. So there is a great deal to reevaluate what has been done in the past.

The Congress completed action on numerous national parks bills (see Table II), including the Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-243). The 97th Congress also saw establishment of the Paddy Creek Wilderness (Public Law 97-), the Hoosier National Forest (Public Law 97-384), the Cheaha Wilderness area (Public Law 97-), and the Apalachicola and Osceola Wilderness areas (Public Law 97-). The Congress also enacted the National Park Visitor Facilities Fund Act (Public Law 97-).

In addition, the Committee completed action on and the Senate passed long awaited wilderness designations and related release under the Roadless Area Review Evaluation program (S. 2118). In addition the Committee completed action on the Wyoming Wilderness Act (S. 2118); and the Irish Wilderness (S. 1964).

Territorial affairs

The Committee exercised its jurisdiction over territories and insular affairs in several areas. The Fourth Constitution of the Virgin Islands was approved for submission to the voters by Public Law 97-21. Legislation was also enacted to strengthen the audit function in the territories by transferring the Federal Comptrollers in the territories to the Office of the Inspector General of Interior, providing the voters in Guam the right of initiative and recall, clarifying the applicability of the Federal Tort Claims Act to the Northern Marianas, authorizing a National Park Service inventory of the resources of the Trust Territory, authorizing funds for an Eastern Caribbean Center in the Virgin Islands as well as for juvenile detention facilities and water and power improvements in the Virgin Islands and port development and health facilities in Guam, providing Postal and Customs Service assistance to the Virgin Islands, amending the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as it affects Pierto Rico, and revising the procedure for submission of deficit elimination plans from Guam and the Virgin Islands in Public Law 97-357.

The Committee also conducted hearings on the recommendations of the Interim Report of the Northern Marianas Commission on Federal Laws affecting citizenship and application of the Clean Air Act and continued its oversight of the Micronesian Status Negotiations and the negotiations to develop a minerals regime in Antarctica.

TABLE I.—HEARINGS, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Committee/subcommittee	Days	Subject
FULL COMMITTEE		
1st session:		
Nominations	15	
Legislative	14	
Oversight (12)	2	World Petroleum Outlook for 1981.
Do	2	Department of Energy Budget for fiscal year 1982.
Do	2	Natural resources budget for fiscal year 1982.
Do	2	Standby oil controls.
Do	2	Mineral royalties.
Do	2	Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, title I.
2d session:		
Nominations	4	
Legislative	8	
Oversight (8)	2	Natural resources budget for fiscal year 1983.
Do	1	Energy budget for fiscal year 1983.
Do	2	Natural gas policy and regulatory issues.
Do	1	Federal property management and disposal.
Do	1	Acid precipitation and the use of fossil fuels.
Do	1	Current conditions in natural gas market.
Subtotal	61	

TABLE I.—HEARINGS, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

Committee/subcommittee	Days	Subject
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY		
1st session:		
Legislative	3	
Oversight	1	Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development.
2d session:		
Oversight (2)	1	Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing plan.
Do	1	Department of Energy conservation programs for fiscal year 1983.
Subtotal	6	
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
1st session:		
Legislative	5	
Oversight (2)	1	Photovoltaic program.
Do	1	Domestic uranium mining and milling industry.
2d session:		
Oversight (5)	4	Department of Energy Research and development programs for fiscal year 1983.
Do	1	Uranium enrichment program.
Subtotal	12	
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES		
1st session:		
Legislative	10	
Oversight (14)	1	Anthracite coal shortages.
Do	4	Strategic petroleum reserve.
Do	4	Strategic minerals and materials.
Do	1	Surface mining control and reclamation.
Do	4	World coal export market.
2d session:		
Legislative	4	
Oversight (4)	1	Federal coal leasing effect in Montana.
Do	2	Status of the strategic petroleum reserve.
Do	1	National materials and minerals program.
Subtotal	32	
ENERGY REGULATION		
1st session:		
Legislative	3	
Oversight (3)	1	Hydroelectric development in New England.
Do	2	Hydroelectric development and licensing procedures.[1]
2d session:		
Legislative	4	
Oversight	1	World petroleum supply.
Subtotal	11	
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER		
1st session:		
Legislative	7	
Oversight (4)	1	Montana wilderness proposals.
Do	2	Public land acquisition and alternatives (workshop).
Do	1	Land protection alternatives.
2d session:		
Legislative	25	
Oversight	2	Land protection and management (workshop).
Subtotal	38	

TABLE I.—HEARINGS, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

Committee/subcommittee	Days	Subject
WATER AND POWER		
1st session:		
Legislative	4	
Oversight (3)	1	Hydroelectric development in Alaska.
Do	2	Hydroelectric development and licensing procedures.[2]
2d session:		
Legislative	6	
Oversight	1	Bonneville Power Administration's transmission line siting practices in the State of Montana.
Subtotal	14	
Total Committee	174	

[1] Held jointly with Water and Power Subcommittee.

[2] Held jointly with Energy Regulation Subcommittee.

Note.—Nominations 19 days. Legislative 93 days (including 2 days of joint hearings). Oversight 62 days (including 4 days of workshop).

TABLE II.—PUBLIC (AND PRIVATE) LAWS, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Public Law No.	Bill	Title (short title)
1st Session		
9[illegible]-5	H.R. 2166 (S. 573)	An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to extend certain authorities relating to the international energy program.
97-21	H.J. Res. 238 (S.J. Res. 71)	An act to approve a constitution for the U.S. Virgin Islands.
97-22	H.R. 1543	An act confirming a conveyance of certain real property by the Central Pacific Railway Co. and Southern Pacific Co. to A. C. Taber and his wife, Mary Taber.
97-35	H.R. 3982 (S. 1377) (S. 998 and S. 1021).	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.
97-41	S. 875	An act to authorize the generation of electrical power at Palo Verde Irrigation District Diversion Dam, Calif.
97-43 (private law)	S. 2146	An act extending the lease terms of U.S. oil and gas leases numbered W66245, W66246, W66247, and W66250.
97-50	S. 1475	An act to amend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
97-55	H.R. 618	An act to convey certain interests in public lands to the City of Angeles, Calif.
97-56	H.R. 2218 (S. 512)	An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands in the State of Nevada.
97-78	H.R. 3975 (S. 1575)	An act facilitating and encouraging the production of oil from tar sand and other hydrocarbon deposits.
97-93	S.J. Res. 115	An act to approve the President's recommendation for a waiver of law pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1975.
97-94	H.R. 4591 (S. 859)	An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to provide that receipts derived from mineral leases on military and naval lands to be treated the same as receipts from other Federal lands.
97-137	H.R. 2241	An act providing for the establishment of the Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, Coos County, State of Oregon.
97-163	S. 1937	An act to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
97-168	S. 634	An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Idaho and Wyoming.
97-179	H.R. 2863	An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the portion of the Tahoe National Forest known as Blyth Arena.
97-18[illegible]	S. 145[illegible]	An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the preservation of historic Camden in the State of South Carolina.

TABLE II.—PUBLIC (AND PRIVATE) LAWS, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

Public Law No.	Bill	Title (short title)
97–190	S. 2575	An act to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
97–211	S. 1519	An act designating as wilderness, upon their inclusion in the National Wildlife Refuge System, lands in the Florida Keys.
97–217	S. 2651	An act to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
97–229	S. 2332	Energy Emergency Preparedness Act.
97–232	S. 2218 (H.R. 5014)	An act providing for the development of methane resources at Gateway National Recreation Area by the city of New York.
97–243	H.R. 6530 (S. 2133)	Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument Act of 1982.
97–250	S. 1119	Crater Lake National Park Boundary Adjustment Act.
97–273	H.R. 4347 (S. 1553)	South Dakota Water Resource Development Act.
97–275	S. 1628	An act to amend the Emergency Fund Act (act of June 26, 1948, 62 Stat. 1052).
97–283	S. 2405	An act to amend the boundary of the Cibola National Forest to allow an exchange of land with the city of Albuquerque, N. Mex.
97–293, title II	S. 1409 (H.R. 5539)	The Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain modifications of the existing Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone project, Pick-Sloan Missouri basin program).
97–299	H.J. Res. 207	An act requiring the Secretary of the Interior to place a plaque at the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial honoring Joseph Rosenthal, photographer of the scene depicted by the memorial.
97–302	H.R. 3881	An act providing for the release of reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands in Arkansas.
97–305	S. 188	An act directing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by patent certain lands in the Gallatin National Forest, Mont.
97–310	H.R. 7293 (S. 1999)	An act providing financial assistance to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park.
97–329	S. 2436 (H.R. 6091)	An act designating the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House as a national historic site.
97–333	H.R. 1486	Protection Island National Wildlife Act (an act establishing the Protection Island Wildlife Refuge, Jefferson County, State of Washington).
97–335	S. 1777	An act providing a permanent boundary on the Isle au Haut portion of Acadia National Park, Maine.
97–338	H.R. 6188	Platte River Water Resources Study Act.
97–340	H.R. 1281	An act providing for the conveyance of certain lands in Alaska comprising trade and trade manufacturing Site A–056802 without regard to existing law.
97–341	S. 1872	An act providing for grazing permit adjustments for Capitol Reef National Park, Utah.
97–345	S. 1573	An act to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 with respect to Lake Oswego, Oreg., and for other purposes.
97–356	H.R. 6029	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Act.
97–357	H.R. 5139	1982 Omnibus Territory Authorization Act.
97–361	H.R. 3787 (S. 2755)	An act to amend sections 10 and 11 of the act of Oct. 21, 1970 (Public Law 91–479; U.S.C. 460x), entitled "An act to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore."
97–373	S. 2177	An act to amend title III of Colorado River Basin Project Act.
97–374	S. 764	An act to provide for protection of the John Sack Cabin, Targhee National Forest, in the State of Idaho.
97–381	S. 1681	An act to designate the southern Nevada water project the "Robert B. Griffith Water Project."
97–384	S. 2710	An act to establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest area, Indiana (Charles C. Dean Wilderness).
97–401	S. 187	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands near Miles City, Mont., and to remove certain reservations from prior conveyances.

TABLE II.—PUBLIC (AND PRIVATE) LAWS, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

Public Law No.	Bill	Title (short title)
97-	S. 625 (H.R. 6290)	An act to revise the Boundary of Voyageurs National Park in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.
97-	S. 835	An act for the relief of Jerry L. Crow.
97-	S. 1501	An act entitled the "Educational Mining Act of 1982."
97-	S. 1965	Paddy Creek Wilderness Act of 1981.
97-	S. 2955	Cheaha Wilderness Act.
		Other Measures Sent to President
	S. 705	A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands, and for other purposes.
	S. 1540	A bill to revise the boundaries of the Saratoga National Historical Park in the State of New York, and for other purposes.
	H.R. 9	Florida Wilderness Act of 1982 (Apalachicola and Osceola Wilderness Act of 1981).
	H.R. 2475	A bill to modify withdrawal of certain lands in Mono County, Calif., to facilitate an exchange for certain other lands in Mono County, Calif., and for other purposes.
	H.R. 3809 (S. 1662)	National Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1981.
	H.R. 4568 (S. 1978)	To direct the Secretary of the Interior to release on behalf of the United States certain restrictions contained in a previous conveyance of land to the city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and for other purposes.
	H.R. 5121 (S. 2305)	Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982.
	H.R. 5161	To designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., as wilderness; and to designate management of certain lands for uses other than wilderness.
	H.R. 5826	To provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered W-24153.
	H.R. 6419	To direct the Secretary of the Interior to release certain conditions contained in a patent concerning certain land conveyed by the United States to Eastern Washington University.
	H.R. 7316 (S. 2715)	National Park Visitor Facilities Fund Act.
	H.R. 6120	A bill to reauthorize the Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

TABLE III.—OTHER LEGISLATION WHICH PASSED THE SENATE BUT DID NOT BECOME PUBLIC LAW, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Bill	Title (short title)
S. 306	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain hydroelectric powerplants at various existing water projects, and for other purposes.
S. 383	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered M-16402 (ND) Acq.
S. 466	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered M-15450 (ND).
S. 651	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered M-46102.
S. 763	A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey, by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands that were withdrawn or acquired for the purposes of relocating a portion of the city of American Falls out of the area flooded by the American Falls Reservior.
S. 901	A bill to preserve and protect the Georgetown Waterfront for the recreational use of the public.
S. 933	A bill to authorize rehabilitation of the Belle Fourche irrigation project, and for other purposes.
S. 982	A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal lands adjacent to Lake Shore Drive, Lake Lowell, Boise project, Idaho.
S. 1457	A bill to reinstate U.S. oil and gas lease number OR-13713.
S. 1605	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered E. S. 20644.
S. 1621	A bill to authorize the replacement of existing pump casings in southern Nevada water project pumping plants 1A and 2A, and for other purposes.

TABLE III.—OTHER LEGISLATION WHICH PASSED THE SENATE BUT DID NOT BECOME PUBLIC LAW, 97TH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

Bill	Title (short title)
S. 1660	A bill to validate certain oil placer mining claims in Hot Springs County, Wy.
S. 1661	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands by exchange for addition to Effigy Mounds National Monument in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes (returned to Senate by House with amendments on Dec. 14, 1982).
S. 1705	A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1975 (43 U.S.C. 1701) to permit temporary use by Federal departments and agencies of public lands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.
S. 1867	A bill to amend and supplement the acreage limitation and residency provisions of the Federal reclamation law, as amended and supplemented by the Senate on Dec. 20, 1982.
S. 1877	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered NM-12846.
S. 1908	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease NM-A-26947 (Oklahoma).
S. 1909	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered W-24153.
S. 1941	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas leases numbered NM 25447 and NM 25452 acq.
S. 1964	Irish Wilderness Act of 1981 (rule failed in House on Dec. 16, 1982).
S. 1978 (H.R. 5785)	A bill to quiet title and posession with respect to a certain private land claim in Livingston Parish, La. (passed the House as amended on Dec. 20, 1982).
S. 1999 (S. 1621)	A bill to authorize the replacement of existing pump casings in southern Nevada water project pumping plants 1A and 2A, and for other purposes.
S. 2118	A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to release other forest lands for multiple use management, to withdraw designated wilderness areas in Wyoming from minerals activity.
S. 2279	A bill to designate the Alben Barkley National Historic Site.
S. 2308	A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain property to the city of Show Low, Ariz.
S. 2481	A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of U.S. oil and gas lease numbered W 61985.
S. 3077	A bill to establish the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.
S.J. Res. 111	A joint resolution consenting to an extension and renewal of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas.
S.J. Res. 155	A bill to redesignate the Saint Croix Island National Monument in the State of Maine as the "Saint Croix Island International Historic Site."
H.R. 5536 (S. 2443)	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility studies of water resource development and for other purposes in the Central Platte Valley, Neb.
H.R. 7340	A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Oregon for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (failed in House on Dec. 15, 1982).

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress, the Committee on Environment and Public Works completed a number of significant legislative initiatives under the adept leadership of Chairman Robert T. Stafford. Building on a base on hearings and markups begun in the First Session, the Committee reported a variety of important legislation including the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, The National Nuclear Waste Policy Act, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1982, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, the Endangered Species Act Amendments, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983 Authorization, the Disaster Relief Act Amendments, and the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1982. Several of these bills were signed into Public Law. In addition to legislative action, the Committee worked diligently during the first half of the Second Session on fiscal year 1983 budget recommendations for programs and agencies under its jurisdiction. The committee recommendations for fiscal year 1983 totaled just 6 percent above the President's request and included recommended increases for Federal-aid Highways, the Hazardous Substance Response programs, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

BUDGET ACTIVITIES

The Committee conducted a thorough review of the 1983 budget of programs within its jurisdiction in preparing its March 15th Report to the Budget Committee.

Five days of hearings were held, taking testimony from agency witnesses on each major program, and two days of markup sessions were held. All committee members participated in both hearings and markups and, where appropriate, decisions were made through roll call votes.

During the Second Session the Committee continued work begun in 1981 on amendments ot the Clean Air Act and on November 15, 1982, reported S. 3041, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1982 to the Senate. During 1982 the Committee held 27 days of markups and two days of technical inquiry in the scientific data related to the issue of acid deposition. In 1981 the Committee held 23 days of hearings and 7 days of markups.

The bill reported on a vote of 15–1 by the Committee incorporated amendments to the motor vehicle provisions of the Act to specify more precisely controls required for trucks and diesesl-powered vehicles, amendments to the stationary source provisions, including revisions to streamline and clarify the Act's nonattainment, prevention of significiant deterioration, and state implementation plan provisions, and a new program to control precursors of acid deposition.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

On May 28, the Committee considered and unanimously reported S. 2451, the "Public Buildings Authorizations Act of 1982." The bill provided authorizations for appropriations of $1,992,275,000 for the public buildings program of the General Services Administration for fiscal year 1983. Authored by Senator Robert T. Stafford and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the bill was a milestone in the Committee's continuing effort to reform the existing piecemeal procedure for authorizing public building project proposals by Committee action alone. It is the first separate annual public buildings authorization bill to be reported by the Committee on Environment and Public Works. Contrary to previous practice, it links the authorization, appropriation, and budgetary processes with policy and project determinations concerning public buildings. When the bill passed the Senate on June 9, it was probably the first time ever that the full Senate had acted on a free standing bill providing an annual program authorization for the GSA public buildings program. The House of Representatives subsequently took no action on the bill.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NOMINATIONS

The number of appointments for Executive Branch positions under the Committee's jurisdiction was greatly reduced from the First Session which included hearings for 24 nominations. The six nominees considered and approved by the Committee the Second Session were:

1. James K. Asselstine, Member, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
2. Frederick Arnold Eidsness, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Water, Environmental Protection Agency.
3. Rear Adm. Herbert R. Lippold, Jr., Member, Mississippi River Commission.
4. Nancy A. Maloley, Member, Counicl on Environmental Quality.
5. Jacqueline L. Phillips. Alternate Federal Cochairman, Appalachian Regional Commission.
6. Winifred Ann Pizzano, Federal Cochairman, Appalachian Regional Commission.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

In one of the major pieces of environmental legislation during the Second Session, Congress reauthorized key wildlife protection of the Endangered Species Act. Senator John Chafee's Subcommittee held five hearings in preparation for the reauthorization. The bill, which was signed into law (Public Law 97-304) on October 13, 1982, reauthorized key wildlife protection provisions in the existing Endangered Species Act.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Public Law 97-348) was another major accomplishment of the Environmental Pollution Subcommittee during the Second Session. In drafting its bill, the Subcommittee held three hearings, one of which was a field hearing, and spent long hours in negotiations over areas to be covered by its provisions. The resulting Act which bans Federal subsidies for development along some 700 miles of Atlantic and Gulf Coast islands and beaches, was signed by President Reagan on October 18, 1982. Federal grants and loans for roads, bridges, and sewer systems in 187 areas within 15 coastal states are denied by the Act which took effect immediately. Also incorporated into the Act was an earlier ban on federal flood insurance for undeveloped barrier islands and beaches that will take effect October 1, 1983. The law is intended to discourage development of pristine and unstable coastal islands and beaches that buffer the main land from storms and provide habitats for a tremendous variety of marine species and wildlife. On signing the Act, President Reagan praised it as "landmark legislation" because it protects the environment by actually reducing government spending in the form of subsidies to private enterprise.

In preparation for legislative action, the Subcommittee held 7 oversight hearings on the Clean Water Act. Among these were two hearings (one of which was held in Alaska) on Section 404, which contains the Act's wetlands and "dredge and fill" provisions. Other hearings dealt with various proposals for regulatory reform of certain aspects of the clean water program. Although a bill providing for monetary reauthorization of the Act was voted out of the Committee late in the Session, the importance, complexity, and number of possible amendments precluded any substantive changes in the Clean Water Act at the end of the Session.

The Subcommittee also held four hearings on the reauthorization of RCA in preparation of legislative action. Although the Subcommittee approved a package of substantive amendments for full Committee consideration, action was postponed until the 98th Congress due to lack of sufficient time for their consideration.

Reauthorization of the Sikes Act, which provides for conservation programs on military reservations and public lands, was also in the Subcommittee's jurisdiction. The bill became Public Law 97-396 on December 31, 1982.

A bill to establish the Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge was also included in the Subcommittee's agenda during the Second Session. The bill which became Public Law 97-333 on October 15, 1982 establishes Protection Island in the inland waters of Puget Sound as a National Wildlife Refuge. It encompasses an area of 400 acres and provides nesting habitat for 72 percent of the entire sea bird population of Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuce. The island serves as the single most important nesting site of marine birds in the Pacific Northwest and has been cited as a unique seabird habitat of national and even international importance.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR REGULATION

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, under the leadership of its Chairman, Senator Alan K. Simpson, and ranking minority member, Senator Gary Hart, undertook a wide range of legislative and oversight activities in the field of nuclear power. Two major pieces of legislation within the Subcommittee's jurisdiction—the "Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982" and the "Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization for Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983"—were passed in the Second Session.

The "Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982" (Public Law 97-425, which is a culmination of over 4 years of Committee and Congressional effort, establishes for the first time a comprehensive federal policy for the storage and disposal of radioactive waste. The fundamental purpose of this Act is to establish a policy of federal responsibility for the interim storage of commercial spent nuclear fuel on a limited basis, and for the long-term storage and disposal of commercial high-level nuclear waste and commercial spent nuclear fuel. In addition, the Act establishes a framework for the eventual disposal of high-level radioactive waste resulting from atomic energy defense activities.

The cornerstone of this Act is contained in Subtitle A of Title I, directing the Department of Energy to construct at least two federally owned and operated facilities for the disposal of high-level nuclear waste or spent nuclear fuel from civilian nuclear reactors. These facilities would be full-scale, operational deep geologic repositories for the permanent disposal of commercial nuclear wastes. The construction and operation of a test and evaluation facility for the development of techniques for packaging and handling of wastes is also authorized.

Under the Act, the Department of Energy is directed to nominate at least five sites that DOE determines to be suitable for site characterization for selection of the initial repository. From these five nominated sites, three would be selected by DOE for site characterization, subject to approval of the President. The first of the two repositores required under this Act is to be selected by the President from these three characterized sites. The President's recommendation must be submitted to Congress no later than March 31, 1987. A similar framework is established for selection of a second geologic repository.

In addition, the Act sets forth in detail the rights of individual States and Indian Tribes to participate in the selection, construction, and operation of geologic repositories. In particular, States and Indian Tribes have an opportunity to participate in the development of such repositories from a very early stage in the process, to ensure that potential concerns are resolved as early as possible. The framework within which States and Indian Tribes are guaranteed an opportunity to participate in the activities of the Department of Energy and through which disputes are to be negotiated is a written agreement between the State or Indian Tribe and the Department.

The Act also establishes a Nuclear Waste Fund to finance all costs related to the development of a geologic repository, including the subsequent operation of such repository. These activities are to be funded through a fee of 1 mil per kilowatt hour on electricity generated by nuclear power plants, thereby imposing the costs of nuclear waste disposal directly on those who benefit from the generation of electricity by nuclear power.

In addition to directing the Department of Energy to develop at least two deep geologic repositories for the disposal of nuclear waste, this Act also calls upon DOE to submit to Congress by June 1, 1985 a detailed study of the need for and feasibility of one or more "monitored, retrievable storage" facilities. While no such facility is specifically authorized by this Act, long-term storage of high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel in such a facility is an option for providing safe and reliable management of radioactive waste and this Act directs DOE to undertake a careful analysis of the MRS option.

The Act also establishes the framework for a limited federal interim storage program, to provide "away-from-reactor" storage capacity of a short-term nature for those utilities that have exhausted all possible on-site options for the storage of spent nuclear fuel. Again, the Act establishes a funding mechanism for any such facilities to ensure that those utilities that avail themselves of this option will pay the full costs incurred by the federal government in making such capacity available.

The second major piece of legislation passed in the Second Session—the "Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization for Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983" (Public Law 97-415)—includes a number of important changes in existing law that will enhance the ability of the NRC to carry out its statutory responsibility to protect the public health, safety, and environment. In addition, this Act establishes for the first time since 1980, much needed budgetary guidance for the NRC.

Among the key provisions included in this Act are the following:

The "Sholly" provision authorizes the NRC to issue amendments to the licenses of nuclear powerplants without first holding a public hearing, but only if those amendments involve "no significant hazard." This provision, which corrects what many have viewed as an erroneous judicial interpretation of the NRC's hearing requirements for this type of amendments, will result in a significant reduction in unnecessary administrative procedures that would have otherwise been required under the court's decision.

This Act also authorizes the NRC to issue operating licenses to nuclear powerplants in advance of the holding of a public hearing, but only if the NRC determines that all other statutory requirements, including a finding on public health and safety, have been satisfied. This provision addresses the serious situation that developed at the NRC shortly after the Three Mile Island accident. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation in 1981 revealed that too few resources were being devoted to ongoing licensing proceedings for nuclear powerplants, as a result of a shift of those resources to issues raised shortly following the TMI accident. Accordingly, under this provision, if it can be established that the requirement for a hearing would result in a delay in the operation of a nuclear powerplant otherwise ready to operate, the NRC may issue a temporary operating license to such a plant in advance of the completion of the public hearing required under the Atomic Energy Act.

This Act includes a number of amendments to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, designed to restore the mill tailings regulatory program to the course originally intended by Congress. This provision significantly expands the flexibility of individual States to meet federal regulation and, in addition, directs the NRC and the Environmental Protection Agency, in establishing regulatory standards and requirements, to weigh the risks to be addressed against the costs that will be imposed in meeting such requirements.

Finally, this Act includes a provision to address certain of the critical problems facing the domestic uranium industry as a result of foreign uranium imports. Under this Act, the President is directed to undertake a comprehensive review of the uranium industry and to submit a report to Congress. In addition, the Department of Energy is instructed to monitor the industry for the next ten years to ensure that imported uranium does not cause substantial injury to the domestic uranium industry. If DOE should determine that such a threat does in fact exist, this Act then directs DOE to request the U.S. Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce to undertake further investigations.

In addition to the foregoing provisions, Public Law 97-415 also includes a number of other key provisions relating to the area of nuclear energy. Among those are provisions (1) prohibiting the Secretary of Energy from using special nuclear material from licensed nuclear power reactors for the production of nuclear devices, (2) establishing a framework for the acquisition and installation of a Nuclear Datalink System to communicate critical plant information from a powerplant to the NRC during an emergency, (3) requiring the NRC to promulgate a safety goal to be used in the licensing and regulation of nuclear powerplants, and (4) reiterating the authority of the NRC, in the absence of an approved State or local emergency preparedness plan, to issue an operating license for a nuclear powerplant if it determines that there exists a State, local, or utility emergency preparedness plan which provides reasonable assurance that the public health and safety is not endangered by the operation of the plant involved.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

This past session, the Subcommittee on Water Resources received testimony on inland waterway user fees and acted on four Soil Conservation Service projects.

The Subcommittee held two hearings on user fees as part of its continuing effort to resolve the increasingly serious and difficult problem of operating, maintaining, and improving the Nation's inland waterway system. The investment costs associated with inland waterways, particularly their improvement, are quite large and continue to escalate. Efforts to control the Federal deficit and at the same time maintain an efficient system have necessitated serious consideration of user fees. In the upcoming Congress, the Subcommittee will continue to scrutinize and look for solutions to the problems associated with the Country's waterways.

Also this past session the Subcommittee heard testimony on four Soil Conservation Service Small Watersheds projects, and subsequently approved them for full Committee consideration. The projects were: south Zumbro Watershed, Minnesota; Little Calumet River Watershed, West Virginia, Pursuant to Public Law 83-566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, the projects were approved by Committee Resolution. Although the Committee considered these projects to be both well designed and needed, it continues to have certain reservations about the SCS Small Watersheds program. Concern was expressed over escalating project costs, the focus of the Program, and the wisdom of requiring only a Committee Resolution for approval for projects which frequently cost the Federal Government several million dollars.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

The Subcommittee on Transportation, chaired by Senator Steve Symms with Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen as ranking minority member, built on the accomplishments of the Federal-Aid Highway Improvement Act of 1981 and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1982 in considering major multi-year transportation legislation during the second session of the 97th Congress.

Extensive hearings were held last year in Washington, D.C. and throughout the country on the following important issues: completion of the Interstate System, rehabilitation needs of the existing Federal-Aid System, category consolidation, the bridge program, and the appropriate federal participation in the Secondary, Urban and Safety programs.

In Washington, D.C., during the second session, Drew Lewis, Secretary of Transportation, and Ray Barnhart, Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, testified on the fiscal year 1983 budget. In addition, on oversight hearing was held on the Bridge

Replacement and Rehabilitation Program. On March 31, 1982 Senator Symms, along with Senators Stafford, Randolph, Bentsen, Abdnor and Burdick, introduced S. 2315, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1982. A full day of hearings was held April 2 on S. 2315. Testimony was received from members of the Senate, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the National Governors' Association, State transportation officials, State and local government officials, and environmental and industry groups.

Another series of hearings was held in Washington, D.C. on August 10 and 18 and in Salt Lake City, Utah and Lewiston, Idaho on September 2 and 3. Among the issues discussed at these hearings were highway program needs, revenues, and the allocation of costs among the various users of highways. Testimony was given by representatives of the Congressional Budget Office, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Transportation, State and local elected and appointed officials, civil engineers, environmentalists, and industry and research groups.

An interim highway bill, S. 2574 (Public Law 97-327) was passed by Congress shortly before it recessed on October 1. This legislation provided approximately $5 billion in authorizations for fiscal year 1983, and enabled States to continue the highway program without serious disruption while long term highway issues were addressed.

At the end of November, President Reagan endorsed a proposal set forth by Secretary of Transportation Drew Lewis to increase highway user fees by an equivalent 5 cents. This user fee increase would raise an additional $5.5 billion in revenues. Of that amount, $4.4 billion would be available for federal-aid highway needs and $1.1 billion would go into the Trust Fund for transit capital needs.

On November 29, 1982, Senator Stafford, along with Senators Symms, Randolph, Abdnor, Gorton, Heinz, Murkowski and Pressler, introduced S. 3043, the Federal-Aid Highway Improvement Act of 1982. S. 3043 essentially reflected the program changes made by S. 2574 which had been reported by the committee earlier in the year. S. 3043 also reflected the additional revenues which would be available from the increased user fees. It provided $67 billion in authorizations for the Federal-aid highway program for fiscal years 1983 through 1987. S. 3044, the Surface Transportation Act of 1982, submitted by the Administration, was also introduced by request.

The environment and Public Works Committee considered S. 3043 on December 7 and 8, and by unanimous vote of 16 to 0 ordered it reported with amendments on December 8. Senate Report 97-676 accompanied S. 3043. The Senate passed the Surface Transportation Assistance Act on December 20 and approved the conference report on December 23.

Title I of Public Law 97-424, The Highway Improvement Act of 1982, recognizes the pressing need to increase total funding for the highway program and to emphasize rehabilitation far more than has been done in the past. The legislation directly addresses the widespread concern over a deteriorating highway system and declines in transportation safety and efficiency. A large proportion of the increased funding for the program has been directed at the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Interstate System and the repair and replacement of deficient bridges. More than 10 percent of the Interstate System needs immediate rehabilitation and over 250,000 bridges are in need of repair or replacement. In addition, a minimum of 40 percent of the Primary, Urban and Secondary funds must also be spent on repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities.

While the purpose of this legislation is primarily to address the serious deterioration of the existing highway system, the Department of Transportation estimates that it will also provide approximately 320,000 direct and induced jobs in the construction industry.

The President signed the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 on January 6, 1983. This landmark legislation provides for a 4-year authorization period, a total of $57 billion in highway authorizations, and an equivalent 5-cent increase in the motor fuel tax and other user fees. An equivalent 1-cent is earmarked for transit capital assistance. This is a significant milestone in the history of Federal transportation legislation and enables the continuation of the Federal-aid highway program's long and successful record.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee on Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight, chaired by Senator Slade Gorton, with Senator Max Baucus as ranking minority member, is jurisdictionally charged with oversight and substantive authorization of the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Quiet Communities Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the research and development programs of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Subcommittee met on a number of occasions in 1982 to consider legislation relevant to its jurisdiction.

Toxic Substances Control Act: TSCA was reauthorized for the 1982, 1983 fiscal years during the first session of the 97th Congress. The Subcommittee considered no specific legislation regarding TSCA this year, but conducted an oversight hearing in August 1982 on the operation of the Environmental Protection Agency under the law.

Quiet Communities Act: S. 1204 reauthorizing the Quiet Communities Act for the fiscal years 1982, 1983 was reported by the full Environment and Public Works Committee, after a 1981 Subcommittee hearing. The bill authorized noise regulation and redesigned the regulatory strategy. S. 1204 passed the Senate on July 14, 1981. The House of Representatives then substituted the text of its bill, H.R. 3071, for the text of the Senate bill. The Senate's request for conference on the legislation was not answered by the House in the 97th Congress.

Safe Drinking Water Act: The Subcommittee held three hearings on two bills, S. 1966 and S. 2131, reauthorizing and amending the Safe Drinking Water Act. Neither bill was reported by the Subcommittee or the full Environment and Public Works Committee.

The Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act by the Council on Environmental Quality in July, but no proposals for amendment of the legislation were offered. Reauthorization of the CEQ NEPA program was not required because of its continuing authorization.

In connection with the Environment and Public Works Committee's budget recommendations for fiscal year 1983, the Subcommittee introduced S. 2577, authorizing appropriations to the Environmental Protection Agency for its research and development programs. The bill passed the Senate on June 10, 1982. The House of Representatives amended S. 2577 so that it authorized 1984 programs, provided for a number of EPA studies and reports to Congress, and altered the method of selection of the EPA's Science Advisory Board. The Senate accepted a number of these amendments on September 30, 1982, and the House of Representatives concurred on that day. On October 21, 1982, the President vetoed S. 2577, primarily on objection to provisions relating to the Science Advisory Board.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Subcommittee on Regional and Community Development, chaired by Senator Frank Murkowski with ranking minority Member Max Baucus, continued its work on disaster relief which it began earlier in the 97th Congress. Based upon the oversight hearings begun in the first session, Senator Murkowski in March introduced S. 2250, the "Disaster Relief Act Amendments of 1982." The bill was considered and unanimously reported to the full Senate on May 13 and unanimously passed by the Senate on June 9.

Consideration of S. 2250 marks the first comprehensive review of disaster relief legislation under the jurisdiction of the Environment and Public Works Committee in eight years. The bill would make a number of important amendments to the disaster relief legislation enacted in 1970 and 1974.

For several years, the Committee has been concerned that the Disaster Relief Act has been expanded by interpretation beyond Congressional intent. To clarify Congressional intent, an amendment to the definition of "major disaster" would restrict responses under authority of the Act to assistance following disasters of essentially "natural" origin.

At the same time, the bill would establish new authority for the President to respond within explicit limitations to a broad range of incidents—both natural and non-natural—where Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities in saving lives and protecting property, public health and safety or lessening or averting the threat of a catastrophe. This program would be perhaps the most significant change in the disaster relief program in a dozen or more years.

Another major feature of the bill incorporated the requirement that State and local governments and eligible, private nonprofit organizations share the cost of permanent restorative work and debris removal at the rate of 75 percent Federal, 25 percent nonfederal. This change would assure the supplemental nature of Federal aid which has been a cardinal principle of the underlying Act from its inception. It would allay the problem of ascertaining the appropriate commitment on the part of nonfederal entities. As a practical matter, it would also encourage prudence and cost-consciousness in assessment of needs or demands on the part of the nonfederal participants.

The bill also would amend the Disaster Relief Act to deny Federal assistance to State and local governments for the repair or replacement of their public facilities to the extent that damage for which assistance is requested could have been compensated by reasonably available, adequate and necessary flood insurance.

The Murkowski bill would also expand the so-called "small project grant" provision as well as the "flexible funding" provision. It would increase grants to States for preparedness planning, and directs—for the first time—that they include hazard mitigation programs and an evaluation of natural hazards in their disaster plans. Federal assistance for replacement of public facilities would be precluded unless carried out in compliance with environmental protection, floodplain management and hazard mitigation criteria.

Existing authorities on criminal and civil penalties would be strengthened and new, specific requirements for audits and investigations would be added to the Act. The Attorney General would be authorized to bring suit to recover disaster relief and emergency expenditures from parties who have caused or contributed to the effects of catastrophies.

These are some of the provisions of the Murkowski bill following the major review of disaster relief programs by his subcommittee. While the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation held hearings on S. 2250, final action was not taken by the House prior to adjournment of the 97th Congress.

The Subcommittee also held one day of oversight hearings on the Appalachian Regional Commission. On May 28, 1982 the Committee reported S. 2144, extending the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 for one additional year (through fiscal year 1983) thereby providing a transition toward phasing out the Appalachian Regional Commission.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

TAXATION

In the area of taxation, 1982 was an extremely busy year in which the Committee enacted two major pieces of tax legislation. The first of these bills, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act, originated in our Finance Committee, and the Senate action in proposing significant tax reforms as an amendment to a House-passed revenue bill was decisive in advancing the cause of controlling the Federal deficit. The revenue provisions of the 1982 tax equity bill are a landmark in tax policy and achieved the very difficult goal of raising needed revenues without touching the vitally important tax rate cuts and indexing approved by Congress in 1981.

In many ways the centerpiece of the 1982 tax bill is the package of compliance provisions designed to improve collection of tax already due, rather than raise taxes on citizens who already pay their fair share of tax. In addition to the chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Dole, Senator Charles Grassley of Iowa was instrumental in putting together the compliance measures and seeing them through to final passage. Better information reporting, withholding at source in areas where compliance is unacceptably low, acceleration of payments, new penalties and other measures will help distribute the tax burden more fairly in the years to come.

There are many other provisions of the tax equity bill that deserve mention. The individual minimum tax was reformed to make it more effective and more fair, largely due to the effort of Senator John Danforth. The safe-harbor leasing provisions of the 1981 tax bill were revised to eliminate unjustified subsidies under an agreement worked out among Senators Durenberger, Armstrong, and others. The tax exemption for industrial development bonds was restricted by provisions worked out through the efforts of a number of Senators, including Senators Roth, D'Amato, and Stevens, who sought to preserve the tax exemption for legitimate development financing needs. Other areas of tax reform addressed by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 include the completed contract method of accounting, the tax treatment of insurance, pension tax benefits, and the tax consequences of corporate reorganizations and acquisitions. Limited excise tax increases were also included in the legislation, and the targeted jobs tax credit for hiring disadvantaged workers was extended for two years, due in large part to the work of Senator Heinz.

In addition to accomplishing the revenue-raising mandated by the budget resolution in a way that advances sound tax policy goals, the Senate approved, and the President signed, a major revision of the tax treatment of small business corporations under subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. This legislation, part of the ongoing tax simplification project, represents a solid effort to bring the tax-writing staffs, the bar, the Treasury Department, and other interested parties together for the purpose of rationalizing and making more understandable very complex areas of the tax law. Technical corrections to the 1981 tax bill, to the Windfall Profit Tax Act, Installment Sales Revision Act, and some of the provisions of the 1982 act, were approved by Congress at the end of the session.

Finally, the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, passed by the Senate in the last day of the post-election session, contained major tax provisions. While providing the revenues largely through a five cent per gallon increase in the tax on gasoline and diesel fuel to repair and improve our Nation's highway system, the act also repeals a number of "nuisance" taxes such as those on passenger tires, truck parts, and lubricating oil, and more fairly distributes the costs of maintaining our roads and bridges. Senators Dole, Packwood, and Symms took a leadership roll in this important legislation.

All in all, the 1982 session in the Senate produced sugnificant groundbreaking tax legislation, and set a good example for the tax legislative process that will serve the 98th Congress well.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

During the second session of the 97th Congress, the Committee on Finance continued its interest and involvement in health care financing issues. While the majority of time was spent in budget related issues, the Committee also concerned itself with oversight of the programs within its jurisdiction.

The Subcommittee on Health, under the leadership of Senator Dave Durenberger, held five hearings and addressed a wide range of health issues including: Reimbursement for the treatment of end stage renal disease; improvements in utilization and quality control peer review; State hospital payment systems; medicare treatment for alcoholism treatment; and hospital reimbursement systems used by private third party payers.

As noted, much of the work of the Committee was related to our efforts to reduce the rate of growth in the medicare and medicaid programs. On June 24, 1982, the Senate Committee on Finance began to consider measures to achieve three-year reductions of $11.5 billion and $2.2 billion in medicare and medicaid outlays, respectively, pursuant to the instructions contained in the first concurrent resolution on the budget. On July 12, 1982, the Committee reported the "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982" (TEFRA).

This measure included substantial changes in the existing medicare hospital reimbursement system and in provisions relating to health maintenance organizations (HMOs). It authorized several changes in program coverage similar to those which had been recommended by the administration. Further, it authorized several changes in beneficiary cost-sharing requirements including establishing copayments for home health services, indexing the part B deductible, and holding the part B premium as a constant percentage of program costs. With respect to medicaid, the bill contained provisions allowing States to require nominal copayments for most services, eliminating the matching for the medicare part B buy-in, allowing States to impose liens, and reducing the tolerance level for eligibility error rates. The legislation also provided for the establishment of a utilization and quality control peer review program to replace the existing PSRO program.

As enacted, on September 3, 1982, the 3-year medicare savings of $13.3 billion incorporated in TEFRA are primarily attributable to the reductions in provider payments considered by the Finance Committee. These include expanding existing limits to include ancillary costs, establishing a three-year target reimbursement system, and providing for the development of a prospective payment system. Also, incorporated into TEFRA, as enacted, are 3-year medicaid savings of $1.1 billion.

INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 contained compassionate and reasonable changes to the several welfare entitlement programs in the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee. The changes complemented those more substantial reforms which were a part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

For example, TEFRA reduced Federal subsidies for State administrative errors in the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program; required AFDC benefits to be paid only from the date of a recipient's eligibility; allowed for the disqualification of

AFDC recipients who refuse to work or who quit jobs; and generally continued the administration's philosophy of targeting scarce welfare to those most in need.

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 also contained a carefully structured "third tier" of unemployment benefits—the Federal supplemental compensation (FSC) program. This temporary addition to the Federal-State unemployment insurance system was a needed and affordable plan designed to increase the duration of benefits according to each State's level of unemployment. The program was developed with the support of the administration and of organized labor, with a significant role being played in the Senate by Senator Heinz.

In recognition of persistent high levels of unemployment in some States, the Senate drafted, and the Congress passed, a modest expansion of the FSC program as part of the Surface Transportation Act of 1982. The initiative of Senators John Heinz and John Chafee was vital to enactment of this expansion. This provision does not prolong the life of the program beyond March 31, 1983, but is does increase a jobless worker's entitlement to benefits depending upon the severity of unemployment in each State.

The Federal supplemental compensation program provides welcome relief to millions of persons suffering from long-term unemployment. It has been implemented quickly and has already reached, since the September 12th effective date, unemployed workers in every State.

No action was taken this year in the area of social security financing, pending the final report of the President's National Commission on Social Security Reform. This Commission created by Executive order on December 16, 1981, was charged with formulating a realistic package of proposals for ensuring the solvency of the social security system in the short and long range. The selection of its membership, which included Senators Dole, Heinz, Armstrong, and Moynihan, was made on a bipartisan basis by the President, the Speaker of the House, and myself to ensure that all concerned parties were represented. The final report of the Commission, due to be completed by December 31, will form an important starting point for our deliberations on this vital subject in the 98th Congress.

In the area of social security disability insurance (DI), the Congress recently enacted legislation, initiated in the Senate, by Senators Cohen and Heinz with assistance from Senator Armstrong, which will provide relief to individuals terminated from the benefit rolls who await administrative reviews. This piece of legislation is a necessary first step toward much needed reform in the disability determination and appeals process.

TRADE

The Committee on Finance considered and acted upon a number of matters relating to international trade. The Committee, with the leadership of Senator John Danforth ordered favorably reported S. 2094, the Reciprocal Trade and Investment Act which would have increased the President's authority to retaliate against foreign barriers to U.S. trade in goods and services and U.S. investments. The

Committee reported to the Senate four bills implementing U.S. obligations under international agreements. These include legislation implementing the International Coffee and Sugar Agreements, the Cultural Property Convention, and the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement. The Cultural Property Convention regulates trade in national treasures and artifacts. The Nairobi Protocol expands the number of articles for the handicapped which may be imported free of duty. The Committee also acted on more than 50 miscellaneous tariff measures and measures making technical corrections to the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The international agreement implementing legislation and the tariff matters were enacted into law as H.R. 4566 through the leadership of Senators Danforth, Roth, and Wallop. In addition the Committee reported and the Congress approved authorization bills for the United States Trade Representative, the Customs Service and the International Trade Commission. This legislation also included substantive provisions giving these agencies certain administrative authorities they have needed.

Further, the Committee reported and Congress approved legislation implementing an agreement which settled, after almost 35 years, the claims of U.S. citizens against the Government of Czechoslovakia for the expropriation of their property.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The second year of the 97th Congress was a time of considerable activity for the Foreign Relations Committee and its seven subcommittees. Major areas of concern in the second session were U.S. policies in arms control, the Middle East, Eastern and Western Europe (especially relations with NATO), the western hemisphere, and trade and defense relations with Japan. Also, the Committee was responsible for holding confirmation hearings on the President's foreign policy team. The Committee also devoted substantial energy to reviewing treaties and claims, to improving relations with the executive branch, and to other matters central to relations with foreign governments.

In 1982, the Committee acted positively on the President's request for supplemental authorization for the security assistance program. The President requested $1 billion in budget authority above already authorized fiscal 1983 security assistance levels. After careful deliberation weighing the need for supplemental assistance within the serious constraints on the overall budget, the Committee reduced the request by about $285 million. The Committee agreed with the President that additional aid was necessary to accommodate pressing national security needs in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Central America, the Caribbean and the Horn of Africa.

In response to growing public awareness of the dangers of nuclear weapons, the Committee convened ten hearings on nuclear arms reduction in April and May. By a vote of 12-5, the Committee voted to report an original resolution which put the Committee firmly on record in support of the President's strategic arms negotiating position while at the same time ensuring that the central elements of the SALT I and SALT II treaties would be observed.

Developments in the Middle East and the peace process continued to be of major concern to the full committee and the Near Eastern and South Asian Subcommittee chaired by Senator Rudy Boschwitz. Secretary Shultz met with the full Committee to obtain Members' views prior to President Reagan's September peace initiative. Subscribers to the President's speech, the Secretary again consulted and explained the Administration's policies.

Ambassador Habib and other Administration officials consulted with the Committee throughout the Lebanon situation and on the introduction of U.S. marines. The full Senate was invited to many of the briefings. On December 17, 1982, fourteen Members of the Committee wrote to the President stating that Congress would expect to be involved at the earliest possible stage in the development of proposals to increase U.S. forces in Lebanon, and that Congress would expect the Executive Branch to seek formal authorization before undertaking long-term or expanded commitments. Also, the Committee approved $50 million in emergency supplemental funds for Lebanon relief.

The political and economic crisis in Central America and the Caribbean was the principal focus of attention of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee chaired by Senator Jesse Helms and a concern of the of the full Committee as well. During the spring of 1982, several hearings were held at both full and subcommittee levels on policies for improving the prospects for peace and stability in the region. In March and April, the Committee held hearings on the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative and Members gave their support to assure that the President's request for $350 million in supplemental economic aid would be available for the region in 1983. The Committee also, conducted its own review of two Presidential certifications on El Salvador in 1982 and Senator Nancy Kassebaum led the official U.S. observer delegation to the elections in El Salvador in March. Finally, the Committee held several days of hearings on the President's bill to create Radio Marti for broadcasting to Cuba, and reported the bill favorably in September.

The European Affairs Subcommittee chaired by Senator Richard Lugar held hearings during the 97th Congress on Poland's credit situation. The Committee also acted on a number of resolutions concerning repression in Poland and on behalf of individuals in the Soviet Union and elsewhere who are denied their basic rights of free expression and emigration. The subcommittee held hearings on a bill to provide funds for improving studies of the Soviet Union in the United States. The full Committee issued a report on NATO and held hearings on troop levels in Europe. Senator Percy worked closely with Senator Tower and the Armed Services Committee to obtain passage of an amendment which has the effect of allowing current levels of U.S. troops to remain in Europe.

The International Economic Policy Subcommittee chaired by Senator Charles Mathias held hearings on the Soviet gas pipeline. In the fall of 1982, the subcommittee held hearings on the global debt issue, a preliminary to five hearings planned in January and February, 1983.

The Arms Control Subcommittee chaired by Senator Larry Pressler held major field hearings on arms control issues and the first set of hearings in Washington on the evidence that the Soviet

Union and its allies have used chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The subcommittee also conducted oversight hearings on the Law of the Sea, militarization of space, civil defense, and reviewed matters related to acid rain precipitation.

The African Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Nancy Kassebaum, conducted briefings and consultations focusing on such issues as the negotiations for Namibian independence, political and economic conditions in the southern African region, and the security situation in the Horn of Africa. In August the subcommittee held hearings on declining food production in Africa and explored various approaches to dealing with the problem. The subcommittee also conducted briefings and consultations concerning Administration policy on nuclear trade with South Africa. Senator Percy and the leadership of the African Subcommittee sent a letter to the Department of State outlining their position opposing the export of certain nuclear materials and technologies to South Africa.

The Committee and its East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, chaired by Senator S. I. Hayakawa, held extensive hearings and consultations with the Administration on its policy with respect to China and Taiwan, leading up to the Sino-U.S. Communique of August 17, 1982. The subcommittee investigated U.S. trade and security relations with China. In addition, the subcommittee examined U.S. trade with Japan, U.S. policies and programs in Southeast Asia—and particularly with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines)—and the drug trade emanating from the "Golden Triangle" where the borders of Laos, Thailand and Burma come together.

In its consideration of the authorization for the Department of State, the Committee approved a bill introduced by Senator Percy which created an Office of Foreign Missions in the Department of State. The Office of Foreign Missions strengthens the hand of the State Department in its efforts to obtain better treatment for U.S. diplomats overseas. The Office hopes to save money and increase the effectiveness of U.S. posts overseas by providing authority for the State Department to raise the costs or obstacles for foreign missions in the U.S.—if those nations impose unfair costs or obstacles on U.S. missions overseas.

The Committee considered fourteen treaties during the second session of the 97th Congress and reported all but one of them to the Senate. The Senate gave its advice and consent to seven of those treaties; the remaining six were never considered and returned to the Committee in accordance with Senate Rule 30.

Those treaties approved by the full Senate this year included a Protocol to the NATO Treaty by which Spain entered into NATO, the Radio Regulations and Final Protocol resulting from the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) of 1979, a Protocol to the Florence Agreement relating to the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, a Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, a Convention on the Tonnage Measurement of Ships—an agreement sought strongly by the Coast Guard—and an Estate and Gift Tax Treaty with Austria. In the area of international criminal law, the Committee considered and voted favorably on nine treaties which the full Senate subsequently approved. Six were bilateral extradition treaties, two were mutual legal assistance treaties which will aid in the prosecution and apprehension of criminals, and one was a revised treaty with Mexico on the Return of Stolen or Embezzled Vehicles and Aircraft.

Treaties still awaiting consideration at the end of the 97th Congress were the Montreal Protocols relating to the compensation of international aircraft accident victims and their families, a new Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which would give the United States greater control over the funding of that organization, and four treaties with certain island states in the South Pacific. The Committee expects to report each of these agreements to the Senate again early in the 98th Congress.

The Committee also considered on several occasions the status of two treaties, the Threshhold Test Ban (TTB) and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions (PNE) Treaties, originally submitted as a package agreement. Because of a continuing review of these agreements by the Reagan Administration, the Committee took no action to report these treaties during the 98th Congress.

Together with the treaties acted on during 1981, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate on fifty-one treaties during the 98th Congress. The Senate failed to consider six but acted on forty-five, approving thirty-nine and returning six others to the President—in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee in each case.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Governmental Affairs Committee began the 97th Congress with a new Chairman, Senator William V. Roth, Jr., R-Del. He quickly directed the Committee's activities toward the goals of reducing government regulations, preventing fraud, abuse and mismanagement in government programs, and improving the efficiency of the executive branch. Under the Chairman's leadership, the Committee has conducted in-depth oversight hearings and enacted into law several reform measures designed to improve the management of federal programs. Legislation introduced by Chairman Roth and considered by the Committee was intended to streamline government operations, improve efficiency and seek effective use of each tax dollar.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

The Governmental Affairs Committee has considered many bills with important consequences for the improvement of the present state of our country's intergovernmental system, the Congressional budget process, the organization of the Executive branch, and the control of waste, fraud and abuse in all government agencies.

The Committee has focused special attention on the programs of the Department of Defense and has held numerous oversight hearings directed at reducing waste and promoting efficiency in military programs.

1. Grant reform

The Federal Assistance Improvement Act of 1981, S. 807, was introduced by the Chairman on March 26, 1981. This bill was favorably reported by the full Committee on June 15, 1981.

This legislation would reform the management of federal aid programs by streamlining rules, eliminating unnecessary red tape, providing for consolidation of grant programs and allowing greater flexibility for recipients in their use of federal aid. The aim of the legislation is to reduce the administrative burden of grant programs on State and local governments and lower the costs to the local taxpayers of managing federal aid.

2. Reform of the congressional budget process

S. 2629, "the Budget Reform Act of 1982," was introduced by Senator Roth on June 15, 1982. This bill amends the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 in order to establish a two year budget cycle. This two year cycle would promote better accountability to the public, provide stability and coherence for the recipients of Federal funds, and allow more time for congressional oversight and other vital legislative activities. This legislation is particularly pertinent at this time. Given the current economic situation, it is absolutely essential that consideration of the budget is accomplished in the most responsible way possible. Congress must take an active and immediate role in the revitalization effort.

3. Management initiatives

a. Inspectors General

S. 2274 was introduced by Senator Roth on March 24, 1982. This bill amends the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish Inspector General Offices in the Departments of Defense, Treasury, and Justice. While the bill itself did not pass the Senate, Chairman Roth introduced an amendment to the Defense Authorization Bill for 1982 which authorized the creation of a statutory, independent Inspector General in DOD. This amendment passed the Senate on August 16, 1982 and was later signed into law. The IG will be independent from the control of the Secretary of Defense in choosing what programs he wants audited or investigated and will be subject to appointment and removal only by the President. The IG will have the authority to set audit and investigative policy for all of the 18,000 employees in DOD who work as auditors or investigators. In addition, the new IG will have one hundred new positions to increase his ability to fight waste and fraud in DOD. The office has already been officially established and a nominee for the position of IG is expected in the early part of the 98th Congress.

b. The Financial Integrity Act

S. 864, "The Financial Integrity Act of 1981," was introduced on April 2, 1981 by Senator Roth and Senator Eagleton. It was favorably reported to the Senate on February 11, 1982, passed the Senate, and was signed into law on September 8, 1982.

The Financial Integrity Act amends the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 so that each executive agency must submit an annual report to the President on its internal accounting systems and its methods of administrative control. This report would include plans for correcting any inadequacies in the agency's internal controls. The bill is designed to stop waste or misuse of agency funds and property before it occurs. As the Congress attempts to find ways to do more with less, this new law will prove to be especially beneficial.

c. A Citizen's Commission

S. 10, a bill to establish a Commission on More Effective Government, was introduced on January 5, 1981 by the Chairman. On July 9, 1981, the bill was favorably reported to the Senate. On December 7, 1981, the bill was passed by the Senate with amendments.

S. 10 would establish an 18 member, bipartisan panel of distinguished American citizens from the Congress, the executive branch and the private sector. This group would examine the performance of our nation's public institutions with the goal of making recommendations for change. Special attention would be directed toward the management, organization, and operations of the executive branch of the Federal Government and its relationships with the other branches of government, the State and local governments, and the private sector.

Patterned after the successful Hoover Commission of the 1940's and 1950's, this bipartisan independent commission would design a blueprint for organizational and administrative improvements in the operation of our Federal Government.

4. Regulatory reform

S. 1080 was introduced on April 30, 1981. It was favorably reported from Governmental Affairs on September 18, 1981 and passed the Senate with amendments on March 24, 1982.

This bill amends the Administrative Procedure Act to require Federal agencies to analyze the economic effects of rules in order to both improve the effectiveness of those rules and to decrease compliance costs. It also requires a periodic review of regulations. The legislation makes substantial changes in the procedural requirements for the issuance of federal regulations. Regulatory analysis is required to ensure that economic factors are taken into consideration by agencies before rules are issued. This bill is the first such revision of the fundamental principles of administrative law since the enactment of the Administrative Procedure Act in 1946. It is intended to achieve meaningful improvements in the regulatory process without destroying the regulatory agencies' ability to serve the public interest. It is responsive to the growing national concern about the impact of government regulation on the economy.

5. Debt collection

On May 21, 1981, S. 1249, "The Debt Collection Act of 1981," was introduced by Senator Percy and cosponsored by the Chairman. This bill was reported by the Committee on July 17, 1981, agreed to by the Senate on September 28, 1982, and has now been signed into law.

This measure will help increase the efficiency of governmentwide efforts to collect all debts owed to the United States. The Office of Management and Budget will not be required to establish regulations on the reporting of debts owed to the Government. This action will be a major improvement toward ensuring that the federal government is reimbursed for the dollars that it loans.

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

In 1982, several changes were made in the Civil Service Retirement System to effect budgetary savings and to improve administrative control of the program. The Governmental Affairs Committee proposed savings which were included in the First Budget Resolution that amounted to a total of $3.2 billion over the three year period from fiscal year 1983 to fiscal year 1985. After extensive negotiations in the House-Senate Reconciliation conference, a final savings of $1.9 billion was achieved for that three year period.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

As discussed earlier, the Committee has stressed the importance of the oversight function in its activities over the past two year.

1. Department of Defense

At the Chairman's direction, the Committee has played an active role in the investigation and evaluation of the Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition process. The Committee has held a series of hearings in an attempt to find ways of reducing waste and excessive costs in the procurement process, particularly in the purchase of major weapons. It has conducted evaluations of the management practices at DOD, reviewed the reasons for cost overruns and explored ways by which such overruns can be minimized.

2. The General Services Administration

Oversight hearings were held on the General Services Administration. The Committee did extensive evaluation of the management practices of GSA. Some of the areas discussed were internal reorganization proposals; the utilization of excess property in San Francisco; the award of four contracts to the Art Metal Company; personnel actions taken by the Administrator; and actions of the Office of the Inspector General.

3. Government travel

In June 1982, the Chairman convened hearings to review the management of federal travel. There have been repeated examples of abuse and waste in government travel. During this hearing, consideration was given to methods of insuring that wastes can be eliminated while permitting the continuation of legitimate travel.

4. General consideration of waste, fraud, and abuse

Many hearings have been held in the Committee on the problems of waste, fraud, and mismanagement in government programs. The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI), also chaired by Senator Roth, conducted extensive hearings in this area. Some of these are discussed below.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES AND THEIR CHAIRMEN

1. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

This subcommittee has performed investigations in a variety of areas including Waterfront Corruption, Home Health Care Fraud and Abuse, Federal Workers' Compensation Fraud and Abuse, International Narcotics Trafficking, Commodity Investment Fraud, the Transfer of U.S. High Technology to the Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc Nations, and Hotel Workers' Union Corruption.

A PSI investigation into the Home Health Care Program spotlighted unscrupulous health care agency operators who were defrauding the federally funded program of millions of dollars. The $800 million a year federal employees compensation program was also the subject of a PSI probe. The Subcommittee's investigation and subsequent hearings revealed fraudulent practices by medical service providers in filing claims for fictitious injuries that had gone largely undetected by the Department of Labor. Investigators discovered one doctor who had billed the program for allegedly stitching and restitching a patient's leg twice a week for four years.

As Vice Chairman, Senator Rudman has maintained an active role in the investigations. He has taken a strong interest in those probes dealing with organized crime, commodities fraud, and narcotics trafficking. Senator Rudman also took a strong leadership role in the full committee hearings investigating the Loeb Julie Case and the Defense Acquisition Process.

2. Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia, Senator Mathias has taken a particularly strong interest in the Foreign Missions Act and its effect on the District of Columbia. This act would regulate the operations of foreign missions located in the United States so that U.S. missions abroad are guaranteed far and equitable treatment. Other areas that Senator Mathias has explored as Chairman of this subcommittee are the borrowing authority of the District of Columbia, Federal Payment to the District of Columbia, Bond Authorization legislation, Federal Workers' Compensation Fraud and Abuse, and reform of the District's Sexual Assault law.

3. Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes

Senator Percy has served as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes. He has taken a strong leadership role with Senator Roth in the effort to enhance the effectiveness of the government in collecting debts owed to the United States. In addition to Debt Collection legislation, Senator Percy also convened hearings on such matters as Energy Shortages, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy, the International Energy Agency, and Global Energy Security matters.

4. Federal Expenditures, Research, and Rules

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Expenditures, Research and Rules, Senator Danforth has maintained an active interest in the oversight of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and the Paperwork Reduction Act. He has convened hearings to evaluate the implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act, to oversee procurement policies of the government, and to consider the problems which federal contractors face with delinquent payments. He also pushed for the enactment of legislation to force the government to pay its debts on time and to prevent unauthorized furniture purchases by the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

5. Intergovernmental Relations

Senator Durenberger served as the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee during the 97th Congress. He played an important role in the effort to devise a New Federalism plan which will clarify and redefine the roles of our Federal, State, and local governments. He and the Chairman jointly held a series of hearings to explore the condition and future direction of American Federalism. As Chairman of the Subcommittee, he pushed for enactment of both the Fiscal Note Act and legislation to enhance information available to States and localities on Federal aid programs. Senator Durenberger has also convened hearings on issues including grant reform, block grant implementation, regional fiscal disparities, and oversight of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

6. Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services, Senator Stevens has continued his interest in the Civil Service Retirement System. He has held several hearings overseeing the Federal Retiree Program and exploring ways to improve it. In his subcommittee, Senator Stevens considered legislation on both the pay of Air Traffic Controllers and flexitime. Both passed the Senate and were then enacted into law. He also convened hearings on topics including the American Postal Workers Union Health Benefits Program, and cost of living increases.

7. Oversight of Government Management

During the 97th Congress, Senator Cohen has been the Chairman of the Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee. His subcommittee has explored several different areas including government-wide debarment and suspension procedures, oversight of the IRS Taxpayer Assistance Programs, and oversight of Social Security Disability Benefits terminations. He has particularly concentrated on S. 2059, the Special Prosecutor Revisions to the Ethics in Government Act of 1982. This bill passed the Senate, and was signed into law on January 3, 1983. Senator Cohen has also pushed for the enactment of S. 2127, the Competition in Contracting Act.

8. Congressional Operations and Oversight

Senator Mattingly was the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Congressional Operations and Oversight. His focus was the Consumer Price Index (CPI); he has evaluated the way that index is compiled, and particularly whether the CPI is and accurate measure of the cost of living for the purpose of indexing federal programs.

Senator Schmitt was not chairman of a subcommittee, but he had an important role in the Committee's oversight of the Census

Bureau. He chaired a field hearing which questioned both the accuracy of the Census and the means which the result of the Census were then used for redistricting.

PLANS FOR THE COMING CONGRESS

In the 98th Congress the Chairman will address issues drawing from the broad range of the Committee's jurisdiction. Emphasis on the Investigation into and oversight of the acquisition system of the Department of Defense will continue. Other issues that will be highlighted will be the nation's trade structure, the Congressional budget process, and the nation's system of Federalism.

The Committee will center much of its effort to reduce waste and fraud in government programs on the Department of Defense (DOD). DOD last year spent approximately $90 billion buying major weapons systems and had average cost overruns amounting to nearly 90 percent on each weapon it purchased. In the last Congress, the Committee devoted eight days of hearings to such topics as improving the use of competition in defense contracting, eliminating cost overruns and reviewing the need for an independent Inspector General in the Defense Department. The Committee found serious problems in the way the Department manages its acquisition programs and reviewed evidence that suggested cost overruns and management problems would become an even more serious problem as increasing numbers of new weapons programs enter into production.

In light of these findings, the Committee plans to spend a great deal of time in the coming Congress overseeing the management of the DOD procurement system. The Chairman will again be concerned with the lack of competition in the contracting process and will consider legislation requiring the Defense Department to use competitive procedures more frequently. The Committee will be monitoring the implementation of the Inspector General Act Amendment in the Department and will review the effectiveness of DOD auditing and investigative activities. Finally, the Committee will examine in more detail the reasons for cost overruns in DOD programs and will focus a great deal of its attention on the process used by the Department to calculate the cost of new weapons programs.

Another priority issue for Committee focus in the coming Congress will entail a review of the nation's policymaking process for international trade and an assessment of the organization structure in the Federal Government that supports these activities.

In examining these issues, the Committee will build upon its historically active role in trade issues. Specifically, the Committee considered Reorganization Plan #3 of 1979 which created the Office of the United States Trade Representative. And, in 1981 the Committee held hearings on S. 970, the International Trade and Investment Act. This proposal would have created a single Cabinet-level department for trade.

The Chairman has a keen interest in focusing and underpinning our nation's trade policy in order to expand our international market opportunities and to uphold our international trade rights. Recognizing that we operate today in a world market, the Chairman will seek to provide our trade representative with the authority, latitude, and leverage to operate most effectively in ongoing trade negotiations.

Through this reassessment of our trade policy process and structure, the Committee will strive to promote and preserve the competition in the international marketplace that will provide one of the keys to the nation's economic revival

A third area for Committee focus will continue to be reform of the federal budget process. In the 97th Congress, the Committee conducted a review of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974. Based on work in this area, the Chairman has proposed comprehensive legislation to reform the congressional budget process. This bill will institute a two-year budget cycle; during the first session of each Congress budget matters would be decided, and during the second oversight and authorization would take place. Work on this legislation will continue during the 98th Congress so that necessary revisions in the process may be instituted without delay.

A fourth area of particular interest will be Federalism. During the second half of this past session, the President announced a sweeping plan to restructure the federal system. Senator Roth has been a longstanding supporter of keeping those programs that are most effectively handled at the state level out of the hands of the Federal government. He will continue efforts to see that the federal system is reformed in an equitable manner.

CONCLUSIONS

The Governmental Affairs Committee has been and will continue to be most concerned with ensuring that the Federal government's maximum potential in terms of efficiency and economy is achieved by minimizing waste and mismanagement. With an emphasis on new management initiatives, strong Inspectors General, meaningful Committee oversight and careful evaluation of budget needs, the Committee will serve to make the federal government a more effective tool for meeting the needs of the American people.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

A substantial number of legislative matters, covering a wide range of issues, were processed by the Committee on the Judiciary during the 97th Congress. Forty-eight pieces of general legislation which the Committee approved became public law. Also, 70 dates of observation and 40 private relief bills were enacted into law. Furthermore, the Judiciary Committee approved a significant percentage of the legislation which was later passed by the Senate. During the First Session of the 97th Congress, for example, 19 percent of all measures passed by the Senate were Judiciary Committee bills or resolutions. Similar figures for the entire Congress are not yet available; however, as of June 30, 1982, that percentage had climbed slightly to 21 percent.

In addition to legislation reported by the subcommittees to the full Committee, the full Committee itself retained jurisdiction over a number of bills during the last Congress. These bills were primarily in the areas of antitrust law; criminal law; patent, trademark, and copyright law, as well as Department of Justice authorization and oversight. Another major area of activity at the full Committee level was the processing of nominations for 310 executive and judicial positions, including the historic confirmation of Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to serve as a member of the United States Supreme Court. The full Committee also processed all dates of observation, commemorative resolutions, federal charters, and bills giving Congressional consent to interstate compacts.

Early in the 97th Congress, the Committee approved, and the Senate passed, S. 255, a bill amending the patent law to restore the term of the patent grant for the period of time that nonpatent regulatory requirements prevent the marketing of a patented product. Neither S. 255, nor its House companion, H.R. 6444, was acted on by the House. Also in the patent area, the full Committee approved H.R. 4441, a bill to increase patent fees for administration of the Patent and Trademark Office, which later became Public Law 97-366. H.R. 6260, authorizing appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office was enacted into law as Public Law 97-247. Finally, the Committee approved S. 1880, a bill amending the manufacturing clause of the copyright law, which became Public Law 97-215.

The Committee also considered but did not take action on S. 1758, a bill dealing with copyright infringement by use of home video recorders. This legislation was introduced in response to a Ninth Circuit decision finding that there was no exemption in existing copyright law for such infringement. This matter is certain to be further considered by the Committee in the 98th Congress.

In the antitrust area, the Committee favorably reported, and the Congress enacted, S. 816, the Antitrust Reciprocity Act of 1982. This bill places restrictions on foreign governments in bringing antitrust actions against United States companies. While permitting antitrust damage recovery by foreign governments, recovery is limited to single, rather than treble, damages. S. 816 thus brings the rights of foreign countries in line with those accorded our own government. The Committee also favorably reported legislation that would establish the rights of contribution and claim reduction in antitrust damages cases.

The Committee also held numerous oversight hearings on various topics. One series of hearings explored the social and economic implications of merger activity among large companies. The Committee questioned officials of the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission with respect to their policy and guidelines for reviewing mergers. Other oversight hearings included an examination of competition in the telecommunications field and a review of the impact that settlement of the Justice Department's antitrust lawsuit against AT&T might have on local telephone rates. The Committee also held hearings to explore the concerns raised by cities as a result of the Supreme Court's recent holding that local governments could be subject to liability in antitrust actions based on their municipal activities. As a result of these hearings, it seems likely that some legislative resolution will be attempted during the upcoming Congress.

In response to the rapidly rising crime rate and the President's call for legislative initiatives addressing that problem, Chairman Thurmond and other Committee members facilitated expeditious Senate passage of four anti-crime measures. Chairman Thurmond's bill, S. 2572, The Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act of 1982. was passed by a vote of 95 to 1. The major provisions of S. 2572 were: (1) amendments to the Bail Reform Act of 1966 to authorize judges to consider "danger to the community" in imposing release conditions and to order pretrial detention under certain circumstances; (2) reform of Federal sentencing procedures to implement a determinate sentencing system and to eliminate disparity in sentencing by establishing a sentencing commission to provide Federal judges with guidelines and policy statements for the imposition of sentences; (3) amendments to the criminal forfeiture provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act and the Controlled Substances Act to facilitate forfeiture of drug-related arrests upon conviction; and (4) increases in the penalties for major drug offenses.

S. 2572 was attached as an amendment to H.R. 3963, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for a Federal program supervising drug dependent offenders. Because of the unwillingness of certain House Members to consider various provisions of S. 2572, on which the House had not separately acted, H.R. 3963 was passed by the House and the Senate with the following provisions upon which agreement could be reached: (1) Chairman Thurmond's amendments to Title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal felony to tamper with food, drugs, or cosmetics with intent to cause death or bodily harm; (2) creation of a new Federal Office of the Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy to coordinate the activities of various Federal agencies in the war against illegal drugs; (3) amendments to Title 18 of the United States Code making it a Federal offense to kill, assault, or kidnap intelligence officers and employees on account of or in connection with the performance of their duties; (4) criminal and civil forfeiture improvements; (5) amendments to Title 18 to implement serious Federal penalties against career armed robbers and burglars; and (6) the Justice Assistance Act. The last restructures the law enforcement assistance programs to the States and localities, many of which were formerly provided by the more expansive LEAA, places it under the authority of a new Assistant Attorney General, and authorizes a new form of emergency law enforcement assistance.

Committee members facilitated expeditious enactment of other measures. The Anti-Arson Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-298) clarifies Federal jurisdiction over major arson offenses. Public Law 97-351 implements the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and thereby creates Federal offenses relating to the theft and misuse of nuclear materials. The False Identification Crime Control Act, signed into law shortly after the end of the 97th Congress, responds to a Justice Department report calling for strong Federal penalties for the production, transer, and misuse of false identification documents. Public Law 97-297 provides criminal penalties for threats against certain persons protected by the Secret

Service, including former Presidents and major Presidential candidates.

In addition to reporting separate bills relating to tampering (S. 3048), crimes against intelligence employees (S. 2552), and criminal forfeiture (S. 2320), the full Committee considered and reported various other anti-crime measures. Public Law 97-267 authorizes pretrial services to all Federal judicial districts, primarily to provide information to judges to the bailworthiness of defendants. On August 19, 1982, the Senate passed the Extradition Act (S. 1940), legislation requested by both the Reagan and Carter Aministrations to revise the international extradition laws for the first time since the 19th century. Because modern communications and travel have facilitated the flight of drug traffickers, terrrorists, and other criminals, requests for extradition have mushroomed during the last decade. Chairman Thurmond's bill modernizes and clarifies the law governing these requests to facilitate responses, while protecting the due process rights of persons whose extradition is sought. On March 25, 1982, the Senate passed Chairman Thurmond's bill, S. 1640, which would expand current procedures for emergency electronic surveillance to include life endangering situations.

Finally, the Committee considered and reported an improved Criminal Code Reform Act (S. 1630), legislation to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the death penalty (S. 114), and S. 1030, a bill to protect the constitutional rights of firearm owners, to establish a waiting period for firearm ownership, and to provide mandatory penalties for the use of a firearm to commit a felony.

In addition to action on legislation, the full Committee held extensive hearings on legislation to revise the insanity defense and Federal habeas corpus petition procedures in anticipation of action in the 98th Congress.

Other important legislative matters considered by the full Committee included Chairman Thurmond's bill, S. 823, addressing economic losses sustained by manufacturers as a result of the ban of the flame retardent, Tris, by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. In 1971, the Commerce Department issued regulations essentially mandating the use of Tris in the manufacture of children's sleepwear. Six years later, the Consumer Product Safety Commission declared Tris and apparel so treated as "banned hazardous substances." The cost to manufacturers of this reversal in government directive has been estimated at $50 million. S. 823, authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims for losses sustained by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of Tris-treated products, became Public Law 97-295.

The Committee also approved S. 675, another measure introduced by Chairman Thurmond. This bill, which passed the Senate on October 1, 1982, establishes a Federal Courts Study Commission to conduct an in-depth study of problems confronting the Federal judicial system and an analysis of the respective jurisdiction of State and Federal courts.

In keeping with authorizing and oversight responsibility of the Committee, the Committee on the Judiciary and various subcommittees held hearings in both sessions of the 97th Congress on the President's authorization requests for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 and on the activities of the Justice Department in general. The Committee devoted particular attention to resources of Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the DEA and FBI, in response to the National crime rate and to the Administration's efforts to stem the flow of illegal immigration across our Nation's borders. S. 951, the Justice Department authorization bill for fiscal year 1982, passed the Senate on March 2, 1982. The House refrained from acting on the bill because of the anti-busing provisions which were adopted on the floor of the Senate.

In the area of nominations, the Committee on the Judiciary received 310 executive nominations and approved the following positions: 1 for Attorney General, 1 for Deputy Attorney General, 1 for Associate Attorney General, 9 for Assistant Attorney General, 1 for Solicitor General, 87 for United States Attorney, 19 for U.S. Circuit Judgeships, 5 for U.S. Court of Claims Judgeships, 69 for U.S. District Court Judgeships, 1 for United States Supreme Court Justice, 75 for U.S. Marshal, 3 for Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission, 3 for Commissioner of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 2 for membership on the Commission on Civil Rights, 1 for Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, 1 for Deputy Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, 1 for Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, 1 for Director, Community Relations Service, 2 for Commissioner of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, 1 for Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and 1 for Director of the National Institute of Justice.

Finally, the Committee also approved a number of dates of observation and commemorative resolutions, 70 of which have become public law. This figure does not include those dates of observation acted on by both Houses during the Lame Duck Session, which are in the process of being presented to the President for his signature. Six Federal charter bills were also enacted into law, as well as 3 bills granting Congressional consent to various interstate compacts.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTIVITY

The nine subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary also took action on a significant amount of legislation and conducted a number of legislative, oversight, and investigatory hearings. The following material briefly summarizes the activities and accomplishments of each subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Agency Administration

The Subcommittee on Agency Administration, chaired by Senator Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, was established at the beginning of the 97th Congress and was given jurisdiction over legislative veto, congressional or judicial appeal of Federal agency determinations or procedures, consumer interest in Federal agency and executive branch action, and claims against the United States. The Subcommittee during the 97th Congress favorably reported 18 bills to the full Committee.

Several measures on which the Subcommittee took action became public law during the 97th Congress. S. 1739, a bill amending the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act to increase the maximum amount that the United States may pay for claims under that Act, was passed under the House number, H.R. 4688, and became Public Law 97-292. The Subcommittee also approved S. 267, dealing with remedies in medical malpractice actions and proceedings resulting from Federally-authorized National Guard training activities, which passed the Senate under the number H.R. 3799 and became Public Law 97-124. Another measure, S. 2863, the Federal Jury Improvements Act, is pending presidential signature. Seven private relief bills also became public law, and two others are pending presidential signature.

Several other subcommittee measures, although failing to pass in the House, were acted on favorably by the Senate. These were approved in the form of amendments to S. 1080, the Regulatory Reform Act, which passed the Senate on March 24, 1982. These amendments dealt with the issues of legislative veto and judicial review of agency action (the "Bumpers" amendment). Senator Grassley is to be commended for his leadership on the legislative veto issue. His efforts, together with those of Senator Schmitt, were largely responsible for its favorable consideration by the Senate.

Finally, the Subcommittee favorably reported S. 1755, amending title 28 of the United States Code to provide for an executive remedy against the United States in suits based upon acts of omissions of U.S. employees and to provide a remedy against the United States with respect to constitutional torts. No action was taken by the full Committee, but this important bill will be a priority item early in the 98th Congress.

Subcommittee on the Congress

On August 4, 1982, the Senate approved S.J. Res. 58, the "Balanced Budget Amendment," by a veto of 69 to 31. S.J. Res. 58, sponsored by Chairman Thurmond, was designed to address the problem of ever increasing Federal budget deficits as a result of existing deficiencies in the budgetary process. The amendment requires Congress, prior to each fiscal year, to adopt a statement of receipts and outlays in which total outlays are no greater than total receipts, unless three-fifths of both Houses provide for a specific excess of outlays over receipts. The President and Congress must assure that outlays do not exceed those in the statement. The amendment further provides for limits on the increases in total receipts and limits on the Federal public debt. The requirements of the amendment may be waived during a declared war. While restricting the growth of Federal deficits, the amendment provides flexibility for the Congress to address emergency situations.

In the 97th Congress, following nine days of hearings by the Subcommittee on the Constitution, the Committee on the Judiciary reported, and the Senate subsequently passed, the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982 (Public Law 97-205). Those amendments made several major changes in the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965. First, the applicability of "preclearance" procedures to certain jurisdictions with histories of discrimination was extended for 25 years. Second, under a compromise sponsored by Senator Dole of Kansas, Section 2 of the Act was amended to prohibit practices which result in an abridgement of the right to vote where it is shown that the political processes involved are not "equally open" to members of protected classes and to clarify that no proportional representation by race is required. Third, for the first time, jurisdictions which have corrected their past discriminatory practices will be permitted, if they meet enumerated requirements, to "bail out" of the preclearance procedures required under Section 5 of the Act.

The Senate also passed S. 2671, legislation to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, which was primarily sponsored by Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah and Chairman Thurmond. The purpose of the Commission is to promote and coordinate activities to commemorate that Bicentennial. The Subcommittee and the full Committee reported Chairman Thurmond and Senator Hatch's S. 1554, the Bail Reform Act, which was passed by the Senate as Title I of S. 2572.

The Committee reported legislation sponsored by Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah (S. 1730) which would amend the Freedom of Information Act to protect sensitive law enforcement documents and informants, particularly in the organized crime area, protect the safety of individuals, provide additional protections for business secrets, and relieve agencies of some of the administrative burdens of compliance with the Act. The Committee also reported a constitutional amendment (S.J. Res. 110) to establish legislative authority in the Congress and the States with respect to abortion.

Subcommittee on Courts

The Subcommittee on Courts, chaired by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, was charged with the responsibility for overseeing our Federal judicial system and for considering legislation which would ensure its orderly and efficient operation. During the 97th Congress, the Subcommittee considered a number of important bills, including S. 1700, a bill establishing a U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and a U.S. Claims Court, which passed both Houses under the number H.R. 4482 and became Public Law 97-164.

A number of measures in the area of bankruptcy reform, favorably reported by the Subcommittee to the full Committee, were passed by the Senate. S. 863, a bill making technical amendments to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, passed the Senate on July 10, 1981. A bill relating to farm produce storage facilities, the so-called "grain elevator" bill, passed the Senate twice, the first time on September 22, 1981, as S. 1365 and the second time as S. 3037 on October 1, 1982. A third bankruptcy measure passed by the Senate was S. 2297, a bill to improve protections for shopping centers and tenants under the Bankruptcy Code. A final bankruptcy bill favorably reported by both the Subcommittee and full Committee, but not considered by the Senate, was S. 2000, a bill to establish an improved basis for providing relief under Chapter 7 and for other purposes. None of these bills or any companion measures, with the exception of the technical amendments bill, was enacted by the House.

In the area of court reform, in addition to S. 1700 mentioned earlier, the Subcommittee approved S. 537, a bill creating a State Justice Institute to aid State and local government in strengthening and improving their judicial systems. S. 537 passed the Senate on August 10, 1982. The Subcommittee and full Committee also approved an original subcommittee bill, the Omnibus Judgeship Act, which authorized 31 additional district court judgeships and 14 additional circuit court positions.

Finally, the Subcommittee and full Committee devoted significant time and effort to structuring a legislative response to the June 28 decision of the Supreme Court in *Northern Pipeline Construction Co.* v. *Marathon Pipe Line Co.* The Court held, in that case, that the judicial power given to bankruptcy judges by the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act was unconstitutional because those judges lacked the protections afforded by Article III of the Constitution. The lack of a consensus regarding the content of such legislation, as well as the press of other legislative items, precluded action by either House during the last Congress. Passage of such legisltion, therefore, remains a top priority of the Committee for action early in the 98th Congress.

Subcommittee on Criminal Law

In addition to the various crime measures which were initially considered by the full Committee or on the Senate floor, the Subcommittee on Criminal Law processed several bills. Public Law 97-285, which was sponsored by Chairman Thurmond, makes it a Federal offense to murder, kidnap, or assault certain high Federal Government officials, including Cabinet officers, senior White House officials, and Supreme Court Justices. The Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-291) which was primarily sponsored by Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania and Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, creates Federal offenses relating to victim/witness tampering and retaliation, authorizes Federal judges to order restitution to victims of crime, and requires the Attorney General to promulgate guidelines for the fair treatment of crime victims.

In response to the proliferation of counterfeit tapes, records, and films, the Subcommittee and full Committee reported S. 691, the Piracy and Counterfeiting Amendments Act, which was signed into law on May 24, 1982 (Public Law 97-180). The Act, which was sponsored by Chairman Thurmond, would make it a Federal offense to knowingly traffic in counterfeit labels affixed to copyrighted phonorecords or copies of copyrighted audiovisual work. The substantial penalties provided for these new offenses and for criminal offenses involving copyright infringement are designed to deter these profitable activities.

Finally, the Subcommittee held several hearings on and reported the Criminal Justice Construction Reform Act (S. 186), sponsored by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, which would provide financial assistance to the States for criminal justice construction programs and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make interest subsidy payments on criminal justice facility construction bonds. The Subcommittee reported H.R. 3963, which extends the authorization of appropriations for the Contract Services for Drug Dependent Federal Offenders Act of 1978, and S. 2411, the Justice Assistance Act, which are discussed in more detail elsewhere. The Subcommittee also held hearings on false identification, insanity defense, and exclusionary rule legislation.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy

Although the House failed to pass immigration reform legislation before the end of the 97th Congress, the Senate, on April 17, 1982, by a vote of 80 to 19 passed S. 2222. This result was achieved in large part by the untiring efforts of Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy. S. 2222: (1) places a 425,000 cap on annual immigration; (2) imposes sanctions on employers who knowingly hire or employ illegal aliens; (3) provides "amnesty" for illegal aliens who have been in the country since a date prior to January 1, 1977, and temporary residence for those who entered after that time and prior to January 1, 1982, with restrictions on welfare eligibility for both groups; (4) streamlines refugee and asylum procedures to address Cuban-Haitian entry problems; (5) expands the temporary worker program to allow foreign workers to work in the United States for eight months; and (6) establishes a pilot visa program for five nations.

Two less comprehensive bills reported by the Committee were enacted into law. Public Law 97-359 amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide preferential treatment in the admission of certain children of Armed Forces personnel. Many Amer-Asian children have already been admitted into the United States pursuant to the provisions of that Act. Public Law 97-278 amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend the authorization for refugee assistance for three years and to make certain improvements in the operation of that program.

In addition to the various public laws enacted, the Committee reported over 40 bills for private immigration relief which were subsequently signed into law.

Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

In addition to extensive oversight activities with respect to matters within its jurisdiction, including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and activities relating to Federal funding for juvenile justice programs, the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice considered Public Law 97-164, the Missing Children Act. In response to concerns expressed by various parent groups for the need for Federal involvement in the location of missing children, the Act authorizes the Attorney General to exchange information with State and local officials to assist in the identification of deceased individuals and in the location of missing children. In addition to H.R. 3963, the Subcommittee also reported two bills sponsored by Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, the Career Criminal Act (S. 1688) and the Justice Assistance Act (S. 2411), which passed the Senate as separate legislation and as part of H.R. 3963.

Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform

The Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, chaired by Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, was given the responsibility for finding ways to address the virtual explosion of Federal regulation in recent years.

The specific focus of Subcommittee activities during the 97th Congress was securing the passage of S. 1080, the Regulatory

Reform Act. This bill made significant modifications in the basic charter of administrative lawmaking and enforcement, the Administrative Procedure Act, which has not been amended since its enactment in 1946. Two primary purposes of S. 1080 included requiring Federal agencies to better analyze their rules to improve their effectiveness and to decrease compliance costs and requiring periodic review of existing regulations.

S. 1080 passed the Senate on March 24, 1982, by the surprisingly unanimous vote of 94 to 0. This overwhelming approval of S. 1080 is, in large part, a reflection of leadership in this area provided by Senator Laxalt. Unfortunately, the House took no action on S. 1080, nor did the House complete action on its own regulatory reform measure, H.R. 746.

Other activities of the Subcommittee included oversight hearings on regulatory reform matters previously enacted into law, such the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism

The Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, chaired by Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama, was created by the Committee at the beginning of the 97th Congress to investigate the increase of incidents of terrorism within the United States and abroad. Particular attention was devoted to the efforts of certain foreign powers to incite and support terrorist activities directed against United States citizens and property. To this end, the Subcommittee held a total of 27 hearings—5 dealing with authorization and oversight of the FBI and the DEA, 4 legislative hearings, and 19 hearings dealing with National security issues. These hearings primarily focused on Soviet involvement in terrorist activities, the role of Cuba in international terrorism and subversion, Soviet, East German, and Cuban involvement in fomenting terrorism in Southern Africa, and the Domestic Security (Levi) Guidelines now utilized by the FBI.

In the legislative area, three bills which were referred to the Subcommittee became public law. Of greatest significance was S. 391, the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, which was passed under the number of H.R. 4 and became Public Law 97-200. This bill, among other things, made it a crime to disclose the identity of a U.S. intelligence agent, even though the information may have been derived from public sources. H.R. 5228, amending title 18 of the U.S. Code to implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, became Public Law 97-351. Finally, H.R. 4468, amending Title 18 to establish zones of protection for certain persons protected by the Secret Service, was enacted into law as Public Law 97-308.

Other legislative matters on which the Subcommittee took action included S. 1963, a bill to transfer responsibility for receiving notification of non-diplomatic agents of foreign governments from the State Department to the Justice Department. S. 1963 passed the Senate on December 19, 1982, and was also attached as an amendment to H.R. 7154, a bill dealing with service of process by U.S. Marshals. The Subcommittee also held hearings on several other legislative matters, including S. 1959, a bill requiring Nationals of Communist countries to register with the Attorney General prior to engaging in certain activities involving Members of Congress and congressional employees. Finally, the Subcommittee undertook a study, to be completed in early 1983, of the responsibilities, interrelationships, and resources of various government agencies with respect to domestic terrorism.

Subcommittee on Separation of Powers

The Subcommittee on Separation of Powers was reconstituted in the 97th Congress to consider the fundamental issues involved in the separation of power between the three branches of the Federal government and the division of power between the Federal government and the States. To that end, the Subcommittee has conducted various oversight hearings and hearings on legislation relating to the constitutional implications of certain foreign policy matters and the constitutional limits imposed on the Federal judiciary and on court orders in such areas as forced busing and the right to life.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources has oversight jurisdiction over the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, and several independent agencies. Legislation touching upon issues under the direction of these departments and agencies usually falls in the jurisdiction of the labor committee.

Senator Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, chairman of the committee, described the committee's work on the Senate floor on December 16, 1981:

> Legislation from the committee touches the lives of every American. Members of this committee are charged with overseeing programs that involve the Government in prenatal and neonatal care of infants and mothers; we oversee federal efforts to improve the quality of education of our youth through high school, and federal efforts to assist college and other secondary students earn advanced educations.
>
> We work to help the handicapped and disabled lead fulfilling lives. We deal with vocational education and job training for workers entering the job market for the first time, or reentering the market. We are concerned with the safety and health of workers on the job. We provide the framework upon which pension plans are built for retired workers. Our committee is involved in efforts to improve services to the aged who are unable to lead a fully active life, and to provide income assistance to those who are unable to meet inflated costs of home heating in winter. We also work with the ways in which these many programs interact to affect families, which consist of Americans from very young to very old.

Efforts of the committee during the novel budget reconciliation process of 1981 literally restructured the federal-state and federal-local government relationships, passing major responsibilities for the health, education, and well-being of Americans to those levels of government closest to the people who need the services. Not coincidentally, the committee made a milestone effort to control and reduce runaway federal spending, while at the same time preserving critical services for those people who have no other source of aid in times of great need.

The committee was charged by the Senate to make almost 25 percent of the total budget savings required over the four fiscal years 1982 through 1985. It met that target, due in large part to the great efforts of members of the committee to find common ground despite the great diversity of issues before the committee, and diversity of opinions of the members.

As a consequence of the monumental task the committee performed in 1981, the committee was not required to reconcile fiscal 1983 spending targets for any programs, during budget reconciliation work done in calendar 1982. After completing the tortuous task of reducing federal expenditures for human service programs in general, the committee was able to carefully craft programs to assure that commitments to performing valuable and necessary human services would be maintained. Therefore, committee work during 1982 was not focused on budget savings so much as was the work of the previous year; rather, the committee sought to improve the workability of programs within its jurisdiction, to better deliver the services that significantly affect the general welfare of the general public. Great attention was given to design of programs and close supervision, in order to allow the limited amounts of money authorized to do the greatest good possibile.

Here the committee's work is summarized. First listings are those areas of responsibility held at the full committee level, with subcommittee actions listed afterward by subcommittee.

HEALTH

First session activity regarding health issues included renewal of more than two-thirds of federal programs in this area and carrying forward the President's plan to devolve major health care responsibility to the states through block grants.

Major health legislation considered by the committee during the 97th Congress includes: H.R. 5238, S. 1483, S. 234, and S. 1939. The Orphan Drug Act, H.R. 5238, encourages the development of drugs to treat relatively rare diseases. More than 200,000 Americans are afflicted with orphan diseases. After winning unanimous approval from both the Senate and House, the bill was signed by the president.

In addition to the provisions on orphan drugs, the bill also contains provisions relating to radiation, home health care, sickle cell anemia centers, and Aspartame. Amendments regarding radiation require the development of tables to catalog the chances that a cancer victim's disease was caused by a given dose of ionizing radiation, and in investigation into the relationship between Iodine 131 and thyroid cancer. (Iodine 131 is a radioactive isotope produced in atomic bomb tests and is known to be a cause of thyroid cancers.) During the nuclear testing conducted in Nevada from 1951–62, residents of Southern Utah, Nevada and Arizona were exposed to radioactive fallout. Many of the residents have contracted cancer claimed to be caused from their exposure to radiation. These provisions were included in the Atomic Bomb Fallout Compensation Act, S. 1483. Extensive hearings on S. 1483 were held in Washington, D.C., and Salt Lake City. The committee reported the bill favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, on April 20, 1982.

The home health care amendments were also provisions from another bill sponsored by Senator Hatch, the Community Home Health Services Act, S. 234. The amendments in the Orphan Drug Act provide $5 million for grants to non-profit agencies and loans to proprietary entities to establish and operate home health care programs where they are needed. Also provided is $2 million for grants to assist in training homemaker/home health aides. Following extensive hearings during the first session on the more extensive S. 234, the bill won committee approval but was not considered by the Senate.

Other amendments to the bill will maintain service in ten sickle cell anemia centers across the nation and extend the patent on the artificial sweetener Aspartame.

During the lame duck session, the Senate approved a bill which would establish a National Institute on Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. A hearing held by the committee showed the need for a separate institute on these diseases which afflict more than 30 million Americans.

Other hearings on health legislation held by the committee include S. 1929 and S. 2311. S. 1929 amends the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to increase the availability to the American public of information on the health consequences of smoking. S. 2311, reauthorizing the National Instututes of Health, was reported from the Labor and Human Resources Committee but failed to obtain floor time. The bill also revised and extended programs relating to biomedical research, research training, medical library assistance, health information and promotion, and research ethics.

The Health Planning Deregulation Act of 1982, S. 2720, gave states more discretion in conducting their business, lessened the regulatory burden of federal activities, and continuation of health planning avtivities.

OVERSIGHT OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

During the second session the committee held several hearings overseeing the departments and agencies within its jurisdiction. In February the committee examined the Labor Department's handling of enforcement cases involving abuse of union pension funds focusing on the Southern Nevada Culinary Workers' and Bartenders' Union pension fund. Subsequent hearings were held in May to examine the responsiveness or lack of responsiveness on the part of the Department of Justice to the criminal referrals made to them by the Department of Labor. Another hearing in May examined the activities of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs of the Department of Labor. These hearings were supportive of legislative efforts in the Labor Subcommittee against racketeering. Finally, the committee examined certain financial management practices within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

During the strike of railway locomotive engineers in September, the committee held an unusual nine-hour hearing to resolve the labor-management dispute. Following the hearing, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 22 which was signed by the president the following day. The resolution ended the strike.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE HANDICAPPED

Under the chairmanship of Senator Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., the Subcommittee on the Handicapped held a hearing during the second session overseeing the proposed regulations implementing Part B of Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. Following the hearing the Senate passed a sense of the Senate resolution stating that new proposals on Public Law 94-142 should not become effective until after Senate review for possible veto. Controversial parts of the proposed regulations were withdrawn by the Department of Education.

The Subcommittee worked on S. 2459, designed to strengthen certain national resources, facilities and services for deaf-blind individuals, and to reauthorize programs currently funded through discretionary Public Law 94-142 monies. Provisions of this bill were incorporated into H.R. 6820 and were reintroduced on the Senate side as S. 2849.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING, FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Subcommittee on Aging, Family and Human Services under the direction of Senator Jeremiah Denton, R-Ala., targeted its efforts on the effects on the American family of government programs and changing social and economic values.

During a March hearing the subcommittee examined the impact of stress on the American family caused by the workplace, focusing on dual wage-earning parents and the effects on family relationships, and the non-working recipient of public assistance. At another hearing the subcommittee examined how business, labor, and government can forge a stronger partnership in meeting the current and future employment needs of older persons. During a hearing overseeing Title X of the Public Health Service Act, the subcommittee examined the health aspects of adolescent sexual relations—pregnancy, contraceptives, venereal disease, and the psychological and emotional well-being of the adolescent.

Volunteer help groups have been highlighted as important actors in national efforts to improve social and economic conditions. The subcommittee looked at two different aspects of voluntarism in America. First it examined the untapped human potentials for voluntarism by promoting individual and corporate responsibility to assume a greater burden in our society. It also examined the role voluntarism could play in the revitalization of the work ethic. Another hearing was held examining federal policies regarding problems of the social welfare delivery system and public assistance, focusing on the extended family.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

The Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse chaired by Senator Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H., worked during the 97th Congress to refine the role of the Federal Government in alcohol and drug abuse research, prevention, and treatment programming. S. 755, included in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act, revised and extended the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act and the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act.

During the second session, S. 2365 introduced by Senator Humphrey received considerable attention. The bill expands and extends programs relating to alcohol abuse and alcoholism and drug abuse. A House bill was passed in lieu of S. 2365 after being amended to contain the language of this bill.

During an oversight hearing in February, the subcommittee examined the roles of the Federal, State and local Governments, and the role of the private sector in addressing the serious problem of alcohol and drug abuse. It reviewed employee assistance programs for alcohol and drug abuse problems in American industry and professions, examined the effects of alcohol and drugs on individuals while driving and the effects of maternal alcohol use and abuse during pregnancy.

In order to acknowledge the importance of citizens, business and government activity undertaken to deal with the national tragedy involving drunk and drugged driving, Sen. Humphrey introduced S.J. Res. 241 designating the week of Dec. 12–18, 1982, as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES

During the first session of the 97th Congress, a major part of the work of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities under the leadership of Senator Robert Stafford, R-Vt., involved discussion of the proper levels at which to set new authorization caps for the programs within its jurisdiction. Far-reaching changes were made in the structure of federal aid to elementary and secondary education. Beginning with the subcommittee's hearings on S. 1103, the Administration's education block grant proposal, and culminating with the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, a part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, committee and subcommittee members successfully streamlined and simplified Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (the basic federal compensatory education program) and consolidated over thirty separate categorical programs into a single block grant, offering states and localities unprecedented flexibility to tailor the uses of funds to their particular needs.

During the second session the subcommittee's work centered around student loans, bilingual education, and vocational and adult education. Bonding authority for the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), which provides money for guaranteed student loans, was set to expire on Sept. 30, 1982. S. 2852, which became public law, allows Sallie Mae to sell bonds in the private market rather than borrowing from the Federal Government. The bill also establishes the family contribution schedule for Pell Grant student financial assistance. The subcommittee held a hearing overseeing the activities of Sallie Mae, focusing on the purpose of federal student loan programs of providing, on the most cost-effective basis possible, adequate capital to assist low and middle income families who choose to pursue higher education.

Another piece of legislation relating to student loans, S. 2655, provides increased maximum limitations for student loans under part B of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for certain students who lost benefits under the Social Security Act as a result of amendments made by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. A hearing was also held on this legislation.

The subcommittee focused considerable attention on regulations proposed during the summer for the implementation of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. When it appeared that portions of the regulations were unacceptable to Congress, the subcommittee worked with the House Education and Labor Committee in the drafting and subsequent passage of H. Con. Res. 388, which disapproved the regulations. This subject, among others, was further addressed in H.R. 7336, on which the subcommittee worked from its inception and which passed Congress Dec. 20, 1982. H.R. 7336 is largely composed of technical amendments to the Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 restoring local program flexibility inadvertently removed in that act. Other provisions refine the "legislative veto" provision of the General Education Provisions Act and spell out the degree of applicability to the ECIA of the General Education Provisions Act.

A hearing was held on S. 2002, which requires a one-year intensive course of English instruction be included in the bilingual education program. A bill to consolidate federal vocational and adult education programs into a single block grant to the states (S. 2325) was introduced in answer to some of the problems generated by the administrative complexities and the numerous, often conflicting purposes of the present vocational and adult education structures. In July the subcommittee held a hearing examining this bill.

In April the subcommittee held a hearing on S. 1889, which establishes a United States Academy of Peace. The bill won committee approval.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

The Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity successfully reported a complete restructuring of the employment and training programs authorized under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The persistent efforts of Senator Dan Quayle, R-Ind., chairman of the subcommittee, culminated in the passage of S. 2036, the Job Training Partnership Act, which replaces the CETA program. The new program is designed to train economically disadvantaged youth and adults, those facing barriers to employment, and displaced workers requiring updated or new skills. The new law incorporates increased involvement by private employers in program decision-making, decentralizes planning and administration, mandates focus on training, and provides evaluation based on performance. Subcommittee work on the bill included four days of joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Employment

Opportunities examining job training programs and job training needs.

Another four days was spent in hearings on how to enhance productivity in the American economy, the causes of declining productivity, and the action Congress should take. A special report on these hearings was prepared as a committee print for the use of the Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

Under the chairmanship of Senator Don Nickles, R-Okla., the Subcommittee on Labor worked closely with the administration on the development of new regulations in many subject areas including Davis-Bacon, affirmative action and OSHA.

The Labor Subcommittee held hearings on two major labor relations proposals during the second session. The Labor Management Racketeering Act, S. 1785, would end current practices allowing people convicted of major crimes against unions and union pension funds to hold union offices of trust while appealing conviction. The Senate approved the bill unanimously. Another bill winning unanimous Senate approval is S. 1182, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act Amendments. The bill provides exclusive remedy for injuries, disabilities, or death occurring on vessels upon navigable waters of the United States.

A subcommittee hearing examined a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, S. 2634, to remove a statutory impediment to higher productivity and earnings for severely handicapped people by allowing integration of the severely handicapped attending Work Activity Centers with Sheltered Workshops.

Other legislation on which hearings were held include S. 1748, which exempts certain fixed contributions multiemployer pension plans from Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and S. 2617, which amends the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to eliminate mandatory retirement and other forms of age discrimination in employment.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS AND GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Recognizing the serious responsibility of Congressional oversight, Chairman Hatch moved to create a subcommittee dedicated solely to investigations and oversight. With Senator Paula Hawkins, R-Fla., chairing, the Subcommittee on Investigations and General Oversight initiated inquiries into the several areas of governmental operation that fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

During the first session of the 97th Congress, hearings were held overseeing the National Cancer Program, the National Cancer Institute, CETA, Occupational Safety and Health Act, and missing children. The hearing on missing children made clear the need for a national clearing-house of information on missing persons and a similar system to track and identify the remains of deceased individuals. Legislation establishing this clearing-house received additional attention during the second session of the 97th Congress eventually winning Congressional approval and becoming public law.

Hearings during the second session focused on health issues. The Subcommittee on Investigations examined the growing problem of drug abuse in the American school system, effective alternatives toward correcting deficiencies in the use of experimental drugs on cancer patients, and regulations governing nursing homes and how to improve the long-term care of nursing home residents in Florida. The subcommittee held hearings on the federally-supported disease immunization efforts. Topics examined include adverse drug reactions from immunization, federal efforts in preventive medicine, and characteristics of certain diseases, as well as a review of federal and state expenditures for the purchase of children's vaccines. The subcommittee also examined the increased use of certain drugs, with a focus of Quaaludes, a drug depressant.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

(I) TELEVISION IN THE SENATE

S. Res. 20

S. Res. 20 was submitted by Senator Baker on January 6, 1981, and referred to the Rules Committee.

Hearings were held on April 8 and 9 and May 5, 1981, and the resolution was reported on August 13, 1981.

After consideration on the floor of the Senate in February and April of 1982, the resolution was agreed to, as amended on April 21. The amendment directed the Rules Committee to report more details on implementation and provided that S. Res. 20 would become effective on the approval of a resolution containing regulations and/or rules changes needed for this implementation.

S. Res. 436

The Rules Committee held hearings on the regulations necessary to implement S. Res. 20 on May 19 and 25, 1982.

On July 25, 1982 the Committee reported an original resolution, (S. Res. 436) to establish regulations to implement television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate. The resolution was placed on the Senate Calendar but was not considered prior to the adjournment.

(II) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IMPROVEMENT ACT, S. 807

After it was reported by the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the "Federal Assistance Improvement Act," S. 807, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration for review of a narrow portion of the bill dealing with congressional procedures. In the course of the Rules Committee's review, which was limited by the terms of the referral to 20 days, it became clear that the provisions in question would have reversed the constitutional roles of the President and the Congress with respect to Federal grant programs. The Rules Committee reported the bill without recommendation (Senate Report 97-267), and the bill was not passed.

(III) AUTHORIZATION OF A NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART AND A CENTER FOR EASTERN ART, S. 2102

The Committee favorably reported S. 2102, a bill to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to construct a National Museum for African Art and a Center for Eastern Art underneath the park bounded by the Smithsonian "Castle", the Arts and Industries Building, and the Freer Gallery of Art, at a total cost of $75 million, one-half to be provided by private funds. The House version of the bill, H.R. 5659, which included a Rules Committee amendment to ensure that construction did not begin until sufficient funds were available to complete the project, was enacted as Public Law 97-203.

(IV) ADJUSTMENT OF RATE OF INTEREST EARNED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ON PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS—H.R. 6132 AND S. 2582

In separate actions the Rules Committee reported bills to increase the rate of interest earned by the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress on permanent trust funds on deposit with the Department of the Treasury, from fairly low fixed rates which prevailed at the time of the original deposits, to current market rates on comparable securities. The bills were enacted as Public Laws 97-199 and 97-264 respectively.

(V) THE OMNIBUS COMMITTEE FUNDING RESOLUTION OF 1982

This resolution consolidated all of the Senate committee budgets in one bill, and held the line on committee spending for the second straight year. The resolution was agreed to by the Senate on March 11, 1982.

(VI) OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT OVERSIGHT

The Committee on Rules and Administration held oversight hearings and issued a report (97-645) on the Office of Technology Assessment, which advises Congress on scientific and technical issues. Amendments to the OTA Charter will be reported by the committee in the 98th Congress after the completion of scheduled oversight hearings on the other Congressional support agencies.

(VII) CONGRESSIONAL MAILING OVERSIGHT

The Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings to examine the feasibility of implementing "postal patron" for Senatorial mailings. Early in the 98th Congress the Committee will issue new regulations to reduce the cost of Congressional mailings as a result of this investigation.

(VIII) S.J. RES. 194

The Committee examined and approved the nomination of Nancy Hanks of Washington, D.C. to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The nomination was signed by the President on September 18, 1982.

(IX) H. CON. RES. 153

The Committee held hearings and issued a report on legislation to honor the late Dr. Martin Luther King by placing his statue or bust in an appropriate location in the Capitol. The Senate approved this resolution on December 21, 1982.

(X) CAMPAIGN AND ELECTION ACTIVITIES

The chief legislative activities of the Committee on Rules and Administration in election law center around the campaign finance laws and the operations of the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

On April 22, 1982, the Committee on Rules and Administration held a hearing on the FEC's budget request of fiscal year 1983. Chairman Frank P. Reiche, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Danny Lee McDonald and Commissioner Joan D. Aikens appeared before the Committee to review their plans and justify their budget request. The hearing presented Committee members with an opportunity to examine Commissioners concerning the operation and administration of the Federal Election Campaign Act. In addition to the FEC budget request, there was referred to the Committee the House-passed measure authorizing FEC funds in the amount of $9,787,408 for fiscal year 1983.

At a markup session on May 26, the Committee agreed to report favorably H.R. 6256, the House-passed measure in the amount of $9,787,408. That measure remained on the calendar at the time of adjournment.

In the final months of 1981 President Reagan made recess appointments to the Federal Election Commission and resubmitted the names of the nominees to the Senate on January 26, 1982. Staff investigation of the financial and ethical backgrounds of the nominees was thorough and revealed no impediments to their service on the Commission.

Following the completion of the staff investigation, on June 10 the Committee held a hearing on Commissioner Joan D. Aikens, Commissioner Lee Ann Elliott, and Commissioner Danny Lee McDonald. Commissioner Aikens was nominated to serve out the remainder of the term formerly held by Max Friedersdorf which expires on April 30, 1983. Commissioners Elliott and McDonald were nominated for terms ending April 30, 1987. The nominees were presented to the Committee by the two Senators from each of their home states. On June 29 the Committee met and unanimously agreed to favorably report the nominations. They were confirmed by the Senate on July 1.

During the course of the year the Committee staff has monitored Commission meetings and met with Commission staff and with Commissioners with regard to their legislative recommendations and in connection with the progress of litigation.

In this 1982 election year the Committee staff has also been available to give general advice on request to Senate offices and to campaign staff and others on the requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act. Staff members were also involved in reviewing the Senate Election Law Guidebook for 1982.

A variety of conferences on campaign and election law reforms have been held over the past two years to which the staff members' attention has been invited. During 1982 members of the staff attended and reviewed the American Bar Association conferences and recommendations. The ABA conference in March covered the Federal Election Commission while the November 15 study group considered political action committees.

Following the November election, the Committee has received petitions protesting election results in one or more states, which have been reviewed by the staff.

The Campaign Finance Study Group of Harvard's Institute of Politics, under a contract with the United States Senate monitored by the Committee on Rules and Administration, undertook a study of the impact of the federal election campaign laws upon the conduct of presidential campaigns. The report and recommendations were received by the Committee on February 1, 1982. Members of the Harvard Study Group briefed Committee members on their findings on March 8, 1982. The Campaign Finance Study Group's principal recommendations focused on increased public funding for presidential primary candidates, for major parties and their candidates in the general elections, and for third party candidates. The group also recommended that limitations on expenditures by candidates be lifted, that individual contribution ceilings be raised, and that the income tax credit for contributions to candidates and political parties be extended. A major overhaul of provisions governing public funding of third party nominees and independent candidates was called for.

The Committee plans to review these and other recommendations as it considers possible changes in the campaign finance laws governing presidential and congressional campaigns.

(XI) RULES CHANGES

On December 14, 1982, the Senate passed S. Res. 512, as reported by the Rules Committee, thus repealing Rule XXXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to honoraria income for Senators. The repeal of Rule XXXVI conforms Senate rules to statute law which provides a $2000 limit per speech on outside income, but has no overall limit.

On May 11, 1982, the Senate agreed to S. Res. 392 providing for a study of ways to improve the Senate. Subsequent to passage of this resolution, former Senators Ribicoff and Pearson were appointed by the leadership to conduct this study of Senate practices and procedures to preserve and enhance the traditions, customs, functions, forms and spirit of the Senate. It is anticipated that this will become a major effort of the Rules Committee in 1983 as numerous Senators have expressed growing concern about Senate rules and procedures.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

(I) Hart Building

The Hart Senate Office Building was opened for occupancy in late 1982. The main administrative activity of the Rules Committee during 1982 was planning for the opening of the Hart Building and the assignment of space in Hart and the reconfiguration of space within the Russell and Dirksen Senate Office Buildings.

On September 29, 1982, the Committee on Rules and Administration met and unanimously agreed to the following:

1. 50 Senators' offices will be in the Hart Building; 36 Senators' offices will be in Russell; and 14 Senators' offices will be in Dirksen.

The basic suite in RSOB will consist of 9 rooms, 8 where alcoves (3100 to 4000 sq. ft.).

The basic suite in DSOB will consist of 10 rooms (3200 to 3700 sq. ft.).

The basic suite in HSOB will range from 3600 to 4600 square feet.

Large states will receive extra space over and above the basic suite.

2. *Selection Process.*—

a. Seniority will determine the order of choice of suites, and selection will begin immediately follcwng the 1982 elections.

b. When a Member selects a suite in the Hart Building, all rooms now occupied in Russell or Dirksen revert to the Rules Committee for reconfiguring the remaining suites. These rooms will not be reassigned as existing suites. No Member will be forced to move from his/her present suite unless more Members choose to stay in Russell (36) and Dirksen (14) that the final plan provides. If this happens, the rule of seniority will determine those who retain their current offices. Selections not made within 24 hours will be deemed waived.

3. *Committee Space.*—Some committee space, especially in RSOB may require reassignment to DSOB or HSOB, in order to provide adequate space for 36 Member suites in RSOB.

In addition, after it is known which 36 Members will remain in RSOB and which 14 Members will remain in DSOB, it will be necessary to discuss the series of moves required to make the suites conform as closely as possible to the proposed configurations and space allowances.

All committee staff will be located in the three main Senate Office Buildings.

The Immigration Building will be reserved only for the Police and the Computer Center.

The other annex buildings will be vacated as required by law.

By the end of 1982, 50 Senators had been assigned to the Hart Building, 14 to the Dirksen Building, and 36 to Russell Building. Final room assignments had been made for Hart and Dirksen, and the process was almost completed for the Russell Building. Committee space assignments will be made early in 1983.

(II) Other administrative actions

Consultant language was modified for the Sergeant at Arms to include firms and organizations, as well as individuals. (Enacted in Public Law 97-257, Supplemental Appropriations for 1982.)

Adopted a procedural change in the vouchering of official expenses to allow greater flexibility to each Senator to be reimbursed for certain official telephone and telegraph expenses.

Adopted a needed change in the procedure for paying Committee telegraph expenses through the elimination of double funding of these expenses by consolidating such expenses in each Committee's funding resolution.

Deletion of the stationery allowance for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, in order to provide that office with the maximum flexibility in the use of its administrative budget to procure stationery items for all departments.

Assisted the Select Committee to Study Law Enforcement Undercover Activities of Components of the Department of Justice in its financial administration—contracts, vouchers, bookkeeping.

Recommended a change which was adopted in the Rules Committee regulations concerning the training of professional staff of Senate Committee.

Recommended a change in Senate travel regulations, which was adopted on a six-month trial basis, to allow the use of rented autos from the District of Columbia for trips outside of the District by individuals whose duty station is Washington, D.C.

Adopted a procedure whereby the Sergeant at Arms can dispose of excess equipment from the Senate Recording Studio on his own initiative, reporting to the Rules Committee quarterly on the disposed equipment, the recipient, and the compensation received.

Developed regulations which were adopted providing for travel advances for Senators and their staffs.

Processed approximately 33,000 vouchers drawing on the contingent fund of the Senate. This is inclusive of all expenses of Senate committees, as well as the operating expenses of all Senators, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Sergeant at Arms. This figure represents an increase in volume of 7 percent over the previous year.

THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

The past year has been an active and exciting one for the Small Business Committee. The small business community, often overlooked and ignored in Federal policy-making despite its importance to our national economy and our country as a whole, continued to coalesce and assert itself as a force for change in the formulation of national economic and regulatory policies. The Small Business Administration, much-criticized and maligned in the past, also began a coming-of-age, with guidance from the Committee and the appointment of James Sanders as Administrator.

1982 was also the year that saw three major pieces of small business legislation passed by the Congress and signed into law. Enactment of The Delinquent Payments Act, The Small Business Innovation Development Act, and an amendment to the Small Business Patent Procedures Act, represented substantial victories for this Committee and the small business community.

But if the past year has seen positive changes for small business, it has also been a time of enormous trial and challenge. Interest rates, unemployment and business failures continued to rise, as the rate of production, ordering and consumer buying maintained its downward spiral.

This Committee has been and will continue to be actively involved in trying to find solutions to the economic woes of the nation's small businesses. A national economic recovery is dependent, in our view, on a recovery by the small businesses that form the foundation of our economic structure.

In 1982, as in 1981, the Committee has taken a two-pronged approach to improving and strengthening the lot of small businesses in this country. The first part of that effort involves the Small Business Administration, over which the Committee has legislative authority.

Rather than simply allocating funds or designing new programs for the SBA to administer, we have dedicated ourselves to making sure that the agency is truly serving its constituency of small business men and women across the country, whether it be through financial or management assistance, or simply by acting as an advocate for the needs of small business within the Federal decisionmaking process.

In that regard, the Committee has continued its strong course of oversight over the SBA and its programs to make sure that those programs already in place are fulfilling their Congressional mandate and serving those people they were designed to serve.

Under its charter, the Small Business Committee also has a mandate to review and investigate the problems facing small business and to suggest remedial action when appropriate. It is in that area that the Committee's important role as an advocate comes into play.

During 1982, when national economic, tax, procurement, or regulatory policies have been debated, this Committee has made every effort to bring the views of small business into the deliberations.

INNOVATION

One of the major small business victories of 1982 was the enactment of the Small Business Innovation Development Act, authored and introduced by Senator Warren Rudman and Committee Chairman Lowell Weicker.

This landmark piece of legislation, introduced in April, 1981, is designed to channel more federal research and development funds to small business. In the July 22, 1982 Rose Garden signing ceremony, President Reagan predicted the new law would "unleash" the "innovation and productivity of this nation's small businesses."

The bill requires 10 Federal agencies—the Departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services; Agriculture, Transportation, Interior, NASA, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission—to set aside 1.25 percent of their annual R&D budgets for use by small business. Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) offices within each agency will review agency R&D goals, and will monitor the awarding of a percentage of those contracts to small firms.

The legislation is being phased in over four years (with the exception of the Department of Defense, where there is a five-year phase-in). That phase-in process began on October 1, 1982. First year funding amounts to about $50 million. By 1987, the annual amount of R&D funds directed to small business under the legislation is expected to total $465 million.

At the bill-signing, the President called small business "a tonic for what ails this country," and said "this bill recognizes the contributions of small, high technology firms to the nation's growth, productivity and competitiveness."

He added:

> "The Small Business Innovation Development Act recognizes that we in government must work in partnership with small business. Let me assure you of this Administration's strong commitment to this program. We will direct the rest of the government to cooperate fully in speedily putting it in effect.

Since that time Senator Rudman has continued to work for the Act by taking an active interest in the implementation of the new law. On November 18, 1982, the Senator, concerned that certain agencies were not implementing the law as well as they should, wrote to President Reagan:

> You will recall that for various reasons certain agencies were oppposed to this legislation . . . in view of that opposition it has not surprised me that there has been some foot dragging in the implementation process. This is particularly disturbing in view of the fact that a January 1981 National Science Foundation report on research and development efforts within industry reveals that the percentage of federal R&D dollars finding their way to private firms with fewer than 1,000 employees has fallen from 4.9 percent in 1958 to 2.6 percent in 1980. Not only will the research programs developed under Public Law 97-219 address that problem, but statistics show that the programs will also stimulate technology transfer and job creation at a time when our economy is in dire need of both.

Senator Rudman told the President he was "prepared to take whatever Congressioanl action is necessary to insure that the programs mandated by Public Law 97-219 are established in accordance with Congressional and Administration intent." As of this date, the Senator is continuing to work with the White House to assure effective implementation of the law.

In December, 1982, Senator Rudman, along with Senator Weicker, the co-author and prime cosponsor of the innovation bill, wrote the Small Business Administration, which has responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Act.

The Senators were concerned that implementation guidelines, as proposed by the SBA, would provide too much flexibility in the funding process, and might allow some agencies to fund certain R&D projects at too high a level. Wrote the Senators:

> This could seriously undermine one of the primary purposes of the legislation—i.e., to allow more small businesses to engage in Federal research—as well as jeopardize the cost-effectiveness of the SBIR programs.

Senators Rudman and Weicker went on to suggest that agencies wishing to exceed the recommended funding levels be required to submit an explanatory statement on each such case.

"We feel that such a request would put agencies on notice that they are expected to make a good faith effort to tailor their Phase I and Phase II awards so that they stay within the funding limits recommended in the regulations and intended by Congress. This information would also be very helpful to the Senate Small Buiness Committee in conducting its oversight of agencies' implementation of the SBIR programs," the Senators concluded.

PATENT REFORM

A second legislative victory for small innovative businesses and independent inventors came with the enactment of a amendment to the Small Business Patent Procedures Act. That amendment, authored and introduced by Senator Weicker, cuts the cost of patent fees for small businesses and indepents in half.

The measure came as an alternative to a proposal by the Administration which would have required all filers of patents to pay 100 percent of filing, issuance and maintenance fees—a minimum cost of $3,200. As Chairman of the Small Business Committee, as well as the State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee which oversees the Patent and Trademark Office, Senator Weicker was concerned that the 100 percent recovery fee proposed by the Administration would have a strong chilling effect on small business innovations.

The Weicker bill, which was passed by the House on June 8, 1982, and by the Senate on August 12, 1982, established a two-tiered system for payment to allow small businesses, independent inventors, and non-profit entities to pay 50 percent, rather than 100 percent of the cost of patent user fees. Under the New law, small firms would pay $400 in filing and issuance and $1,200 in maintenance fees. The maintenance fees would be paid 3½, 7½, and 11½ years into the life of the patent. (This represents outlays of $200, $400, and $600 respectively.) In addition, while the Administration proposal specified that patent recipients pay 100 percent user fees to be determined by the office, under the new law, these fees are set in statute and, with the exception of one consumer price index adjustment, any further increases are to be determined by the Congress.

The legislation was signed into law (Public law 97-247) by the President on August 27, 1982.

THE DELINQUENT PAYMENTS ACT

On May 21, 1982, small firms that do business with the Federal Government won a major battle with the enactment of the Delinquent Payments, Act, legislation authored and introduced by Senators Danforth and Weicker.

The new law (Public Law 97-177) which became effective October 1, 1982, requires Federal agencies to pay their bills within 45 days or face interest penalties. Under the legislation, those interest penalties must come out of the agency's existing operating budget, and no additional monies may be appropriated to cover them.

The need for the legislation first became apparent at a Small Business Committee hearing where witnesses told Members that one of the chief problems they faced in doing business with the government was in getting their bills paid on time. Further investigation by Senator Weicker disclosed that small businesses had been losing between $150 and $375 million annually because of delinquent payments by the Federal Government.

In addition, a study by the General Accounting Office concluded that the late-pay problem was actually costing the government money because agencies paying late were not able to take advantage of sizable discounts and other incentives frequently offered for prompt payments.

Senators Danforth and Weicker subsequently co-introduced the Delinquent Payments Act on May 20, 1981. The bill was referred to the Governmental Affairs Committee, where hearings were held under Senator Danforth's chairmanship.

Almost exactly one year later, the President signed the bill into law. In a speech to small business owners, the President called late payments by the government "a terrible problem," and praised the new legislation.

THE STATE OF SMALL BUSINESS

As Part of this Committee's effort to bring the problems and needs of small business into greater focus for the Congress and the Administration, the Committee during the 96th Congress proposed and passed legislation requiring the President to report annually on the state of small business and competition in the United States. The first annual report of the State of Small Business was issued by President Reagan in March of this year.

On March 31, 1982, the report was formally presented to the Congress at a hearing of the Small Business Committee. Frank Swain, Chief Counsel for Advocacy at the Small Business Administration, and Murray Weidenbaum, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, testified on behalf of the Administration.

At that hearing, Mr. Weidenbaum testified that he was confident that the economic policies enacted by the Administration would bring about a recovery for busines in general, and small business in particular. "Although all segments of the economy are going through very difficult times . . . this Administration is attempting to put into place a program which will create a positive, long term environment in which small businesses can be formed and grow and prosper," Weidenbaum said.

The President's report, produced jointly by the President and the Small Business Administration, is a valuable compendium of information on small business in the U.S., and the Committee believes it will be an important resource in the years to come.

CAPITAL FORMATION

One of the major priorities of the Small Business Committee in this Congress has been to help bring about a change in our nation's tax laws in order to create tax equity for small business, and to promote capital investment, productivity and enhanced private sector job creation.

As part of that effort, Senator D'Amato this year chaired a joint hearing with the House Small Business Committee to consider and review the recommendations of the Government-Business Forum on Capital Formation. The forum, held in Washington on September 23-25, 1982, was mandated by the Small Business Investment Act of 1980 and was hosted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Senator Weicker, as Chairman of the State, Justice, Commerce Subcommittee of Appropriations, earmarked the funds for this conference.

Approximately 200 persons from throughout the nation, including small business owner/operators, accountants, attorneys, venture capitalists, bankers, broker-dealers, academicians and government officials, participated in the form, which was designed to develop and debate proposals to enhance the ability of small business to obtain capital.

As a result of this first annual conference, a report containing 37 recommendations for capital formation was issued. Many of these proposals mirror legislation already developed by the Committee, and in fact, several of the ideas being proposed were originally proposed as part of S. 360, the comprehensive tax package introduced in 1981 by Senator Weicker and several other Members of the Committee.

The Committee welcomes this reaffirmation of the concepts embodied in S. 360, and intends to use this valuable forum document as an aid in putting together its capital formation agenda for 1983.

SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

This Committee has long been concerned with the effects of government regulation and paperwork on small business. Through hearings, legislative initiatives and intervention in specific agency rulemaking procedures, Committee Members have sought ways to reduce the regulatory burden for small firms.

With the passage of three major regulatory reform initiatives in 1980—the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Equal Access to Justice Act, and the Paperwork Reduction Act—this Committee has focused its regulatory efforts on oversight during the 97th Congress.

On August 12, 1982, Senator Hatch, Chairman of the Government Regulation and Paperwork Subcommittee, held a joint hearing with the Judiciary Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform to analyze implementation of the Regulatory Flexibility Act by Federal agencies.

Hatch and co-chairman Paul Laxalt received testimony from SBA Chief Counsel for Advocacy Frank Swain, small business representatives, and legal experts on how the law is working. Generally, it was agreed at the hearing that the regulatory burden on business has been reduced during the past year, although witnesses declined to attribute it directly to the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

The Committee again became directly involved in oversight of the Act when Senator Weicker sent a letter to Frank Swain, SBA's Chief Counsel for Advocacy, asking for a complete explanation of the Office of Advocacy's role in the *Thompson* v. *Watt* regulatory flexibility case.

Briefly, Mr. Stephen Thompson, a small business owner, challenged a Department of Interior rulemaking procedure under the Regulatory Flexibility Act in U.S. District Court. Thompson challenged the rule on the grounds the Department had failed to comply with the Act. The Committee and many segments of the small business community were concerned by the Chief Counsel's decision not to appear as an "amicus" in the case, a decision that was later explained in writing to the Committee's satisfaction.

IRS EXEMPTION FROM THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The Paperwork Reduction Act, passed in December 1980, requires Federal agencies to perform a cost-effectiveness check on all paperwork requirements imposed on the public, provides a mechanism to eliminate duplicative, needless or burdensome Federal forms, and states that the public need not comply with Federal forms that have not been appropriately cleared by OMB.

The small business community strongly favored passage of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and in fact, counted it as one of its major victories in 1980. This Committee held a number of hearings on the need to reduce the Federal paperwork burden during previous Congresses, and strongly supported passage of the final version of the Act in 1980.

This year the Chairman and several Committee Members became alarmed by a Senate Finance Committee proposal to exempt the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from the law. Section 202 of the Taxpayer Compliance Improvement Act (S. 2198) proposed to gut the Paperwork Reduction Act by eliminating OMB's review of IRS paperwork and reporting requirements.

In a letter to the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Weicker and twelve other Committee members pointed out that the IRS alone is responsible for more than half of the paperwork requirements imposed on the small business community. The letter cited the potential adverse effect of Section 202 on the small business sector of the economy and called on the Finance Committee to delete the IRS exemption from S. 2198.

During Finance Committee mark-up of the Taxpayer Compliance Act, the proposal to exempt IRS from the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act was dropped, a move this Committee considered prudent and in the best interests of the small business community.

SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

While small businesses are full and active partners in the economy as a whole, historically they have had only limited access to the nation's single largest consumer—the United States Government. Currently the small business sector receives less than 25 percent of the Federal procurement budget, which now exceeds $110 billion each year. This occurs despite the fact that small companies comprise approximately 90 percent of this nation's businesses and account for about half of the annual Gross National Product.

The Committee has been gravely concerned over this discrepancy and has devoted a great deal of its time and resources in 1982 to analyzing why small firms receive so little of the total U.S. procurement dollar.

One of the major impediments to small business participation in the Federal procurement process has been the lack of timely and adequate information about government contracting opportunities.

To rectify this situation, Senator Weicker, along with Senators Boschwitz, D'Amato, Gorton, Hayakawa, and Rudman, introduced legislation (S. 1947) late in 1981 to improve the timeliness and thoroughness of the procurement information contained in the Commerce Business Daily, the primary source of information about government contracts. The legislation would amend Section 8(e) of the Small Business Act by establishing new minimum time periods for publication of, and bidding on, government contracts.

Senator Hayakawa, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Advocacy and the Future of Small Business, took the lead on this issue and chaired two hearings on S. 1947 in 1982. The first was in San Diego on February 17; the second, held at the full Committee level, took place in Washington on March 4.

At these hearings, testimony was received from small business owners hoping to do business with the government, from regular subscribers to the Commerce Business Daily, and from Government officials who advertise in the publication. Substantial testimony was also received from Commerce Department officials responsible for printing and publishing the Commerce Business Daily.

On May 15, 1982, the Committee met to markup S. 1947. The bill passed the Senate by a voice vote on May 27, 1982. Similar legislation passed the House on June 8, 1982. However non-germane amendments were added during House Committee consideration of the legislation which held up final passage of the bill.

At the time the Senate adjourned on December 23, 1982, no further action had been taken with regard to S. 1947.

DAVIS-BACON

On February 2, 1982, Senator Nickles chaired a Government Procurement Subcommittee hearing on the Impact of the Davis-Bacon Threshold on Small Business Construction Contractors. The purpose of the hearing was to analyze how Davis-Bacon wage requirements had affected the ability of small contractors to bid on Federal construction contracts.

At the hearing, several small business owners testified that the current $2,000 Davis-Bacon threshold was too low. They argued that as a result of the low threshold, many small firms refused to bid on government contracts, because they would have to pay the "prevailing wage", which often is equal to the highest wage in the area. The contractors added that the Davis-Bacon Act disrupts their internal wage scales, artificially inflates their project costs, and causes undue paperwork burdens for them and other small firms.

Despite the general agreement among small business witnesses that the Davis-Bacon threshold should be raised, there was little consensus on a recommendation for a new threshold. Suggestions ranged from $10,000 to $2 million. On the other hand, representatives of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department advocated retaining the Davis-Bacon threshold at its present level. They argued that the Act's protections should be provided to all American workers, not only to those who are employed on contracts over a certain dollar volume. To date legislation has not been introduced to alter the current Davis-Bacon threshold.

EXPORTS

In an effort to focus further Congressional attention on the need to encourage exporting by small business, in the 97th Congress the Senate Small Business Committee established an Export Promotion and Market Development Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Rudy Boschwitz.

Under the direction of Senator Boschwitz, the Export Subcommittee in 1982 performed a survey of approximately 6,300 potential and practicing small business exporters.

The two-fold purpose of the Subcommittee's survey was to ascertain what obstacles to exporting small businesses actually face, as well as those factors they perceive as impediments to their exporting activity, and, to solicit suggestions as to what steps Congress could and should take to address the barriers to increased small business participation in exporting.

The survey findings were published in a Committee report entitled "Survey of Findings on Obstacles to Exporting Faced by Small Businesses," and were discussed at an August 19 export hearing chaired by Senator Boschwitz.

Testimony was heard from a panel of small businessmen, from the Assistant Secretary for Trade Development, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, from the Acting Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration, and from the Deputy Commissioner of Commerce, Division of International Commerce, New York State Department of Commerce.

Respondents to the survey and witnesses at the hearing agreed that a lack of information essential to exporting is the most significant obstacle small business owners face. Following in close order as obstacles are the government regulations involved both here and abroad; the expenses incurred because of exporting; and problems involved in getting financing to begin an exporting venture.

Participants in the survey and the hearing suggested that the Federal government aid small business exporters by providing additional financing, improved exporting information, more outreach programs to educate potential exporters about the benefits, pitfalls, and mechanics of exporting, and finally, by simplifying the government regulations involved at least on this side of the border.

On October 21, 1982, Senator Slade Gorton held a small business export field hearing in Spokane, Washington. Witnesses included small business exporters of agricultural and manufactured goods, as well as spokesmen for state and Federal agencies responsible for encouraging exporting.

Again, it was the consensus of all involved that access to informtion about exporting was the largest deterrent to businesses entering into, or continuing, an active exporting market.

FEDERAL ANTITRUST POLICIES

During the 97th Congress, the Small Business Committee became extremely concerned about what appeared to be a gradual lessening of enforcement of, and adherence to, the nation's antitrust laws. On September 9, 1982, Senators Weicker and Rudman held a joint hearing of the Small Business Committee and the State, Justice, Commerce Subcommittee of Appropriations to review the Justice Department's enforcement policy with regard to antitrust, and to study the Department's newly-released merger guidelines. The hearing was a continuation of a hearing chaired by Senator Gorton on December 1, 1981.

At the September 9 hearing, Senators Weicker and Rudman told Assistant Attorney General William Baxter that they felt strongly that the antitrust laws must be enforced strictly if the economy is to remain competitive.

They noted that, in their view, it is especially important that small business, the expansion of which is crucial to a national economic recovery, not be hampered by illegal, noncompetitive acts. Weicker called the antitrust laws "our first line of defense against excessive economic concentration," and said, "in the interests of a free, competitive economy, I believe there must be vigorous enforcement of these laws."

It is expected that this issue will continue to be a focus of the Committee in the 98th Congress.

THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The primary legislative responsibility of the Senate Small Business Committee is to authorize programs administered by the Small Business Administration.

If the past two years have been times of trial and transition for many small businesses, they have also been times of change for the Small Business Administration. In 1981 and 1982, image and its service to its constituency.

Where corrections needed to be made, the Committee has attempted to make them. Where improvements in policy and procedure were necessary, the Committee has taken steps to see that changes have been instituted.

Through the reconciliation process, legislative and budgetary reforms have been enacted to re-establish the priorities of the SBA, and to shift the emphasis of the Agency to what the Committee believes are more productive, more cost-effective areas. Most of these budgetary changes took place during the reconciliation process of 1981. However, this year, through his dual Chairmanship of both the Small Business Committee and the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, Senator Weicker was able to insert certain additional funding for SBA into the Continuing Resolution.

This included $202,029,000 for salaries and expenses, $3 million of which is to go to an outreach program for disabled and Vietnam era veterans. A newly created direct loan program for disabled and Vietnam veterans also was created and funding of $25 million appropriated for its use.

In other areas, $1 million was allocated for the continuation of the effort to establish a small business external data base; an additional $1 million will go to the SBA's technology assistance program. Finally, a $3 billion dollar program level was approved for SBA guaranteed loans and $185 million was added for new direct loan obligations.

Through the oversight process, which will continue in the 98th Congress, programs and policies that are in place are being scrutinized to make sure that the intent of Congress and the needs of the small business community are being fulfilled.

Specifically, in 1982, the Committee held oversight hearings to examine the SBA's Surety Bond Program and the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) and Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company (MESBIC) programs. These hearings, the result of extensive investigations by Committee staff, revealed a number of abuses and instances of fraud and waste in the programs. In response to the Committee's findings, the SBA has adopted a number of reforms to eliminate future abuses such as the Committee uncovered.

THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON SMALL BUSINESS

In 1982 the Committee on Small Business, at the request of Senator D'Amato, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Urban and Rural Economic Development held a series of hearings on the impact of crime on small businesses. The Committee held field hearings in New York City on August 16, 1982; in Albany, New York on October 18, 1982; and in San Francisco on November 15, 1982, Senator D'Amato chaired all of these hearings. The purpose of these hearings was to explore in depth the crime problem which plagues this nation, with particular attention to its effects on small businesses of America.

Senator D'Amato pointed out at the first hearing that crime has become one of the biggest threats to small business today. He noted that in 1980, there were over 533,000 robberies nationally, and that, of these robbery victims, more than 130,000 were businesses. Total amount taken in these business robberies, Senator D'Amato said, exceeded $100 million. Burglaries, involving breaking and entering into a business, cost businesses another $858 million in 1980. Together, robbery and burglary to businesses in 1980 added up to almost $1 billion in losses. From law enforcement and government officials, the Committee heard testimony concerning the causes of crime, which included the following: Repeat offenders; lack of sufficient law enforcement personnel; early parole; poor cooperation between Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; the growing illicit narcotics industry; court decisions favoring the criminal; and overcrowded prisons.

Said Senator D'Amato at the close of the final hearings:

> While the primary duty for the administration of criminal justice rests with state and local governments, all levels of government have a duty to deal with the crime menace. Crime is not somebody else's problem. It's everybody's problem. It should be attacked from the local courthouse to the State house to the Houses of Congress.

The Committee will continue to look into the problem of crime and its impact on small business in the 98th Congress.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

At the center of the debate in the 97th Congress on how to cure some of the problems of distressed urban areas has been the concept of "Enterprise Zones." The first bill to attract attention, the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act (H.R. 7863, S. 2823) was introduced in the Senate by Senators Chaffee and Boschwitz, first in 1980 and then again in June 1981. In his campaign and also in his first State of the Union Address, President Reagan endorsed the concept of enterprise zones. On March 23, 1982, the President submitted to Congress his proposal.

Because of the crucial importance of small business to the success of any enterprise zone proposal, the Committee, at the request of Senator Boschwitz, held a series of hearings to examine the concept. On February 25, 1982, Senator Boschwitz chaired the Committee's first hearing on the concept of enterprise zones. Senator Boschwitz also chaired a field hearing on the issue in St. Paul, Minnesota on May 7, 1982. On April 15, 1982, Senator Hayakawa chaired an enterprise zone field hearings in Oakland, California.

The principle objective of these hearings was to establish the primary factors which would influence and encourage small business investment and development in enterprise zones. The Committee heard testimony from a broad spectrum of participants concerned about local economic development and experts on small business development. Those witnesses included elected officials, local and state government administrators, small business advisors and consultants, representatives of investment institutions, and representatives of community based organizations.

The witnesses were asked to comment on the premise of the enterprise zone concept, that is, that by reducing taxes and government regulations, businesses would locate to distressed areas, thereby producing jobs for residents and the redevelopment and revitalization of the area. The witnesses were also asked to suggest ways in which the Federal government could promote small business development in enterprise zones.

Witnesses generally agreed that the concept of enterprise zones could work if the proper incentives were provided. Areas which should be addressed in future enterprise zone proposals, witnesses said, include provisions for low-cost capital, skilled labor, business management assistance and community support.

The Small Business Committee will continue to work with the Committees of direct jurisdiction on the enterprise zone legislation in the 98th Congress.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS

In 1982, as in 1981, Senator Alfonse D'Amato took the lead in fighting to preserve the small issue industrial development bond program. A valuable source of low-cost, tax-exempt funding for small business for many years, the small issue program was eliminated under an August 24, 1981 Treasury Department ruling.

That ruling reversed long-standing IRS policies on IDB's and said that, henceforth, multiple lots of bonds of $1 million or less would no longer be tax-exempt.

In 1981, Senator D'Amato was successful in passing legislation which prohibited the IRS from using any of its appropriations to enforce the ruling. However, that legislation only postponed implementation of the ruling until March 31, 1982, when the Continuing Resolution ran out.

In February, 1982, the Administration sent to Congress its proposed technical tax changes for raising revenue. Among the proposals, which were referred to the Finance Committee and eventually acted upon as the Tax Equity and Financial Responsibility Act, was a significant modification of the use of tax-exempt IDB's.

Senator D'Amato, in testimony before the Finance Committee, argued, along with Senators Weicker and Stevens, that the IDB proposals were ill-timed, counter-productive and unnecessary. He asked the Committee to reject the proposed changes in IDB regulations, and to reverse the ruling. Subsequently, he introduced legislation, S. 2335, which would have the same effect.

In July, during final floor consideration of H.R. 4961, Senator D'Amato was successful in negotiating a compromise agreement with Finance Committee Chairman Dole, which was eventually passed as an amendment to the Tax Act. Under the agreement, the sunset date for small-issue, tax-exempt bonds was extended from December 31, 1985 to December 31, 1986. In addition, it preserved modified ACRS treatment for IDB-financed facilities.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

I. INTRODUCTION

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs was active in addressing many important issues and problems which face the Nation's veterans. Historically, the Committee's members, Majority and Minority, have joined in a nonpartisan cooperative effort to ensure the preservation and continued enhancement of the medical care and benefit programs provided to veterans by the Veterans' Administration. During the past year the Committee has continued to work in this nonpartisan manner and the accomplishments have been numerous. It must be added, however, that the Majority members of the Committee, in particular, stood in strong support of the President's fiscal goals of restraining the growth of Federal spending whenever possible.

The Committee held 15 days of hearings on legislative and oversight matters, executive nominations and the legislative recommendation of veterans' service organizations. Among those hearings were four days of hearings concerning VA health care programs and related matters, including aging veteran issues, outpatient health-care services and nursing issues; one day of hearings concerning the VA's proposed Automatic Data Processing System; one day of hearings concerning veterans' employment and education matters; and one day of hearings on VA compensation, pension, housing and insurance programs.

The Committee met in open session five times and reported four bills to the Senate, the provisions of three of which, with modifications, were ultimately enacted.

Those enacted into Public Law during the Second Session include:

1. The Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act, Public Law 97-174, May 4, 1982.
2. The Veterans' Administration Health-Care Programs Improvement and Extension Act of 1982; Public Law 97-251, September 8, 1982.
3. The Veterans' Compensation, Education, and Employment Amendments of 1982; Public Law 97-306, October 14, 1982.

S. 349, the proposed "Veterans' Administration Adjudication Procedure and Judicial Review Act", reported by the Committee on June 8, 1982, (S. Rept. No. 97-466), and passed by the Senate on September 14, 1982, was not enacted into public law.

On March 15, 1982, the Committee ordered to be transmitted to the Budget Committee, pursuant to Section 301(c) of Public Law 93-334, its recommendations for the fiscal year 1983 budget for veterans' benefits and services. The Committee's recommendation called for $25.2 billion in budget authority and $23.86 billion in outlays. These figures were somewhat less than those proposed by the Administration, because Congressional Budget Office estimates were less than those used by the Administration. The Committee recommended total cost savings of $150 million in fiscal year 1983.

On July 15, 1982, the Committee ordered to be transmitted to the Budget Committee, pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(7) of section 2, S. Con. Res. 92, its recommendations for certain cost-savings legislation. The Committee's recommendations were passed by the Senate on August 5, 1982, as title VII of the 1982 Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982, S. 2774, and subsequently enacted into law with some modification as Public Law 97-253 on September 8, 1982.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

Compensation to service-connected disabled veterans

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress, veterans who receive compensation for service-connected disabilities and those in receipt of Dependency and Indemnity Compensation received an across-the-board cost-of-living increase of 7.4 percent. This increase was provided in the Veterans' Compensation, Education, and Employment Amendments of 1982, Public Law 97-306.

Veterans' "new and improved pension" cost-of-living adjustments are indexed by law, as are Social Security benefits, and occur at the same time, effective June 1 of each year. In 1982 the increase was 7.4 percent.

In partial compliance with the reconciliation requirements set forth in subsections (a) and (b)(7) of section 2 of S. Con. Res. 92, First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 1983, the Committee recommended certain cost-savings measures in VA compensation and pension programs for inclusion in title 7 of the 1982 Omnibus Reconciliation Act, S. 2774. The Reconciliation Act passed the Senate on August 5, 1982. As finally enacted into law on September 8, 1982, the Reconciliation Act, Public Law 97-253, contained the following provisions affecting service-connected compensation and non-service-connected pension benefits:

First, delaying the payment of benefits for a new award or an increased award of VA compensation or DIC and pension until the first day of the calendar month following the effective date of the award or increased award; second, providing that the effective date of the reduction in VA compensation or DIC and pension, by reason of reduction in the number of the recipients' dependents resulting from the marriage, annulment, divorce, or death of a dependent, shall be the last day of the month—rather than the last day of the year—in which the number of dependents decreased; and third, rounding downward to the next lower dollar all benefit amounts of $.99 or less.

The preceding proposals, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates, will achieve cost savings totaling $79.1 million in fiscal year 1983.

Veterans' employment programs

During the past year the Committee sought to address the problems of unemployment among veterans, especially Vietnam-era and disabled veterans. As a result, title 2 of the Veterans' Compensation, Education, and Employment Amendments of 1982, Public Law 97-306, included numerous improvements in veterans' employment programs. These improvements are intended to strengthen the position of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and to improve the efficiency of the Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP).

Veterans' education programs

During the past year, the Committee reported legislation which included several technical adjustments intended to improve veterans' education programs. Most of these improvements were included in the Veterans' Compensation, Education, and Employment Amendments of 1982, Public Law 97-306. A provision which was reported by the Committee and which would have removed the December 31, 1989, termination date for the current GI Bill passed the Senate but was rejected by the House of Representatives in conference.

Veterans' health care

During the Second Session of the 97th Congress, four hearings were held and several legislative initiatives were enacted which concerned veterans' health-care programs.

In January, 1981, the Committee held hearings to consider a proposal to ensure the most efficient and effective use of Federal direct health-care resources. Subsequently, the Committee reported legislation known as the "Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act", which, on May 4, 1982, became Public Law 97-174. This legislation was enacted to promote greater sharing of health-care resources between the VA and the DOD during peacetime. It also directs the Secretary of Defense and the Administration of Veterans' Affairs to plan for the provision of certain health care to members of the Armed Forces on active duty by the Veterans' Administration during periods of war or national emergency.

On September 8, 1982, the Veterans' Administration Health-Care Programs Improvement and Extension Act of 1982, Public Law 97-251, was enacted to improve the VA's ability to recruit and retain certain personnel. Many of its provisions were specifically designed to address the critical shortage of nurses within the VA hospital system. The law expands the VA's Health Professional Scholarship Program to allow eligibility to full-time VA employees to attend school on a half-time basis and provides the Administrator with the discretionary authority to increase, when needed for recruitment and retention, the rates of additional pay for VA nurses and certain other health-care personnel, and use the so-called Baylor Plan, whereby two regularly scheduled 12-hour tours of duty during the weekend are considered as a full 40-hour workweek. The law also extends several important authorizations including VA grants to State Veterans' Facilities and certain contract hospital care and medical services to eligible veterans in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In addition to the aforementioned legislative activities, the Committee held hearings to review other important health-care issues, including oversight of the VA outpatient health-care system, oversight of existing health-care programs and policies affecting the needs of aging veterans, and oversight of the VA's plans to implement a medical automatic data processing (ADP) system.

Judicial review

On June 8, 1982, the Committee reported S. 349, the "Veterans' Administration Adjudication Procedure and Judicial Review Act", which provides for judicial review of VA decisions on veterans' claims for benefits and which would repeal the $10 statutory limitation on the fee payable to an attorney representing a veteran or survivor before the VA. This legislation was passed by the Senate on September 14, 1982, but was not acted upon in the House of Representatives.

OMB Circular A-76

Under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76, Federal government agencies are required to contract with the private sector for the performance of certain commercial and industrial type activities where substantial savings to the government would result. In 1981 the Committee had reported, as a part of the Veterans' Disability Compensation, Housing, and Memorial Benefits Amendments of 1981, Public Law 97-66, a provision which specified that funds from the various VA medical care accounts may not be used to conduct cost-comparison studies with regard to A-76 unless such funds have been appropriated specifically for that purpose.

During the second session the Committee reported as a part of the Veterans' Compensation, Education, and Employment Amendments of 1982 (Public Law 97-306), a provision which restricts the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs' authority to contract out within the Department of Medicine and Surgery (DM&S). This provision, which was modified somewhat in conference with the House, provides that except with regard to certain existing contract authority under title 38, U.S.C., no contracting out that could result in the conversion of a DM&S activity from government performance to contractor performance could take place unless: first, the Chief Medical Director determines that the activity in question is not a direct patient care activity or an activity incident to direct care, and second, the Administrator determines that the contract in question would reduce the cost of that activity by at lease 15 percent and would not reduce the quality or quantity of health-care services available at the Medical Center involved. This provision was enacted to address the Committee's concern that despite the great need for cost effectiveness and efficient health-care programs, no purely cost-saving initiative should be permited which may interfere with the provision by the VA of quality direct health-care services to eligible veterans.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

In addition to the above-described legislative activities, the following are highlights of some of the other legislative actions taken by the Committee during the Second Session of the 97th Congress:

Burial benefits.—As a result of a provision in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, effective October 1, 1981, the payment of the $300 burial and funeral expenses benefit became payable only in the cases of deceased veterans who were at the time of their death entitled to receive either VA compensation or pension.

The Veterans' Compensation, Education, and Employment Amendments of 1982, however, expanded eligibility for the $300 benefit to those indigent veterans of any war whose bodies are held by a State or political subdivision of a State, and with respect to whom the Administrator determines that there is no next of kin or other person claiming the body, and there are not available sufficient resources to cover burial and funeral expenses.

Home loan guaranty program.—The 1982 Omnibus Reconciliation Act, S. 2774, included a provision recommended to the Senate Budget Committee by the Veterans' Affairs Committee, which imposed a .5 percent user fee on the original loan principal on all VA home loans guaranteed, insured, or made to veterans. This user fee does not apply to those veterans who are in receipt of VA compensation for service-connected disability, or who, but for the receipt of military retirement pay, would be entitled to receive such compensation. In addition, the user fee does not apply to certain spouses and surviving spouses, including the surviving spouses of those who have died from a service-connected disability. This fee will be required with respect to all loans closed after September 30, 1982, and before September 30, 1985. According to Congressional Budget Office estimates, this fee will achieve $89.6 million in cost savings in fiscal year 1983.

EXPECTED ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 98TH CONGRESS

During the next session of Congress, the Committee will continue its oversight of the major programs administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Special emphasis is expected to be placed on several areas including problems of Vietnam veterans generally, and the progress of Agent Orange studies in particular, nuclear radiation exposure issues, VA health-care programs, contract health care in Puerto Rico, VA medical construction planning, VA hospital and health-care management, and the VA's efforts to meet the needs of an aging veteran population.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution authorizes the Congress to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes. The authority vested by this clause has repeatedly been held by the Supreme Court to be "plenary" and places the primary authority over Indian affairs in the Congress.

Prior to 1977 most Indian issues were handled by a subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs. In 1977 the Senate established the Select Committee on Indian Affairs as a free standing Committee. Senate Resolution 4, the Committee System Reorganization Amendments, provides that it shall be the duty of the Select Committee to conduct a study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of Indians, including but not limited to, Indian land management and trust responsibilities, Indian education, health, special services, and loan programs, and Indian claims against the United States. The Resolution further directed the Committee to report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise, its recommendations with respect to matters referred to it.

In assuming its role in the fulfillment of Congress' constitutinal duties, the Select Committee acts not only for the benefit of Indians but with responsibility to all Americans whose lives are touched by federal Indian policy. The Committee serves, in short, as a forum where diverse views on Indian affairs may be aired and given weight.

The issues that were brought before the Select Committee in the 97th Congress were extremely difficult and in many instances highly controversial. The scope of these issues and the activity of this Committee are explained in the following analysis of the accomplishments of this Committee during the 97th Congress.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE 97TH CONGRESS

Since the beginning of the 97th Congress, some 44 Senate bills have been referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs as well as a number of House bills. The Committee held over 40 hearings, including hearings in both Sessions of the Congress on budget proposals of the Administration relating to Indian programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior; the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services; the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of Education; and other agencies with Indian programs.

Eighteen bills were passed by the Congress and forwarded to the President for signature. Among these enactments was legislation to resolve claims of the Papago Indian Tribe to water in the State of Arizona; legislation to settle claims of the Miccosukee Indian Tribe to lands within the State of Florida; legislation to extend Federal recognition to the Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians; legislation to authorize Indian tribes to enter into joint venture agreements with private enterprises with respect to development of mineral resources; amendments to the 1973 Judgment Fund Distribution Act providing an administrative process for distribution of judgment funds awarded to Indian tribes by the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims; as well as a number of minor bills to provide for transfers of lands to certain Indian tribes and to provide for use and distribution of judgment funds awarded to certain Indian tribes.

Hearings were held on two other proposed settlements of Indian claims arising under the Non-Intercourse Act of 1790: the Mashantuckett Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. The Pequot settlement was reported out the Committee and passed by the Senate but failed in the House due to the adjournment of the Congress. A bill to re-authorize the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act was passed by both Houses of the Congress. Extensive hearings were held on two particularly controversial issues: legislation to extinguish claims to lands by Indian tribes under the Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 and legislation to restrict the rights of Indian tribes under certain treaties to fish for steelhead trout.

The Committee also held a number of hearings on oil and gas thefts and the potential therefore existing on Indian reservations; hearings on an Administration proposal for the re-organization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; hearings on problems associated with the operation of tribal governments; hearings on problems associated with economic development on Indian reservations; and hearings on programs for the delivery of housing on Indian reservations. As a result of these hearings, the Committee was able to play a constructive role in the development of legislation before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to provide an adequate system for the monitoring and accounting for mineral resources taken from Indian reservations and public lands; an imperfect plan for the re-organization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was deferred; legislation was developed for an alternative program for the construction of housing on Indian reservations; and an information base was established which could lead to constructive legislation to provide support of tribal government in the administration of contracted federal programs or in economic development initiatives. The oversight hearings on the federal statute of limitations led directly to the development of comprehensive legislation to extend the statute on Indian claims in a manner to provide an orderly process for disposition of identified claims. This legislation was included in the Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies.

In the 97th Congress, the Committee developed a comprehensive format for the presentation of the Committee views and recommendations in its Report to the Budget Committee on budget proposals of the Administration affecting Indian programs generally. This is the first Congress in which such an all-inclusive review has been attempted. This has provided a valuable tool for discerning the inter-lock of the programs administered by various agencies affecting the Indian people.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Senate Special Committee on Aging is charged with the responsibility for studying any and all matters pertaining to the problems and opportunities of older people. Consistent with these responsibilities, the Committee serves as a focal point in the Senate for discussion and debate by conducting informational and investigational hearings; submitting recommendations to our members for the introduction of legislation and publishing studies and other materials of assistance to those interested in public policies which relate to the elderly. The following is a list of the Committee's major accomplishments during the second session of the 97th Congress.

HEARINGS

Field Hearing (Hartford, Connecticut), February 1, 1982—Housing Alternatives for the Elderly.

Field Hearing (Erie, Pennsylvania), February 19, 1982—Energy and the Elderly: The Widening Gap.

Washington Hearing, February 25, 1982—Hunger, Nutrition and Older Americans: The Fiscal Year 1983 Budget Proposals.

Washington Hearing, March 10, 1982—Problems Associated With Medicare Reimbursement Systems for Hospitals.

Joint Hearing with House Select Committee on Aging (held at the National Council on Aging Conference, Washington, D.C.), April 1, 1982—Federal Budget: Services for Older Americans.

Field Hearing (Bismarck, North Dakota), April 6, 1982—Health Care for the Elderly: What's in the Future for Long-Term Care.

Washington Hearing, April 23, 1982—The Impact of the Administration's Housing Proposals on Older Americans.

Washington Hearing, May 19, 1982—Rural Older Americans: Unanswered Questions.

Field Hearing (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), May 24, 1982—The Hospice Alternative.

Senate Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Criminal Law Hearing May 27, 1982—Hearing on S. 2420, the Omnibus Victims Protection Act.

Washington Hearing, July 15, 1982—Nursing Home Survey and Certification: Assuring Quality Care.

Washington Hearing, July 20, 1982—Opportunities in Home Equity Conversion for Elderly Homeowners.

Field Hearing (Newark, New Jersey), July 29, 1982—Long-Term Health Care for the Elderly.

Washington Hearing, September 10, 1982—Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in the Medicare Pacemaker Industry.

Field Hearing (Ft. Smith, Arkansas), November 19, 1982—Social Security Disability: The Effects of the Accelerated Review Process.

LEGISLATION

S. 1509.—The Competitive Health and Medical Plan Act of 1981 (CHAMP). The provisions of this legislation were included in the 1982 Tax Act. Under the Act, Title XVIII of the Social Security Act was amended to reform the method of reimbursement to health maintenance organizations and to provide Medicare reimbursement to certain prepaid health benefit plans.

S. 1754.—Included as part of the 1982 Tax Act, the legislation amends Title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the three day prior hospitalization requirement for coverage of extended care services.

S. Res. 272.—(Patients' Rights)—This resolution expressed the sense of the Senate with respect to the rights of patients in certain health care facilities.

S. 2424.—The proposed bill amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against tax for expenses incurred in the care of elderly family members.

S. 2404.—The proposed bill would have amended Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 to reauthorize housing programs for the elderly and handicapped. This legislation would have provided for 20,000 units to be constructed annually under the Section 202 program with HUD and would have reauthorized HUD's congregate housing services program in fiscal years 1983, 1984 and 1985 at $10, $11, and $12 million, respectively. Legislation, S. 2607, incorporating a substantial number of these provisions, was reported by the Senate Banking Committee.

S. 2420.—Omnibus Victims Protection Act of 1982. This legislation was designed to enhance the ability of the Federal Government to protect and assist victims and witnesses of crime. The main provisions of the Act protect victims and witnesses from intimidation, encourage restitution in crimes involving loss of property or personal injury and develop federal guidelines for the fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses in the criminal justice system. The bill passed the Congress on October 1, 1982. It was signed into law by the President on October 12, 1983.

S. 2433.—The bill would have established a Victim Compensation Fund to insure that all victims of Federal crimes which involve personal injury or property loss receive equitable restitution.

S. 1407.—The Mail Order Consumer Protection Amendments of 1982 would have strengthened the authority of the U.S. Postal Service in protecting consumers against fraud and misrepresentation perpetrated through the mail. The bill passed the Senate.

S. 2267.—The proposed legislation would have amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the interest penalty for failure to pay estimated income tax, for elderly and retired persons, in certain situations.

S. 2514.—The proposed legislation would have removed the social security trust fund from the unified Federal budget.

S. 2730, S. 2731.—Both of these bills dealt with reform of the Social Security continuing disability review process. S. 2730 called for a moratorium. S. 2731 provided for comprehensive procedural reform. All of the major provisions of H.R. 7093, which was signed into law, were part of S. 2731. The Administration voluntarily placed a moratorium on disability review.

H.J. Res. 599.—This resolution expressed the sense of the Senate that Congress not impose a means test on Medicare beneficiaries. The language of the resolution was adopted as an amendment to the fiscal year 1983 continuing appropriations bill.

Developed an amendment to the 1983 First Concurrent Resolution assuring full payment of dual benefits for Railroad Retirees and the retention of all Railroad Retirement Benefit field offices. The amendment was adopted by Congress.

Developed an amendment to the private sources to provide low income energy assistance payments to SSI and AFDC recipients without jeopardizing their other benefits. The amendment was adopted and signed into law.

Developed an amendment to the 1982 Tax Act to provide for Medicare coverage of hospice services. The amendment was adopted and signed into law.

S. 2617.—The provisions amended the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to eliminate mandatory retirement and other forms of age discrimination in employment.

PUBLICATIONS

"Social Security Disability: Past, Present, and Future," February 1982.

"The Proposed Fiscal Year 1983 Budget: What it Means for Older Americans," March 1982.

"Linkages Between Private Pensions and Social Security Reform," April 1982.

"Health Care Expenditures for the Elderly: How Much Protection Does Medicare Provide," April 1982.

"Turning Home Equity Into Income for Older Homeowners," July 1982.

"Aging and the Work Force: Human Resource Strategies," August 1982.

"Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in the Medicare Pacemaker Industry," September 1982.

"Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Enforcement of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act: 1978 to 1982," September 1982.

"Congressional Action on the Fiscal Year 1983 Budget: What It Means for Older Americans," November 1982.

"Protecting Older Americans Against Overpayment of Income Taxes," December 1982.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

FEBRUARY 2

Routine lists of nominations in the Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

FEBRUARY 4

Powell Allen Moore, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

FEBRUARY 8

Robert H. Bork, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Michael S. Kanne, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

James T. Moody, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

William F. Weld, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

Lamond R. Mills, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Nevada.

Stephen S. Trott, to be U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California.

Thomas A. O'Hara, Jr., to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Nebraska.

George L. McBane, to be U.S. Marshal for the Middle District of North Carolina.

Stuart E. Earnest, to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Oklahoma.

William J. Jones, Jr., to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Texas.

Eugene H. Davis, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Utah.

Edward W. Ray, of California, to be a Commissioner of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

Alan C. Nelson, of California, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

John R. Bolton, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

William J. Bennett, of North Carolina, to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Routine list of Foreign Service nominations.

FEBRUARY 9

Malcolm M. B. Sterrett, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FEBRUARY 10

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, of Florida, to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Michael H. Armacost, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Philippines.

Fred J. Eckert, of New York, to be Ambassador to Fiji, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Republic of Kiribati, Ambassador to the Kingdom of Tonga, and Ambassador to Tuvalu.

Fred M. Zeder II, of Hawaii, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as Personal Representative of the President to conduct negotiations on the future political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Reynaldo P. Maduro, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Director of the ACTION Agency.

30 Army nominations in the rank of General.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of Admiral.

82 Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, and Air Force nominations.

FEBRUARY 11

Maj. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer, Jr., U.S. Army, under the provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, Sec. 601, to be assigned to a position of importance and resposibility designated by the President under subsec. (a) of Sec. 601, in the grade of Lt. General.

MARCH 2

James D. Theberge, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Chile.

Cathie A. Shattuck, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

3 Army nominations in the rank of General.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of Admiral.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of General.

5 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

MARCH 4

James Jay Jackson, of Texas, to be a Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Leroy J. Contie, Jr., of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Robert B. Krupansky, of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

John R. Gibson, of Missouri, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

Eugene F. Lynch, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Elizabeth A. Kovachevich, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Florida.

J. William Petro, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

Richard L. Cox, to be U.S. Marshal for the Middle District of Florida.

Carlos C. Cruz. to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

M. Clifton Nettels III, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia.

Eugene G. Liss, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey.

Rudolph G. Miller, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of New Mexico.

Gene G. Abdallah, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of South Dakota.

William J. Nettles, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois.

Basil S. Baker, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Texas.

Mary Louise Smith, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Howard K. Walker, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Togo.

William R. Casey, Jr., of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Niger.

Keith L. Brown, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Anthony C. E. Quainton, of Washington, to be Ambassador to Nicaragua.

Howard E. Douglas, of Virginia, to be U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, and Ambassador at Large while so serving.

Otto J. Reich, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Hugh W. Foster, of California, to be Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

MARCH 8

Veronica A. Haggart, of Virginia, to be a Member of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

John R. McKean, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service.

John W. Crutcher, of Virginia, and Henry R. Folsom, of Delaware, each to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission.

10 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of General.

MARCH 15

Charles E. Lord, of the District of Columbia, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

J. Alan Johnson, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

William L. Lutz, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico.

David D. Queen, of Maryland, to be U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

James W. Winchester, of Mississippi, to be Associate Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Peter H. Dailey, of California, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

Four Coast Guard nominations in the rank of Admiral.

Routine lists of Coast Guard and Foreign Service nominations.

MARCH 16

Max L. Friedersdorf, of Florida, to be a Consular Officer and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States.

Frederic N. Andre, of Indiana, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Christian Hansen, Jr., to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Vermont.

MARCH 18

John L. Coffey, of Wisconsin, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

William W. Caldwell, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

Glenn E. Mencer, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Carol Los Mansmann, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr., of California, to be a Member of the Commission on Civil Rights.

MARCH 23

Rear Admiral Herbert R. Lippold, Jr., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Frederic A. Eidsness, Jr., of Colorado, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

MARCH 29

Herman W. Nickel, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa.

James L. George, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

James C. Sanders, of California, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Seventeen Navy nominations in the rank of Admiral.

One Marine Corps nomination in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps nominations.

MARCH 30

James E. Burnett, Jr., of Arkansas, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

Rear Admiral Wayne E. Caldwell, to be Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Area with grade of Vice Admiral while so serving.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Larkin, to be Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Area with the grade of Vice Admiral while so serving.

Preston Martin, of California, to be a Member and to be Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

MARCH 31

Robert E. Coyle, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

W. Asa Hutchinson, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas.

Frederick J. Hess, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

Charles H. Turner, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Oregon.

Earl L. Rife, to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio.

Charles H. Gray, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Adelaide Attard, of New York, Charlotte W. Conable, of New York, Nelda A. L. Barton, of Kentucky, Edna Bogosian, of Massachusetts, Frances Lamont, of South Dakota, Margaret L. Arnold, of the District of Columbia, Syd Captain, of Florida, Katie Dusenberry, of Arizona, Josephine K. Oblinger, of Illinois, Edna B. Russell, of California, and James N. Broder, of Maryland, each to be a Member of the Federal Council on the Aging.

Jay V. Beck, of Utah, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation.

Paul H. Nitze, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador while serving as Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Negotiations.

Thomas A. Bolan, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Rita M. Lavelle, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

APRIL 1

J. J. Simmons III, of Oklahoma, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

APRIL 14

Tony E. Gallegos, of California, to be a Member of the Equal Opportunity Commission.

APRIL 20

Joseph R. Wright, Jr., of New York, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

William T. Hart, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

John A. Nordberg, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Walter E. Black, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland.

Michael A. Telesca, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of New York.

4 Navy nominations in the grade of Commodore.

1 Air Force nomination in the grade of General.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the grade of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps nominations.

APRIL 21

Robert W. Merkle, Jr., to be U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Florida.

James L. Fyke, to be U.S. Marshal for the Central District of Illinois.

Gary L. Richardson, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

John T. Callery, to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

Stanley I. Marcus, of Michigan, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

APRIL 27

James P. Hickman, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of West Virginia.

James B. Wyngaarden, of North Carolina, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Charles Luna, of Texas, Robert D. Orr, of Indiana, and Ross E. Rowland, Jr., of New Jersey, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

One Coast Guard nomination in the grade of Admiral.

Routine list of Coast Guard nominations.

MAY 3

Samuel K. Lessey, Jr., of New Hampshire, to be Inspector General of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

Robert W. Gambino, of Virginia, to be Deputy Inspector General of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

MAY 4

William S. Price, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

MAY 5

Salvatore R. Martoche, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of New York.

Peter O. Murphy, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Negotiator on Textile Matters.

Herbert E. Ellingwood, of California, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

MAY 6

Herbert E. Ellingwood, of California, to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Clarence Thomas, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

MAY 10

Vice Admiral James S. Gracey, U.S. Coast Guard, to be Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, with the grade of Admiral while so serving.

Rear Admiral Benedict L. Stabile, U.S. Coast Guard, to be the Vice Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, with the grade of Vice Admiral while so serving.

Maynard W. Glitman, of Vermont, for the rank of Ambassador while serving as Department of State Representative and Deputy Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Negotiations.

James E. Goodby, of New Hampshire, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as Vice Chairman, U.S. Delegation to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), and Department of State Representative.

Louis G. Fields, Jr., of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador while serving as the United States Representative of the Committee on Disarmament.

Louis G. Fields, Jr., of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador while serving as the United States Representative of the Committee on Disarmament.

Selwa Roosevelt, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of her service as Chief of Protocol for the White House.

Ronald L. Trowbridge, of Michigan, to be an Associate Director of the International Communication Agency.

MAY 11

Evan L. Hultman, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa.

MAY 12

General John W. Vessey, Jr., U.S. Army, to be Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

William A. Kolibash, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia.

Marvin E. Breazeale, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Gilbert G. Pompa, of Texas, to be director, Community Relations Service.

1 Army nomination in the grade of General.

2 Navy nominations in the grade of Admiral.

2 Air Force nominations in the grade of General.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the grade of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard nominations.

MAY 13

James K. Asselstine, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

MAY 18

Tony Guglielmo, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Federal Council on the Aging.

MAY 21

Admiral James D. Watkins, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy.

One Army nomination in the rank of General.

Two Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

MAY 24

Routine lists of Public Health Service nominations.

MAY 27

Gregory J. Newell, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

JUNE 9

John N. McMahon, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

JUNE 16

Heather J. Gradison, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Donald D. Engen, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, of Maryland, Senator John W. Warner, of the State of Virginia, Representative Samuel S. Stratton, of the State of New York, Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., of Virginia, and Eugene V. Rostow, of Connecticut, each to be a Representative to the Twelfth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament; and Kenneth L. Adelman, of Virginia, Senator Sam Nunn, of the State of Georgia, Representative Jack Kemp, of the State of New York, Louis C. Fields, Jr., of Virginia, and Fred C. Ikle, of Maryland, each to be an Alternate Representative to the Twelfth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.

Routine lists of nominations in the Foreign Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

JUNE 18

George C. Pratt, of New York, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Maurice M. Paul, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

John W. Potter, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Harold M. Fong, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Hawaii.

A. J. McNamara, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

William C. Whitworth, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of South Carolina.

Francis K. Peo, to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York.

4 Army nominations in the rank of General.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of Admiral.

20 Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

3 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps nominations.

JUNE 24

James Jay Jackson, of Texas, to be a Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Guy W. Fiske, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce.

Adelaide Attard and Charlotte W. Conable, both of New York, each to be a Member of the Federal Council on the Aging.

John P. Moore, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Colorado.

Thomas P. Jackson, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Henry A. Mentz, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District Judge for the District of Columbia.

JUNE 30

D. Bruce Merrifield, of Connecticut, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

57 Army nominations in the rank of General.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of General.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Navy and Air Force nominations.

JULY 1

Arthur J. Dellinger, Sr., of California, to be Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Energy.

John A. Terry, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Steffen W. Graae, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

George W. Mitchell, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Edward N. Brandt, Jr., of Texas, to be U.S. Representative on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization.

Robert J. Hughes, of Massachusetts, to be an Associate Director of the International Communication Agency.

James B. Burnham, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

George Q. Lumsden, Jr., of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.

Allie C. Felder, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Dortch Oldham, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner General of the United States Government for Energy-Expo 82.

Joan D. Aikens, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission, for the remainder of the term expiring April 30, 1983.

Lee Ann Elliott, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission, for a term expiring April 30, 1987.

Danny Lee McDonald, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission, for a term expiring April 30, 1987.

JULY 13

Lilli K. Dollinger, of Texas, Mary Jo Arndt, of Illinois, Marge Bodwell, of New Mexico, Marcilyn D. Leier, of Minnesota, Virginia G. Tinsley, of Arizona, Judith D. Moss, of Ohio, Marie S. Muhler, of New Jersey, Eleanor K. Rooks, of Tennessee, Maria P. Shuhi, of Florida, Helen J. Valerio, of Massachusetts, Betty Ann G. Cordoba, of California, Irene R. Robinson, of the District of Columbia, Gilda B. Gjurich, of California, Judy F. Rolfe, of Montana, and Eunice S. Thomas, of Georgia, each to be a Member of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs.

Jamime Pieras, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

JULY 14

James G. Stearns, of Nevada, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation

James. W. Fuller, of California, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

JULY 15

George P. Shultz, of California, to be Secretary of State.

JULY 16

Three Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine list of Navy nominations.

JULY 20

Kay McMurray, of Idaho, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.

Elizabeth F. Burkhard, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration.

One Air Force nomination in the rank of General.

JULY 21

Arthur H. Davis, Jr., of Colorado, to be Ambassador to Paraguay.

George W. Landau, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Venezuela.

Robert W. Duemling, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Suriname.

Nicholas Platt, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia.

JULY 26

Charles A. Doolittle, Jr., of Kansas, and Van Norden Logan, of California, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences.

Nancy A. Maloley, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Eleanor T. Elliott, of New York, to be Member of the National Advisory Council on Woman's Educational Programs.

Routine list of Public Health Service nominations.

JULY 27

Patrick E. Higginbotham, of Texas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

E. Grady Jolly, of Mississippi, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Richard A. Gadbois, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Central District of California.

Julio Gonzales, to be U.S. Marshall for the Central District of California.

James G. Golden, of Virginia, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.

Eugene V. Marzullo, to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

JULY 28

Peter E. Voss, of Ohio, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service.

A. Lawrence Chickering, of California, Gertrude Himmelfarb, of New York, James C. LaForce, Jr., of California, Rita Ricardo-Campbell, of California, and Peter J. Stanlis, of Illinois, Walter Berns, of Maryland, George Carey, of Virginia, and Ellis Sandoz, of Louisiana, each to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities.

J. Lawrence Irving, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of California.

JULY 29

Rutherford M. Poats, of Virginia, for the rank of Minister during the tenure of his service as Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at Paris, France.

George R. Hoguet, of New York, to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Marc E. Leland, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation.

Charles H. Dallara, of Virginia, to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund.

Routine list of Foreign Service nominations.

AUGUST 4

Robert G. Dederick, of Illinois, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs.

Richard W. Heldridge, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Cooper, to be Lt. General in the U.S. Marine Corps.

AUGUST 5

Antonin Scalia, of Illinois, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Michael M. Mihm, to be U.S. District Judge for the Central District of Illinois.

Frederick J. Scullin, Jr., to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

Faith P. Evans, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Hawaii.

Larry D. Thompson, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

34 Army nominations in the rank of General.

Rear Admiral James J. McHugh, U.S. Navy, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, and Air Force nominations.

AUGUST 16

Robert H. Phinny, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Richard H. Ellis, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as the United States Commissioner on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission.

Mary Ann Cohen, of California, to be a Judge of the U.S. Tax Court.

Lapsley W. Hamblen, Jr., of Virginia, to be a Judge of the U.S. Tax Court.

Ralph D. DeNunzio, of Connecticut, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

David F. Goldberg, of Illinois, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

Roger A. Yurchuck, of Ohio, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

Milton M. Masson, Jr., of Arizona, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

John B. Carter, Jr., of Texas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

AUGUST 18

Charles W. Greenleaf, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

James M. Rentschler, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta.

Theodore G. Kronmiller, of Virginia, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs, for the rank of Ambassador.

Robert J. Hughes, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Tom H. Carothers, of Texas, to be a Member of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Leonard R. Fouts, of Indiana, to be a Member of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Wilmer D. Mizell, Sr., of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

William M. Acker, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

Bruce M. Selya, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Rhode Island.

Charles L. Donahue, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Colorado.

Clinton T. Peoples, to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Texas.

AUGUST 19

William Schneider, Jr., of New York, to be Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs.

James C. Treadway, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Oliver G. Richard, III, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Major General Emmett H. Walker, Jr., Army National Guard, to be Chief, National Guard Bureau.

6 Army nominations in the rank of General.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of Admiral.

3 Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps nominations.

AUGUST 20

Harry W. Wellford, of Tennessee, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Everett Alvarez, Jr., of Maryland, to be Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Ronald B. Frankum, of California, to be an Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

James L. Buckley, of Connecticut, to be Counselor of the Department of State.

Bevis Longstreth, of New York, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dennis M. Devaney, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Raymond J. Dearie, of New York, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

Ross T. Roberts, of Missouri, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Missouri.

Thomas F. Hogan, of Maryland, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Alex Kozinski, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the U.S. Claims Court.

SEPTEMBER 10

Edward A. Knapp, of New Mexico, to be an Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation.

Frank J. Donatelli, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships.

Edward Sulzberger, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships.

SEPTEMBER 15

Edward R. Camacho, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Guam.

Max E. Wilson, to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina.

Herbert M. Rutherford III, of New Jersey, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Andrew E. Gibson, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission.

William W. Watkin, Jr., of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission.

Three Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Air Force and Marine Corps nominations.

SEPTEMBER 20

Justin Dart, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation.

Routine list of Coast Guard nominations.

SEPTEMBER 22

Fernando E. Rondon, of Virginia, now Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

Kenneth W. Dam, of Illinois, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

Henry A. Holmes, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Portugal.

Rozanne L. Ridgway, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic.

W. Allen Wallis, of New York, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

William R. Graham, of California, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Colin S. Grey, of New York, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Roland F. Herbst, of California, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Francis P. Hoeber, of Virginia, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Charles B. Marshall, of Virginia, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Jaime Oaxaca, of California, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Shirley N. Pettis, of California, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

John P. Roche, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Donald Rumsfeld, of Illinois, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Harriett F. Scott, of Virginia, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Laurence H. Silberman, of California, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Eli S. Jacobs, of California, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Robert B. Hotz, of Maryland, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., of Virginia, to be a Member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Deplomacy.

W. Scott Thompson, of Massachusetts, to be an Associate Director of the International Communication Agency.

Senator J. Bennett Johnston, State of Louisiana, to be a Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr., State of Wisconsin, to be a Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Kenneth L. Adelman, of Virginia, to be a Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, of Maryland, to be a Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

John Davis Lodge, of Connecticut, to be a Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Charles M. Lichenstein, of the District of Columbia, to be an Alternate Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Gordon C. Luce, of California, to be an Alternate Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Herman Padilla, of Puerto Rico, to be an Alternate Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

William C. Sherman, of Virginia, to be an Alternate Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Jose S. Sorzano, of Virginia, to be an Alternate Representative to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

W. Kenneth Davis, of California, to be a Representative to the Twenty-Sixth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Richard T. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia, to be an Alternative Representative to the Thirty-Sixth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Roger Kirk, of the District of Columbia, to be an Alternative Representative to the Thirty-Sixth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Thomas M. Roberts, of the District of Columbia, to be an Alternative Representative to the Thirty-Sixth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Edward Rafeedie, to be U.S. District Judge for the Central District of California.

David D. Dowd, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Edward W. Ray, of California, to be a Commissioner of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

Routine list of Foreign Service nominations.

SEPTEMBER 24

Winifred A. Pizzano, of Virginia, to be Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Jacqueline L. Phillips, of Maryland, to be Alternate Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

SEPTEMBER 29

K. William O'Connor, of Virginia, to be Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Raymond L. Acosta, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

James C. Fox, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Arthur F. Van Court, to be U.S. Marshall for the Eastern District of California.

Stephen W. Bosworth, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission.

Philip Abrams, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

William a. Hewitt, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Jamaica.

Theodore C. Maino, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Botswana.

Peter D. Constable, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire.

Robert B. Oakley, of Louisiana, to be Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic.

Everett E. Briggs, of Maine, to be Ambassador to Panama.

David J. Fischer, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles.

Sharon E. Ahmad, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of The Gambia.

John Blane, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda.

Ten Army nominations in the rank of General.

Six Navy nominations in the rank of Admiral.

Eight Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps nominations.

OCTOBER 1

George C. Fagg, of Iowa, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

Jay F. Morris, of Maryland, to be Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Edward A. Curran, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps.

Stephen A. Sharp, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Gary L. Jones, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Education.

Harry M. Singleton, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education.

Elizabeth H. Adams, of California, Alice W. Algood, of Tennessee, Anne C. Badham, of California, Fucheng R. Hsu, of New Jersey, Craig C. Black, of Pennsylvania, Ann D. Haffner, of Virginia, and Dorothy J. Tyson, of California, each to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board.

Lawrence F. Davenport, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education.

Gary L. Bauer, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Planning and Budget, Department of Education.

Charles L. Heatherly, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management, Department of Education.

Robert V. Bush, of New Mexico, Joseph Dusenbury, of South Carolina, Hunt Hamill, of Illinois, Henry Viscardi, Jr., of New York, H. Latham Breunig, of Virginia, Michael Marge, of New York, Sandra S. Parrino, of New York, Alvis K. Waldrep, Jr., of Texas, Marian N. Koonce, of California, Justin W. Dart, Jr., of Texas, John S. Erthein, of California, Roxanne S. Vierra, of Colorado, and Carmine R. Lavieri, of Connecticut, each to be a Member of the National Council on the Handicapped.

William A. Webb, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Walter C. Wallace, of New York, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board.

Elinor M. Hashim, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

James E. Yonge, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Rita M. Rodriguez, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Alfred J. Fleischer, Sr., of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships.

Fowler C. West, of Texas, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Jeffrey Hart, of New Hampshire, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities.

DECEMBER 8

Orville G. Bentley, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Martin S. Feldstein, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Donald P. Hodel, of Oregon, to be Secretary of Energy.

Martha O. Hesse, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Management and Administration.

Henry R. Folson, of Delaware, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission.

DECEMBER 10

Paul E. Plunkett, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

John W. Bissell, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Frank X. Altimari, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Frank W. Bullock, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of North Carolina.

Lawrence S. Margolis, of Maryland, Haldane R. Mayer, of Virginia, Reginald W. Gibson, of Illinois, and Christine C. Nettesheim, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Judge of the United States Claims Court.

Anthony Bertoni, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Edward M. Camacho, presently U.S. Marshal for the District of Guam to also be U.S. Marshal for the District of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Romolo J. Imundi, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

Matthew Chabal, Jr., to be U.S. Marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

Peter K. Nunez, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California.

Dwight G. Williams, to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Charles E. Healey, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

Daniel B. Wright, to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of New York.

James K. Stewart, of California, to be Director of the National Institute of Justice.

Victor M. F. Reyes, of Texas, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission.

J. Raymond Bell, of the District of Columbia, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Katherine D. Ortega, of New Mexico, to be a Commissioner, of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

Caroline H. Hume, of California, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board.

Liles B. Williams, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board.

William E. Mayer, to be Senior Surgeon, Public Health Service.

Edward L. Peck, of California, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Lev E. Dobriansky, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

Samuel F. Hart, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Ecuador.

Jerome W. Van Gorkom, of Illinois, to be Under Secretary of State for Management.

John H. Holdridge, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia.

Victor Blanco, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation.

W. Allen Wallis, of New York, to be U.S. Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, of the Inter-American Development Bank, of the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Fund.

E. Robert Wallach, of California, to be a Member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

William G. Simpson, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, of New York, to be an Associate Director of the U.S. Information Agency.

Manuel H. Johnson, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Richard T. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador at Large.

William Poole VII, of Rhode Island, to be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Routine list of U.S. Coast Guard nominations.

DECEMBER 16

Douglas A. Fenderson, of Minnesota, to be Director of the National Institute of Handicapped Research.

Geoffrey M. Alprin, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Virginia L. Riley, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Harry N. Walters, of Virginia, to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

W. Paul Thayer, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Francis C. Coleman, of Florida, Perry A. Lambird, of Oklahoma, David I. Olch, of California, and James F. X. O'Rourke, of New York, each to be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Edward M. Elmendorf, of Vermont, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Richard Fairbanks, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador while serving as Special Adviser to the Secretary of State.

George W. Douglas, of Texas, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.

Diane Kay Morales, of Texas, to be a Member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Forty-four Army nominations in the rank of General.

Three Navy nominations in the rank of Admiral.

Fifty-three Air Force nominations in the Rank of General.

Routine lists of Navy and Air Force nominations.

DECEMBER 21

Daniel F. Lopez Romo, to be U.S Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

Thomas E. Cooper, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Donald Barr, of Connecticut, Carl W. Salser, of Oregon, J. Floyd Hall, of South Carolina, Donna H. Hearne, of Missouri, George C. Roche III, of Michigan, M. Blouke Carus, of Illinois, Onalee McGraw, of Virginia, Penny Pullen, of Illinois, Elaine Y. Schadler, of Pennsylvania, Paul Copperman, of California, James H. Harrison, Jr., of Virginia, Wallie C. Simpson, of New York, each to be a Member of the National Council on Educational Research.

John E. Juergensmeyer, of Illinois, Jerald C. Newman, of New York, Julia Li Wu, of California, and Byron Leeds, of New Jersey, each to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Richard J. Fitzgerald, of Illinois, Truman McGill Hobbs, of Alabama, Margaret Truman Daniel, of New York, and Gloria A. Hay, of Alaska, each to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation.

Richard V. Backley, of Virginia, and L. Clair Nelson, of Virginia, each to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

Charles E. Hess, of California, John H. Moore, of California, Norman C. Rasmussen, of Massachusetts, Roland W. Schmitt, of New York, Robert F. Gilkeson, of Pennsylvania, William F. Miller, of California, and William A. Nierenberg, of California, each to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation.

Edmund T. Dombrowski, of California, to be a Member of the Federal Council on the Aging.

Nanette Fabray MacDougall, of California, to be a Member of the National Council on the Handicapped.

Betty H. Brake, of Oklahoma, to be Deputy Director of the ACTION Agency.

David L. Slate, of California, to be General Counsel of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Manuel J. Justiz, of New Mexico, to be Director of the National Institute of Education.

Allen Drury, of California, Celeste Holm, of New York, Raymond J. Learsy, of New York, Samuel Lipman, of New York, George L. Schaefer, of California, Robert Stack, of California, C. Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey, and William L. Van Alen, of Pennsylvania, each to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts.

Sam H. Bell, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

One Army nomination in the rank of General.

One Navy nomination in the rank of Admiral.

Fifty Air Force nominations in the rank of General.

Routine lists of Navy, Marine Corps, and Public Health Service nominations.

SENATE LEGISLATION DIGEST (BY BILL NUMBER)

AS OF JANUARY 3, 1983

S. 159, A bill to authorize the exchange of certain land held by the Navajo Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

May 10, 1983 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 189. A bill for the relief of Marlon Dolan Opelt.

Sponsored by Mr. Proxmire, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Apr. 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 349, Veterans Administration Adjudication Procedure and Judicial Review Act.

Title I: Adjudication Procedures—Codifies, for Veterans Administration (VA) adjudication purposes, the burden of proof and reasonable doubt standard currently provided for by VA regulation. States that a claimant has the burden of submitting sufficient evidence to justify his or her claim, and that if an approximate balance of positive and negative evidence exists regarding the merits of a claim, the VA is to resolve such doubt in favor of the claimant.

Stipulates that VA subpoenas may be served either by personal delivery or by registered or certified mail.

Increases the size of the Board of Veterans' Appeals from 50 to 65 members. Requires the chairman of such Board to submit an annual report to the appropriate Congressional committees concerning the Board's current handling of cases and projections for the subsequent fiscal year.

Requires the Board to: (1) provide notice to a claimant and an opportunity for a hearing before a decision may be based on "additional official information" received after a Board decision has previously been made; (2) provide the claimant with an opportunity for a hearing; and (3) make its decision exclusively on evidence and material of record in the proceeding.

Removes the requirement that new material sufficient to allow the Board to reopen a previously disallowed claim be in the form of official reports.

Provides that the Board's discretionary authority to reopen a claim will not be diminished by a judicial decision following an appeal as provided for by this Act.

Requires the Board to mail to the claimant notice of its decision and the reasons for such decision.

Provides that, upon the request of a claimant, the Board shall provide an independent advisory medical opinion when there exists substantial medical disagreements with respect to a material issue in a veterans' appeal.

Sets forth new procedural rules for adjudication hearings regarding: (1) oaths affirmations, and witness examination; (2) admissibility of evidence; (3) procedural rights of claimants; (4) disqualification of a hearing officer; (5) the record of the proceedings and the claimants' right to examine and obtain a copy of such record; and (6) the exclusiveness of veterans' adjudication procedures and rights prescribed by the Administrator.

Requires the Administrator to provide at each stage of the appeal proceedings written notice to a claimant of procedural rights and procedures.

Directs the Administrator to conduct a study of two alternate claims resolution methods, one a new intermediate-level adjudication process, the other an enhanced schedule of formal Appeals Board hearings.

Title II: Veterans' Administration Rule Making—Includes the VA's rulemaking procedures under the relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Title III: Judicial Review—Provides for judicial review of VA decisions in the Federal court system.

States with regard to jurisdiction: (1) that judicial review of a final decision in a claim for benefits may be obtained in a civil action brought within 180 days of the Board's mailing of notice of its decision, and that such action shall be brought in Federal district court; (2) that in cases not directly involving a claim for benefits a civil action otherwise authorized by law shall not be precluded; (3) the definition of final decision; (4) that the judicial review procedures established under this Act shall not apply to insurance and home loans; (5) that the VA shall file the various materials constituting the record in a case together with its answer to the claimant's complaint; and (6) that the court render a decision on the pleadings.

States, with regard to the reviewing court's scope of review, that such court: (1) decide questions of law and interpret consitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions, but that questions of fact (unless unsupported by substantial evidence) will not be subject to a trial de novo; and (2) in reviewing a final decision of the VA which is adverse to a party solely because such party failed to comply with VA procedures, such court may only review questions concerning such procedures.

Sets out provisions regarding remand, survival of actions, and appellate review.

Title IV: Attorneys' Fees—Authorizes the Administrator to allow attorneys' fees above the present $10 maximum if the appealing party's claim is allowed by the VA after an initial denial. States that such fee shall be the lesser of: (1) the fee agreed upon by the party and attorney; (2) $500, unless the Administrator approves a greater amount; or (3) if the party and attorney have entered into a contingent-fee agreement, not more than 25 percent of the total of any past-due benefits awarded on the basis of such party's claim.

Provides for the approval of attorneys' fees, in successful veterans' claims brought before a court, as provided for under this Act. Stipulates that such fees shall be determined by such court, and in contingent-fee agreements such fees shall not exceed 25 percent of the total of any past-due benefits awarded on the basis of such claim. Authorizes attorney's fees of up to $750 in certain unsuccessful veterans' claims.

Prohibits the VA from authorizing payment to a claimant's attorney based on past-due benefits unless such benefits are owed as of the date of the VA's or a court's award.

Establishes procedures for the review of the VA's or a court's approval of attorneys' fees. States that in the case of a benefits claim resolved before the VA, either the claimant or the attorney may challenge the award in the Federal district court in which the claimant resides or has his principal place of business within 30 days after notice of the attorneys' award. Provides that all parties be given notice.

Stipulates that such provisions regarding attorneys' fees shall only apply to claims for benefits under the laws administered by the VA and shall not apply in cases in which the VA is the plaintiff or in which other attorneys' fees statutes are otherwise controlling.

Title V: Effective Dates.—States that this Act shall become effective 180 days after enactment. Permits review of Board of Veterans' Appeals decisions rendered on or after January 1, 1977, and prior to the effective date of this Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Hart, reported by the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Cranston, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Denton, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Specter, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Cohen.

Sept. 14. 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 391, A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of information identifying agents, informants, and sources and to direct the President to establish procedures to protect the secrecy of these intelligence relationships.

Sponsored by Mr. Chafee, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Garn, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Roth, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Baker, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Boren, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cohen, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Symms, Mr. Warner, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. East, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Denton, Mr. Tower, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Dole, Mr. Helms, Mrs. Hawkins, and Mr. Mattingly.

March 18, 1982 Senate passed similar measure H.R. 4 in lieu of this measure by Yea-Nay Vote. 90-6. Record Vote No: 55.

S. 503, A bill to authorize the purchase, sale and exchange of lands by the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation, North Dakota, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Burdick, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 537, A bill to aid State and local governments in strengthening and improving their judicial systems through the creation of a State Justice Institute.

Sponsored by Mr. Heflin, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Dole, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Cochran.

August 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 625, A bill to revise the boundary of Voyageurs National Park in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Durenberger, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Boschwitz.

June 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 675, A bill to establish a Federal Jurisdiction Review and Revision Commission.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Heflin, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Simpson, Mr. East, and Mr. Nunn.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 705, A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System Lands, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici, reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Garn, and Mr. Durenberger.

August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 792, A bill to promote the development of Native American culture and art.

Sponsored by Mr. Melcher, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Burdick, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. DeConcini.

May 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 854, A bill to promote the orderly conduct of international relations by facilitating the operation of foreign missions in the United States, thereby promoting the secure and efficient operation of the United States missions abroad.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Pressler, and Mr. Glenn.

April 27, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 901, A bill to preserve and protect the Georgetown Waterfront for the recreational use of the public.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatfield, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

August 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 907, A bill to amend section 351 of chapter 18 of title 18, United States Code, to include cabinet officers, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Zorinsky.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

September 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-285.

S. 933, A bill to authorize rehabilitation of the Belle Fourche Irrigation Project, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Abdnor, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Pressler.

May 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 951, Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1982.

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Justice for: (1) general administration, including financial assistance to joint State and local law enforcement agencies with respect to drug related offenses and organized crime; (2) the United States Parole Commission; (3) general legal activities; (4) the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; (5) the Antitrust Division; (6) United States Attorneys, Marshals, and Trustees, including positions for criminal litigation including review of all allegations of violations of Federal criminal law and prosecution of offenses meriting Federal prosecution; (7) support of U.S. prisoners in non-Federal institutions; (8) fees and expenses of witnesses, including contracting for expert witnesses; (9) the Community Relations Service; (10) the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), including classification of arson as a part I crime in its Uniform Crime Reports and automated data processing and telecommunications; (11) the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); (12) the Drug Enforcement Administration, including activities under the Controlled Substances Act and positions for State and Local Task Forces to coordinate enforcement of drug investigations; and (13) the Federal Prison System.

Authorizes the Drug Enforcement Administration to set aside 25 percent of the amount realized from the forfeiture of seized assets for compensating informers with respect to such forfeitures.

Eliminates the U.S. trustees program.

Prohibits U.S. marshals from performing service of process on behalf of any party other than the United States unless pursuant to statutory authority or court order. Eliminates the statutory amounts for court cases. Directs the Attorney General to prescribe regulations for legal fees.

Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to subject the overtime treatment of INS immigration employees for inspection duties to the general government overtime rates and provisions.

Amends the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to extend the authorization of appropriations for juvenile delinquency programs through fiscal year 1982.

Directs the Attorney General to arrange for an independent entity to prepare and submit to the Congressional judiciary committees a recommendation as to whether the Federal Government should provide communications systems, networks, and data bases of arrest and other criminal records for us by governments or private entities. Requires such recommendation to include an assessment of the National Crime Information Center, the FBI Identification Division, and the Automated Identification System and, if advisable, a plan to improve the operations of such systems.

Requires any such plan to be made in consultation with an advisory panel. Specifies the content of any such plan. Prohibits the use of authorized funds for message-switching until such time as the Congressional judiciary committees have approved such plan.

Directs the Attorney General to report annually to the Congressional judiciary committees on the litigation authority of the Department of Justice. Designates the Attorney General as the exclusive arbiter of any legal dispute between executive departments.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Biden.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 69, to forbid the Department of Justice from bringing or maintaining any action to require, directly or indirectly, the mandatory busing of school children, sponsored by Mr. Helms joined by Mr. East, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. McClure, and Mr. Nickles.

S. Amdt. No. 96, to forbid the Department of Justice from bringing or maintaining any action to require, directly or indirectly, the mandatory busing of school children, sponsored by Mr. Helms joined by Mr. Johnston.

S. Amdt. No. 1235, to allow the Department of Justice to participate in proceedings regarding existing court decrees, sponsored by Mr. Heflin joined by Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Helms.

S. Amdt. No. 1252, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice; to forbid the Department of Justice from maintaining actions which require mandatory busing; and to limit the power of courts to order busing; and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Johnston.

March 2, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 57-37; Record Vote No. 39.

S. 982, A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal lands adjacent to Lake Shore Drive, Lake Lowell, Boise project, Idaho.

Sponsored by Mr. Symms, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. McClure.

May 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 1018, Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Declares the findings and intentions of Congress in regard to the fish, wildlife, and other natural resources associated with the coastal barriers along the Atlantic and gulf coasts of the United States.

Establishes the Coastal Barrier Resources System which shall consist of specified undeveloped coastal barriers on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

Requires that certain coastal barrier maps shall be available for public inspection through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide copies of such maps to the chief executive officer of: (1) each State and political subdivision in which a System unit is located, and (2) each affected Federal agency.

Directs the Secretary to make necessary modifications to such maps and to notify specified Congressional committees of the same.

Limits, to specified projects, Federal expenditures on such projects or financial assistance for purposes within the System. Lists those projects eligible for financial assistance.

Directs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to certify annually to Congress that the Federal agencies concerned have complied with the provisions of this Act.

Declares that no provision of this Act shall be construed to invalidate any provision of State or local law.

Sets forth the contents of reports to be filed by the Secretary with specified Congressional committees.

Authorizes appropriations to the Department of the Interior for fiscal years 1982 through 1986 for the purposes of this Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Chafee, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Cohen, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Pell, Mr. Roth, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Levin, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Biden, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Leahy, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Warner, Mr. Ford, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Brady, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Andrews, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Boren, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Percy, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Grassley, and Mr. Wallop.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1267, to add areas to the Coastal Barrier Resource System, sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1268, to amend Section 1321(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act, sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1269, to repeal section 1321(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act, sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1270, to repeal Section 341(d)(2) of the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1271, technical amendment to S. 1018, sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1272, to permit landowners not otherwise included in the Costal Barrier Resource System to elect to enter such system, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1273, to give consultative role to State Coastal Zone Management Agencies for boundary changes and reports for Coastal Barriers Resource System, sponsored by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1274, to give consultative role to State Coastal Zone Management Agencies in Coastal Barrier Resource System, sponsored by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1275, to give consultative role to State Coastal Zone Management Agencies in Coastal Barrier Resource System, sponsored by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1276, to give consultative role to State Coastal Zone Management Agencies in Coastal Barriers Resource System, sponsored by Mr. Hollings.

September 23, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-348.

S. 1080, Regulatory Reform Act.

Amends the Administrative Procedure Act to require the notice of proposed agency rulemaking to include: (1) an agency solicitation for public proposals for alternative methods of achieving the regulatory objective; (2) a description of the data on which the agency will rely in the rulemaking; and (3) a determination of whether the rule is a "major rule" as defined in this Act. Directs each agency to publish with such notice: (1) a description of the costs and benefits of and alternatives to the proposed rule; and (2) a justification for proposing the rule and selecting it over the alternatives.

Requires agencies to give interested persons at least 60 days to submit written comments on any proposed rule, and oral comments on major rules. Provides for a 30-day extension of such period.

Directs each agency to publish with each final rule a statement of the basis and purpose of the rule which includes an assessment of the public comments on the rule and a comparison of the costs, benefits and adverse effects of the rule.

Requires an agency officer or employee to prepare the rulemaking notice and the statement of the basis and purpose of a rule.

Directs each agency to maintain a public file of the paperwork and comments pertaining to each rulemaking proceeding which shall constitute the rulemaking record for purpose of judicial review.

Allows an agency to promulgate an emergency rule without meeting the notice and comment requirements under such Act. Directs any such agency: (1) to publish an explanation of the situation requiring the rule and a justification of the rule selected; and (2) to comply with normal rulemaking requirements with respect to such rule as soon as practicable.

Requires each agency to review each of its major rules every ten years to determine whether to renew, amend, or rescind each rule. Directs each agency to publish and submit to the President a proposed review schedule, and to publish a final schedule within one year after enactment of this Act. Permits the President to select additional rules for review.

Directs each agency to publish a notice of its proposed action regarding a rule being reviewed. Requires that the notice: (1) assess the costs, benefits, and adverse effects of the rule; and (2) invite public proposals for modifications or alternatives to the rule. Requires an agency to follow normal rulemaking procedures when amending or rescinding a rule. Specifies procedures for renewing a rule without amendment.

Directs a court reviewing an agency action to: (1) set aside any agency rule found to lack substantial support in the rulemaking file; (2) determine the authority or jurisdiction of the agency on the basis of the language of the authorizing statute or other evidence of legislative intent; and (3) accord no presumption in favor of or against agency action.

Declares that when proceedings for review of the same agency action are instituted in two or more courts of appeals within ten days, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall select the court in which the record shall be filed by a system of random selection. Authorizes the courts not selected to grant preliminary relief pending transfer of their proceedings.

Requires each agency to publish in the Federal Register, semiannually: (1) an agenda of the rules the agency expects to propose, promulgate, renew, or withdraw within the next twelve months, including a schedule of the significant actions pertaining to each rule; and (2) a Calendar of Federal Regulations listing each of the major rules included in the agenda.

Sponsored by Mr. Laxalt, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Leahy, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Roth, Mr. Biden, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Dole, Mr. Simpson, Mr. East, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Denton, Mr. Specter, Mr. Percy, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Levin, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Helms, Mr. Tower, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Garn, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Pell, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Symms, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Ford, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Boren, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Long, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Warner.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 640, to make an amendment in the nature of a substitute, sponsored by Mr. Laxalt joined by Mr. Roth, Mr. Leahy, and Mr. Eagleton.

S. Amdt. No. 1253, to prohibit the use of appropriated funds for the payment of the expenses of persons intervening in agency proceedings, except as expressly provided by statute, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mr. Chiles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Roth, Mr. Percy, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. East.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 831, to clarify the so-called Bumpers Amendment adding a new section 5, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 832, to modify the definition of the term "rule" as set out in section 621(3) and to except, for a specified period of time certain rules relating to depository institutions from the provisions of section 6321 (4) (A), sponsored by Mr. Laxalt joined by Mr. Leahy, Mr. Roth, and Mr. Eagleton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 833, technical amendments, sponsored by Mr. Laxalt joined by Mr. Leahy, Mr. Roth, and Mr. Eagleton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 842, of a clarifying nature, sponsored by Mr. Leahy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 843, to require an agency to include in a preliminary regulatory analysis a statement identifying any source of funds available from the Federal Government to pay certain costs incurred by State and local governments, sponsored by Mr. Sasser joined by Mr. Specter, and Mr. Durenberger.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 844, to require the Vice President to assure that he will make reasonable efforts to respond to congressional inquiries, sponsored by Mr. Chiles.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 845, to give the district courts jurisdiction over conflicts in the jurisdiction of regulatory agencies, sponsored by Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 846, to modify the provisions of section 624, sponsored by Mr. Glenn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 847, to provide for congressional review of agency rules, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt joined by Mr. Levin, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Boren, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Byrd, of VA, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cochran, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Domenici, Mr. East, Mr. Exon, Mr. Garn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hatch, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Helms, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. McClure, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Tower, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Zorinsky.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 848, of a technical and clarifying nature, sponsored by Mr. Levin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 849, to add a severability clause, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 851, to permit Federal agencies to use State or local requirements in administering Federal statutes, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton joined by Mr. Chiles.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 852, to amend the Federal Advisory Committee Act to facilitate communications between officers of the Federal Government and officials of State and local governments, sponsored by Mr. Durenberger joined by Mr. Sasser.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 854, requiring that changes in proposed regulation resulting from OMB intervention in a rulemaking be noted by the affected agency in the already required rulemaking file, sponsored by Mr. Levin joined by Mr. Rudman, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Pryor, and Mr. Kennedy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 855, to amend section 552b(a)(I) of title 5, United States Code, to require the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Board to hold open meetings, sponsored by Mr. Chiles.

March 24, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 94-0; Record Vote No. 62.

S. 1088, A bill to promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for American Indians, Hawaiian Natives, and Alaskan Natives.

Sponsored by Mr. Denton, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Hatch.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1182, A bill to amend the Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to revise the manner of computing the benefits provided under such Act, to provide for certification of physicians eligible to provide medical care to workers covered by such Act, to provide for an attorney to serve as the representative of the special fund established under such Act, to establish a Benefits Review Board the members of which are appointed by the President, to establish an advisory committee to evaluate the manner in which the provisions of the Act are carried out, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Nickles, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Helms, Mr. East, Mr. Symms, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Denton, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Warner, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Mattingly, and Mr. Hatch.

July 27, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 1233, A bill to establish a program in the Department of Commerce to promote United States service industries, enhance their competitiveness, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Inouye, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Pressler.

April 22, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1340, A bill to provide for the use and distribution of Clallam judgement funds in Docket No. 134 before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Gorton, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Jackson.
December 3, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
December 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 1407, A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, by strengthening the investigatory and enforcement powers of the Postal Service by authorizing inspection authority and by providing for civil penalties for violations of orders under section 3005 of such title (pertaining to schemes for obtaining money by false representations or lotteries), and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Pryor, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Heinz, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Williams, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Roth, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Sasser, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Schmitt, and Mr. Kasten.
May 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1409, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain modifications of the existing Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Wallop, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Simpson.
June 22, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-293.

S. 1422, A bill to authorize the donation of surplus property to any State for the construction and modernization of criminal justice facilities.

Sponsored by Mr. Grassley, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Hayakawa, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Chiles, and Mr. Humphrey.
May 26, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1444, A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to donate to State and local governments certain federal personal property loaned to them for civil defense use, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cochran. Mr. Gorton, and Mr. Heflin.
October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
December 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-380.

S. 1446, A bill to amend Title 18 United States Code, to implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, and cosponsored by Mr. Percy.
September 14, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.R. 5228 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 1468, A bill to provide for the designation of the Burns Paiute Indian Tribe as the beneficiary of a public domain allotment, and to provide that all future similarly situated lands in Harney County, Oregon, will be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatfield, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.
August 12, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1501, A bill entitled the "Educational Mining Act of 1982".

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Murkowski.
May 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 1519, A bill to designate certain national wildlife refuge lands.

Sponsored by Mr. Tsongas, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
May 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-211.

S. 1540, A bill to revise the boundaries of the Saratoga National Historical Park in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Moynihan, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
June 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 1562, A bill to provide comprehensive national policy dealing with national needs and objectives in the Arctic.

Sponsored by Mr. Murkowski, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Gorton.
December 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Unanimous Consent.

S. 1573, A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 with respect to Lake Oswego, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatfield, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Packwood.
May 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-345.

S. 1611, A bill to amend Public Law 90-553, to authorize the transfer, conveyance, lease and improvement of, and construction on, certain property in the District of Columbia, for use as a headquarters site for an international organization, as sites for governments of foreign countries, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
April 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
May 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
May 25, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-186.

S. 1621, A bill to authorize the replacement of existing pump casings in Southern Nevada Water Project Pumping Plants 1A and 2A, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Cannon, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Laxalt.
May 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1628, A bill to amend the Emergency Fund Act (Act of June 26, 1948, 62 Stat. 1052).

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
May 10, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
September 22, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 1, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-275.

S. 1629, A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to encourage and develop marketplace competition in the provision of certain broadcast services and to provide certain deregulation of such broadcast services, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Cannon, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr.

Packwood, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Schmitt, and Mr. Mitchell.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 867, to set a certain fee schedule, sponsored by Mr. Packwood joined by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 868, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, sponsored by Mr. Bradley.

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1640, A bill to amend certain provisions of title 18, United States Code, relating to the procedures for interception of wire or oral communications.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

March 25, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1660, A bill to validate certain oil placer mining claims in Hot Springs County, Wyoming.

Sponsored by Mr. Wallop, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 1661, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands by exchange for addition to Effigy Mounds National Monument in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Grassley, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1662, National Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1981

Title I: Findings and Purpose—Declares the purpose of this Act to be the establishment of a Federal policy for the acquisition and interim storage of spent fuel and the long-term storage and disposal of high-level radioactive waste generated by civilian nuclear activities.

Title II: Definitions—Defines the terms used in this Act.

Title III: Interim Storage of Spent Fuel From Civilian Nuclear Powerplants—Directs the Secretary of Energy to enter into contracts with owners of civilian nuclear powerplants which cannot provide adequate spent fuel storage capacity at the powerplant site. Requires that under such contracts the Federal Government agree to take title to any spent fuel which cannot be stored onsite and transport it to, and store it in, federally owned and operated interim storage facilities, pending further processing, storage, or disposal. Prohibits contracts for spent fuel in amounts in excess of available storage capacity. States that this Act does not authorize contracts with respect to spent fuel from a nuclear powerplant located outside the United States. Sets forth contract requirements with respect to: (1) a one-time payment by the owner of the spent fuel to cover transportation, storage, and disposal costs; (2) the owner's right to the value of the remaining fuel resource; (3) the transfer of title to the spent fuel; and (4) the effective date of the contract. Requires the Secretary to publish notice of intent to enter into such contracts and the one-time payment charge in the Federal Register.

Directs the Secretary to construct or acquire one or more interim storage facilities for such spent fuel. Limits the total storage capacity at all such facilities. Directs the Secretary to contract with private industry for the transportation of spent fuel. Authorizes the use of Federal transportation services if private industry cannot or will not provide such services at a reasonable cost. Makes funds available for the establishment of the interim storage facilities.

Directs the Secretary to inform the Governor and the legislature of any State in which a potential facility site or an existing facility is located of the investigation and selection of such site or facility for interim storage of spent fuel. Requires the Secretary to suspend work on a facility if the Governor objects and transmit such objections with recommendations to the President. Directs the Secretary to terminate such work unless, within 90 days after receipt of the Secretary's transmission, the President determines such facility is essential to the national interest.

Amends the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to provide that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) shall have licensing and related regulatory authority over storage facilities for high-level radioactive waste and spent fuel from foreign reactors whose transfer is authorized under such Act.

Requires the Secretary, the NRC, and Federal officials to encourage and expedite the effective use of existing storage facilities and the addition of needed new storage capacity at civilian nuclear powerplant sites. Directs the Secretary to establish a cooperative program to assist private development of alternate technologies for spent fuel storage which can be licensed by the NRC on a generic basis for use at all civilian nuclear powerplant sites.

Permits an applicant for a license or license amendment to expand the spent fuel storage capacity at a civilian nuclear powerplant site to petition the NRC for a license or license amendment on an interim basis prior to a required hearing on the application. Authorizes the NRC to issue an interim license or license amendment if all legal requirements other than a required hearing are met and there will be adequate protection of the public health and safety and the environment during the interim period.

Sets forth administrative review requirements with respect to an application for a license or license amendment to expand spent fuel storage capacity at a civilian nuclear powerplant site. Prohibits the NRC from considering as spent fuel storage alternatives spent fuel storage in away-from-reactor facilities.

Title IV: Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel from Civilian Nuclear Activities.—Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate standards for offsite releases of radicactivity from repositories for solidified high-level radoactive waste and spent fuel from civilian nuclear activities. Requires the NRC to promulgate technical criteria for review of applications for: (1) authority to construct repositories; (2) licenses to emplace such waste and spent fuel in repositories; and (3) license amendments to decommission repositories.

Directs the Secretary to issue guidelines for repository site recommendations. Requires the Secretary to make repository site characterization recommendations to the President according to a specified time schedule. Requires the Secretary to notify the Governor of the State in which a site is located and affected Indian tribes and to hold public meetings in the vicinity of the site before making a site characterization recommendation to the President.

Provides for Presidential approval or disapproval of a site recommendation within 60 days after submission of the recommendation. Authorizes the President to delay a decision for six months if there is insufficient information to make a decision. States that the site shall be considered approved if the President fails to act within the required time periods.

Requires the Secretary to submit to the NRC, the Governor of the affected State, and affected Indian tribes for review: (1) an environmental assessment of the nonradiological impacts of the site characterization activities planned for an approved site and alternatives to avoid such impacts; (2) a general plan for site characterization activities; and (3) proposals for the packaging of the waste and spent fuel to be emplaced in the repository. Directs the Secretary to report to the NRC, the Governor, and the Indian tribes during the conduct of site characterization activities. Requires the Secretary to conduct, and report to them on, tests to provide data for a construction authorization application for a repository at the site and for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Restricts the Secretary's use of radioactive materials during site characterization activities.

Directs the Secretary to apply to the NRC for authorization to construct a repository at a site selected by the President.

Requires the NRC to report to Congress on the application proceedings. Requires that the NRC issue a final decision on an application by January 1, 1988. Directs the Secretary, the NRC, and Federal officials to achieve operational status of a repository licensed under this Act as soon as possible.

Requires the Secretary to transmit to Congress a proposal for at least one test and evaluation facility for developing the packaging, handling, and emplacement technology for solidified high-level radioactive waste and spent fuel. Requires that an environmental assessment accompany such proposal. Makes the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 applicable when Congress authorizes construction of the facility. States that the facility shall not be subject to an NRC license but the Secretary shall obtain the concurrence of the NRC in the establishment of the facility.

Requires the Secretary and the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct a national site survey program to be used for identifying and recommending sites for site characterization.

Title V: Long-Term Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel From Civilian Nuclear Activities.—Requires the Secretary to transmit to Congress a proposal for a system of at least one facility for the long-term, retrievable, monitored storage of solidified high-level radioactive waste and spent fuel from civilian nuclear activities. Requires that an environmental assessment accompany such proposal. Makes the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 applicable when Congress authorizes the construction of the initial facility. Subjects any such facility authorized under this Act to a license under the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.

Title VI: Financial Arrangements.—Establishes in the U.S. Treasury a separate account for the operation of the storage and disposal program under this Act. Permits the Secretary to borrow money from the Treasury in amounts provided in appropriation Acts.

Imposes a mandatory fee on electricity generated and sold by civilian nuclear powerplants in order to cover the costs of the long-term storage and permanent disposal of solidified high-level radioactive waste and spent fuel. Requires the persons owning and operating such powerplants to collect such fees and pay them to the Treasury for deposit in the separate account.

Title VII: State Participation in the Development of Repositories and Retrievable, Monitored Storage Facilities For Solidified High-Level Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel.—Directs the Secretary to notify the Governor, the State legislature, and affected Indian tribes of States with potentially acceptable repository or storage facility sites. Requires the Secretary to establish with each State and Indian tribe notified a cooperative agreement under which the State or Indian tribe shall have the right to participate in all stages of the establishment of a repository or a retrievable, monitored storage facility once site approval for the former or site designation for the latter has occurred. Requires that a cooperative agreement provide procedures for resolving objections of the State or Indian tribe at any stage of the repository or storage facility siting process.

Directs the Secretary to notify the Governor, the State legislature, and affected Indian tribes of an affected State at least 90 days before applying to the NRC for construction authorization for a repository or storage facility. Requires the Secretary to transmit objections made by the Governor or an Indian tribe within 90 days after receipt of such notice to Congress along with recommendations. Requires suspension of work on the proposed repository or storage facility if either the House of Representatives or the Senate passes a resolution disapproving the proposal for the repository or storage facility within 60 days after submittal of such objections to Congress.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Armed Services, and cosponsored by Mr. Stafford, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Symms.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1350, to provide an original text for the purpose of amendment, sponsored by Mr. McClure joined by Mr. Domenici, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Tower, Mr. Warner, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Hart.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 877, to insure full cost recovery of monies expended pursuant to the Act, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 878, providing that the Commission decision approving the first application shall prohibit the emplacement in the first repository of a quantity of spent fuel containing in excess of 70,000 metric tons of heavy metal or a quantity of solidified high-level radioactive waste resulting from the reprocessing of such a quantity of spent fuel until such time as a second repository is in operation, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Jackson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 879, providing that in the event a monitored retrievable storage facility, approved pursuant to Title V, shall be located, or is planned to be located, within 50 miles of the first repository, then the Commission decision approving the first such application shall prohibit the emplacement of a quantity of spent fuel containing in excess of 70,000 metric tons of heavy metal or a quantity of solidified high-level radioactive waste resulting from the reprocessing of spent fuel in both the repository and monitored retrievable storage facility until such time as a second repository is in operation, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Jackson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 880, of a technical and clarifying nature, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 881, providing that after a site has had an environmental assessment, is being studied for the purpose of having a repository, that the actual repository could not be located on the site unless there is a complete environmental impact statement assessing all of the environmental impact that would go with the actual production or building of the repository, sponsored by Mr. Garn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 882, to require the Secretary of Energy to include in any request for the appropriation of funds to identify, recommend, and select sites for site characterization an estimate of the cost of preparing each site for site characterization, sponsored by Mr. Cochran.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 883, to require the President to propose legislation to establish an independent establishment to manage repositories and temporary storage sites, sponsored by Mr. Cochran.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 884, to require the President to propose legislation to establish an independent establishment to manage repositories and temporary storage sites, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 885, requiring the President to develop a plan for permanent disposal of existing defense nuclear waste, taking into consideration cost, efficiency, health and safety, regulatory, transportation, public acceptability and national security factors, sponsored by Mr. Simpson joined by Mr. Hart, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. Murkowski.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 887, providing that the Secretary shall provide for participation of an affected State and any affected Indian Tribe under subsections 701(b), (c), (d), and (e) of Title VII in any test and evaluation facility authorized by the Congress under Section 407; and the subsection shall not apply to any existing research and development site unless it is authorized as a test and evaluation facility and expanded significantly with regard to its extent or the number of packages of solidified high-level radioactive waste and spent fuel, sponsored by Mr. Jackson joined by Mr. Gorton and Mr. Cannon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 888, providing that, in compiling the cost incurred by the Federal Government, the Secretary shall include as cost the interest paid by the Federal Government on the unrecov ered capital cost, based on a 50-year period of amortization and a rate of interest equal to the average rate paid by the Federal Government on Treasury instruments for the immediately preceding 12-month period, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 889, to protect the public interest in connection with the establishment of sites for the interim storage of spent fuel from civilian nuclear powerplants, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 890, to provide for impact assistance to States and localities in which are located interim away-from-reactor storage facilities, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 891, to provide that it shall be the policy of the United States to cooperate with and provide technical assistance to non-nuclear weapon States in the field of spent fuel storage and disposal, sponsored by Mr. Glenn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 892, to require spent fuel to be transferred from interim storage facilities after the expiration of a period of time, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 894, to authorize and direct the Commission to develop a program of in-plant drills for nuclear powerplant operators to be conducted by civilian nuclear powerplant licensees, and to promulgate regulations, or other appropriate Commission regulatory guidance, for training and qualifications of civilian nuclear powerplant operators, supervisors, technicians and other appropriate operating personnel, sponsored by Mr. Weicker.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 895, to provide that no license or other approval shall be given for the disposal of nuclear waste until the Environmental Protection Agency reports to Congress on the adverse effects of marine disposal compared to land disposal and other research activities, sponsored by Mr. Weicker joined by Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Roth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 897, providing that enactment of the Act shall be construed in any Federal, State and local administrative or judicial proceeding to satisfy any legal or statutory requirement, notwithstanding any other provision of law, (1) for the existence of and the approval of the United States of a demonstrated technology or means for the disposal of spent fuel and high-level nuclear waste, and (2) for assurance of the safe disposal of spent fuel and high-level nuclear waste and the scheduled availability of storage and disposal facilities for high-level nuclear waste, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 898, to prohibit the Nuclear Regulatory Commission from considering the reduction or cessation of nuclear power plant operations as an alternative to expanding or adding spent fuel storage capacity at a reactor site, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 899, to revise the requirements for contractual commitments of the Federal Government with owners of spent fuel or high-level waste generated from civilian nuclear activities, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

April 29, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 69–9; Record Vote No. 93.

S. 1681, A bill to designate the Southern Nevada Water Project the "Robert B. Griffith Water Project".

Sponsored by Mr. Cannon, and cosponsored by Mr. Laxalt.
April 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-381.

S. 1688, A bill to combat violent and major crime by establishing a Federal offense for continuing a career of robberies or burglaries while armed and providing a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.

Sponsored by Mr. Specter, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Boren, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Warner, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Jepsen, and Mr. D'Amato.
September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Yea-Nay Vote, 93-1; Record Vote No. 380.

S. 1698, A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide preferential treatment in the admission of certain children of United States Armed Forces Personnel.

Sponsored by Mr. Denton, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Levin, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Roth, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Kasten, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Pell, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Hart, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Specter, Mr. Dixon, Mr. McClure, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Biden, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Percy.
September 28, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-359.

S. 1701, A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize the Attorney General to acquire and exchange information to assist Federal, State, and local officials in the identification of certain deceased individuals and in the location of missing children and other specified individuals.

Sponsored by Mrs. Hawkins, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton, Mr. Pell, Mr. Specter, Mr. Symms, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baker, Mr. Boren, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. East, Mr. Garn, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Roth, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Tower, Mr. Williams, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Exon, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Levin, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Ford, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Biden, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Inouye.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1279, providing that the failure of any parent, legal guardian or next of kin of any unemancipated person to provide accurate information to the U.S. Government or any agency or employee thereof, or to remove such information in a timely manner shall not give rise to any cause of action against the U.S. government, or any agency or employee thereof, sponsored by Mr. Denton.

September 23, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1705, A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701) to permit temporary use by Federal departments and agencies of public lands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1735, A bill to provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Pembina Chippewa Indians in dockets numbered 113, 191, 221, and 246 of the Court of Claims.

Sponsored by Mr. Andrews, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Melcher, Mr. Burdick, and Mr. Durenberger.

December 3, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 1739, A bill to amend the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964 to increase the maximum amount that the United States may pay in settlement of a claim under that Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Grassley, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

July 14, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1777, A bill relating to the establishment of a permanent boundary for that portion of the Acadia National Park as lies within the town of Isle au Haut, Maine.

Sponsored by Mr. Mitchell, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Cohen.

June 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-335.

S. 1782, A bill to amend section 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 pertaining to contract progress payments made by agencies of the Federal Government, providing for the elimination of retainage in certain instances, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Johnston.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1785, Labor Management Racketeering Act of 1981.

Amends the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) to increase penalties for specified violations of restrictions on financial transactions. Makes violations involving more than $1,000 felonies punishable by up to $15,000 fines and/or five years' imprisonment.

Amends the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to revise prohibitions against persons guilty of criminal offenses holding specified offices or positions involving employee benefit plans, labor organizations, or labor relations consultation to employer organizations. Increases the types of positions from which an individual is barred upon conviction of enumerated crimes. Requires immediate removal of such individual upon conviction (rather than after appeal) of enumerated crimes and crimes relating to the position. Increases, from five years to ten years, the time during which a convicted individual is prohibited from holding such offices or positions. Raises, from one year to five years, the maximum time of imprisonment for violations of such prohibitions.

Prohibits any person from knowingly hiring, retaining, employing, or otherwise placing any other person to serve in a capacity in violation of such prohibitions.

Provides that any salary payable but for such prohibition shall be placed in escrow pending final disposition of any appeal.

Sets forth the responsibility of the Secretary of Labor to detect and investigate violations of ERISA and other provisions for protecting employee benefit rights, without precluding such detection and investigation by other appropriate Federal agencies.

Sponsored by Mr. Nunn, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Chiles, Mr. Roth, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Nickles, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Hatch, Mr. East, and Mr. Byrd.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. Up. Amdt. No. 1164, to clarify the convictions to which the disability under section 411 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1975 and section 504 of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 applies, sponsored by Mr. Nunn joined by Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Hatch.

July 28, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1858, A bill to declare that the United States hold certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the United States Forest Service.

Sponsored by Mr. Cannon, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Laxalt.

August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1867, A bill to amend and supplement the acreage limitation and residency provisions of the Federal reclamation law, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

Title I: Reclamation Reform—Directs that irrigation water from reclamation project facilities not be withheld from delivery to project lands because owners, lessees, or operators live on or near such lands.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior, whenever an acreage limitation is imposed by Federal reclamation laws upon the request of a contracting entity, to designate lands under the applicable limitation within a district having class I productive potential.

Requires owners of excess lands to execute a recordable contract with the Secretary for the disposal of such lands before irrigation water may be made available to them.

Exempts Federal water resources projects constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers from acreage limitation requirements or other provisions of reclamation laws, unless specifically made applicable by statute or pursuant to the authority of the Secretary.

Provides that lands which are leased shall not be subject to the application of acreage limitation provisions of Federal reclamation laws.

Exempts from limitations and restrictions of reclamation laws: (1) any district which has repaid the construction costs of water project facilities; (2) bona fide religious or charitable organizations using the agricultural produce for charitable purposes; (3) lands held by a trustee in a fiduciary capacity for beneficiaries whose interest in such lands is within limits imposed by reclamation laws; (4) lands which receive a temporary supply of water; (5) lands acquired by involuntary foreclosure, bona fide conveyance in satisfaction of mortgage, inheritance, or devise, which are eligible for a temporary supply of water not exceeding five years; (6) isolated tracts which are economically farmable only if included in a larger farming operation; and (7) lands served with a temporary supply of water under contracts permitting later use of such water for municipal or industrial purposes.

Requires payment contracts for the use of irrigation water temporarily made available from reclamation facilities in excess of ordinary quantities not otherwise storable for project purposes or not otherwise available without such facilities.

Provides for the validation of any contract provision between the Secretary and any party pursuant to matters arising under reclamation laws and of written representations of acreage limitations at the request of any non-Federal party to such an agreement, provided Congress does not disapprove such validation by joint resolution.

Vests exclusive jurisdiction in the United States district court for the district in which a project facility is located for injunctive relief sought under contracts between any non-Federal party and the Secretary ralative to water service.

Authorizes appropriations.

Title II: Optional Expanded Ownership—Authorizes the amendment of water contracts between the Secretary and any non-Federal party to conform to provisions of this Act. Limits the delivery of water for irrigation purposes to 3,200 acres of class I lands, provided that not more than 1,600 acres of such land may be owned by the qualified recipient. Allows the delivery of water in excess of such acreage upon payment by recipients of the full cost of such excess water.

Title III: Leasing Requirements—Prohibits the leasing of lands which receive irrigation water unless the lease instrument is written and a term not in excess of ten years. Directs that the Secretary be provided with a certificate signed by the lessee which includes a legal description of the land, the lease term, and certification of the reasonableness of the rent.

Grants any lease in effect on November 18, 1981, ten years after enactment of this Act to comply with its provisions.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Symms, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. DeConcini.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1090, providing that the Bureau of Reclamation may release flood waters to downstream users without requiring payment for such waters, sponsored by Mr. Cranston joined by Mr. Hayakawa.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1093, to provide for a report, to be transmitted to Congress within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, on the production of surplus crops on acreage served by irrigation waters, sponsored by Mr. Levin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1094, of a technical and clarifying nature, sponsored by Mr. Jackson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1097, requiring the use of an interest rate computed at 50 percent of the difference between the 5-year Federal borrowing rate and the short-term 5-year Federal fund rate; providing a single limitation of 1,280 acres on ownership and leasing; requiring the disposal of excess acreage in 5 years for contracts executed after date of enactment; requiring the Secretary to make a determination to validate or not to validate a contract according to stated requirements; providing for modified Congressional review utilizing concurrent resolution disapproval; providing a reviewing court with the discretion to grant reformation of a contract as a remedy for private plaintiffs in cases with the Secretary; and requiring the Secretary to ensure the implementation of responsible water conservation programs in irrigation districts, sponsored by Mr. Wallop.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1583, to provide for the non-Federal development of the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project, Alaska, sponsored by Mr. Murkowski.

July 16, 1982 Senate passed related measure H.R. 5539 in lieu of this measure by Yea-Nay Vote, 49-13; Record Vote No. 228.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1872, A bill to amend the Act establishing the Capitol Reef National Park in the State of Utah to provide for a grazing phase-out schedule, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Garn, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Hatch.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-341.

S. 1877, A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of United States oil and gas lease numbered NM-12846.

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

June 30. 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1879, A bill to amend the Milwaukee Railroad Reconstructing Act and the Rock Island Transition and Employee Assistance Act to facilitate the purchase of lines of bankrupt carriers to provide for continued rail and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mrs. Kassebaum, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Dole, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Exon, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Boren, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Cannon.

March 2, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1880, A bill to amend the manufacturing clause of the copyright law.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Specter, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Exon.

June 30, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.R. 6198 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 1894, A bill to permit Indian tribes to enter into certain agreements for the disposition of tribal mineral resources, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Melcher, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Ford.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

December 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-382.

S. 1908, A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of United States oil and gas lease NM-A26947 (Oklahoma).

Sponsored by Mr. Nickles, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Boren.

December 16, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1909, A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of United States oil and gas lease numbered W-24153.

Sponsored by Mr. Nickles, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Boren.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1912, A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, to pay additional premium pay to air traffic controllers and certain other employees of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

May 27, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1936, A bill to require members of the National Transportation Safety Board to be chosen from individuals with expertise in the fields of accident reconstruction, safety engineering, transportation safety, or transportation regulation.

Sponsored by Mr. Cannon, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Ford, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Exon, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Schmitt, and Mr. Pressler.

March 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 1937, A bill to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure.

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

April 1, 1982 Measured Signed in Senate.

April 1, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-163.

S. 1939, A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Institute on Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases.

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, and consponsored by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Symms, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Warner, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Levin, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Specter, Mr. Exon, Mr. Biden, Mr. Roth, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Pell, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Garn, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Durenberger, Mrs. Hawkins, and Mr. Hart.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 1940, A bill to amend chapter 209 of title 18, United States Code, relating to extradition, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1941, A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of United States oil and gas leases numbered NM 25447 and NM 25452 Acq.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1947, A bill to improve Small Business access to Federal Procurement Information.

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, reported by the Senate Committee on Small Business, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Stafford, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Reigle, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Levin, Mr. Huddleston, and Mr. Baucus.

May 27, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1963, A bill to improve the Internal Security of the United States by clarifying the notification requirements for foreign agents under Section 951 of Title 18, United States Code, and to increase the penalties for failure to notify.

Sponsored by Mr. Denton, and cosponsored by Mr. East, and Mr. Thurmond.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 1964, A bill to designate certain lands in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, which comprise about seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty-two acres, and known as the Irish Wilderness, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sponsored by Mr. Eagleton, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Danforth.
October 2, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1965, A bill to designate certain lands in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri, which comprise approximately six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres, and which are generally depicted on a map entitled "Paddy Creek Wilderness Area", as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sponsored by Mr. Eagleton, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Danforth.
October 2, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 1978, A bill to quiet title and possession with respect to a certain private land claim in Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

Sponsored by Mr. Johnston, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 1986, A bill to provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes of Indians and the Assiniboine Tribe of the Forth Belknap Indian Community, et al. In dockets numbered 250-A and 279-C by the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Melcher, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.
August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 1992, A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend the effect of certain provisions, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Biden, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boren, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hartfield, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Inouye, Mrs, Hawkins, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Long, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pell, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Roth, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Williams, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Dole, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Exon, Mr. Zorinsky, and Mr. Brady.

June 18, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.R. 3112 in lieu of this measure by Yea-Nay Vote, 85-8; Record Vote No. 190.

S. 1999, A bill to amend the Act to provide for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 2018, A bill to authorize the presentation on behalf of the Congress of a specially struck gold medal to Admiral Hyman George Rickover.

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. Jackson.

January 29, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2034, A bill to designate the lock and dam known as the Jones Bluff Lock and Dam, located on the Alabama River, as the "Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam."

Sponsored by Mr. Heflin, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-383.

S. 2036, Training for Jobs Act.

Establishes a comprehensive job training program.

Title I: State Job Training Program—Provides for allotments and allocations from amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act.

Allots seven percent of such funds to State Governors for specified statewide programs. Allots 71 percent of such funds to States for substate allocation to service delivery areas. (Sets aside the remaining 22 percent for national programs.

Allots specified amounts to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and to specified U.S. territories and possessions for service delivery area programs. Allots the remainder of service delivery area program funds among States according to numbers of long-term unemployed persons and of economically disadvantaged persons in the labor force. Directs the Secretary of Labor to make substate allocations among service delivery areas on the basis of numbers of economically disadvantaged persons.

Defines a service delivery area as any area served in FY 1982 by a prime sponsor established under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Authorizes a State Governor to designate subdivisions of a State as service delivery subdivisions of a State as service delivery areas if CETA services were planned or administered for such subdivisions. Authorizes a Governor to propose tentative revisions in any service delivery area of the State under specified conditions. Allows chief elected officials of local governments to petition to have areas designated as service delivery areas either as proposed by the Governor or with modifications. Requires that such peititions be made jointly with the appropriate private industry council (PIC), or separately if no agreement can be reached. Directs the Governor to approve any petition agreed upon by both the PIC and chief elected officials, unless the Governor determines, for good cause shown, that such agreement will not carry out the provisions of this Act. Permits appeals of such disapprovals to the Secretary. Directs the Governor to approve petitions from any local government with a population of 250,000 or more to be a service delivery area unless the PIC does not concur and the Governor makes findings of fact why inclusion of such local government in a larger area is needed for accommodation of labor market factors or coordination with other related service delivery areas. Provides for dispute resolution by the Secretary if the Governor and the local government cannot reach agreement in such cases. Prohibits changes in service delivery areas later than four months before the beginning of a program year or within two years of a previous revision. Directs Governors to report to the Secretary annually on: (1) changes in service delivery areas; and (2) reasons why change was not made, if any interim area (CETA prime sponsor area) remains in effect.

Directs the PIC for a service delivery area to prepare a program plan for any program year beginning 90 days after PIC certification. Directs the CETA prime sponsor to prepare program plans until then.

Requires that there be a PI for every service delivery area. Requires that a majority of members on each PIC be private industry (including small business) representatives and that the remainder be representatives of local governments, educational agencies, organized labor, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the employment service. Directs chief elected officials of local governments within the service delivery area to: (1) appoint private industry representatives from nominees of for-profit businesses operating within the geographical area; and (2) select remaining representatives from individuals recommended by interested organizations. Provides for selection procedures in the event that agreement cannot be reached by such officials.

Directs the PIC, upon certification by the Governor within 30 days of receipt of a membership list, to prepare the program plan and certify training institutions and other agencies.

Requires that specified items be included in each program plan. Directs the PIC to publish a proposed plan 120 days before the beginning of a program year and provide interested parties an opportunity for comment. Requires publication of a final plan not later than 80 days before the program year. Sets forth procedures to be followed in the event of program plan disagreements between PICs and local officials.

Requires program plan approval within 30 days after submission unless the Governor determines that the plan does not meet performance criteria, serve the economically disadvantaged, or correct previous deficiencies. Directs the Governor to disapprove any plan that will not provide equality of access to all segments of the disadvantaged community in the area. Requires that disputed matters which cannot be resolved within 30 days after program plan disapproval by the Governor be submitted to the Secretary for arbitration and decision within 30 days of receipt.

Provides that the CETA prime sponsor for the interim services delivery area will administer program funds until the Governor designates the PIC to do so.

Directs the Governor, with the PIC if one is certified, to select another entity to administer program funds if the CETA prime sponsor will not agree to do so. Authorizes the Governor to designate the PIC as recipient and administrator of program funds: (1) if administrative capacity and adequate safeguards exist and the PIC business representatives favor such designation; and (2) if (A) the PIC and local officials jointly apply for such designation or (B) the Governor finds that the program funds administrator has not adequately carried out the requirements of this Act and the majority of PIC members favor such designation. Requires notice to local governments and opportunity for hearing such governments and other interested parties before such designation may be made.

Limits program year spending for administrative costs (including evaluation) to 20 percent of program funds. Requires the PIC to subcontract at least 80 percent of funds available in any fiscal year, excluding funds used for administration and on-the-job training programs.

Authorizes the Governor to establish a State job training council to assist in making decisions and determinations required under this title. Requires that at least one-fourth of State council members be PIC business representatives and the remainder represent local governments, labor, the economically disadvantaged and State or other public agencies.

Permits program funds to be used for: (1) specified activities for employment preparation and placement of disadvantaged persons; (2) supportive services for program participation and employment retention; (3) up to six weeks of participant wages as employees of public or private nonprofit organizations while performing services in a regular employment placement program with a private for-profit employer; (4) payments to private for-profit employers for on-the-job training costs; (5) reimbursement of participant costs, including special long-term training needs and modest bonuses for program completion, but excluding stipend or allowance payments; and (6) area employment generating activities.

Requires that 50 to 75 percent of program funds be used for youth (under age 22) services. Adjusts the 50 percent minimum by the difference between the ratio of disadvantaged youths to disadvantaged adults in the service delivery area and such ratio for all States.

Bases eligibility for program participation on a person's being economically disadvantaged. Permits up to ten percent of program participants to be individuals who are not economically disadvantaged, if such individuals have encountered employment barriers (such individuals may include the physically handicapped, those with limited English-speaking ability, displaced homemakers, ex-offenders, alcoholics, addicts, or dislocated workers).

Requires, in the selection of agencies to deliver services, that: (1) prime consideration be given to past performance cost-effectiveness in delivery of comparable services; and (2) occupational skills training agencies be certified by the PIC as providing a level of skill acceptable to area employers.

Sets forth permissible uses of funds for Governors' statewide programs: (1) State council expenses, including program evaluation; (2) technical assistance; (3) linkage with, and assistance for, related programs; (4) special assistance for offenders, ex-offenders, and others; (5) dislocated workers programs; (6) labor market and occupational information; (7) a management information system; and (8) superior performance incentives. Directs Governors to publish: (1) proposed plans for uses of such funds 120 days before the program year and provide opportunity for comment to interested parties; and (2) final plans 80 days before the final period and submit them to the Secretary. Directs the Secretary to approve or disapprove the plan within 30 days. Permits Governors to request specified hearings if they cannot reach agreement with the Secretary within another 30 days.

Title II: National Job Training Programs—Part A: Native American Employment Training Programs—Sets forth provisions for Native American employment training programs that are basically similar to the current CETA programs for Native Americans, except for distribution of funds.

Part B: Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Employment Training Programs—Sets forth provisions for migrant and seasonal farmworker employment training programs that are basically similar to the current CETA programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, except for distribution of funds.

Part C: Research, Evaluation, Pilot Projects, and Technical Assistance—Sets forth provisions for research, evaluation, and training and technical assistance similar in part to current CETA provisions.

Directs the Secretary to establish: (1) a comprehensive program of employment and training research; and (2) a program of experimental, developmental, and demonstration projects (but does not include current CETA provisions prohibiting such projects from experimenting with subsidized wages in the private sector or less than minimum wages).

Directs the Secretary to: (1) provide for continuing evaluation of all programs, activities, and research and demonstration projects conducted under this Act; and (2) report annually to the Congress on employment and training programs (but does not require the annual evaluation plan currently required under CETA).

Directs the Secretary to fund pilot projects to help eliminate artificial and other employment barriers faced by persons requiring special assistance. Prohibits funding any such pilot project for more than three years. Requires, in selecting pilot project fund recipients, that special consideration be given to community-based organizations of demonstrated effectiveness.

Directs the Secretary to consult with appropriate State officials in providing training and technical assistance.

Part D: Labor Market Information—Directs the Secretary to reserve, from specified set-aside funds, sums necessary to operate a Federal/State cooperative statistical labor market information program. Authorizes the heads of other Federal agencies to make specified funds available for such program.

Directs the Secretary to maintain on a national, State, local, and other appropriate basis: (1) a comprehensive national system of labor market information; and (2) household budget data reflecting differences in location. Directs the Secretary to publish an annual report linking labor force status with earnings and income.

Directs the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretaries of Commerce, Defense, the Treasury, Education, and the Director of the Office of Management and the Budget (OMB) to: (1) review and integrate national information systems; (2) maintain standardized definitions; and (3) provide technical assistance to the States for an occupational supply/demand information system. Directs the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, to assure that such system will provide young persons information on Armed Forces career opportunities. Directs the Secretary and the Director of OMB to assure that sufficient funds are available to provide Federal staff for coordination functions for the cooperative labor market information program.

Requires, for eligibility for Federal financial assistance under this part, that Governors: (1) designate an organizational unit to manage a statewide comprehensive labor market/occupational supply and demand information system; (2) design such a system to meet specified guidelines; (3) standardize specified records and data to produce an employment/economic analysis; (4) assure that paperwork burdens are kept to a minimum; (5) disseminate labor market and individualized career information; and (6) conduct research and demonstration projects to improve the statewide information system.

Directs the Secretary to reimburse the States for the costs of State labor market information programs from amounts available under this part.

Allows States to combine, consolidate, or otherwise alter Federal administrative management information reporting requirements relating to employment, productivity, or training, if the Governor notifies each responsible Federal and State agency. Directs the appropriate Federal agency to approve such alteration within 60 days after receiving notice unless such agency can show that the essential purposes of the affected Federal law will not be met. Permits appeals of adverse decisions to the Director of OMB for final decision within 60 days.

Title III: Administrative and General Provisions—Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 and thereafter to carry out titles I, II, and III of this Act. Sets forth provisions for program years and availability of funds.

Sets aside 22 percent of such funds for use by the Secretary as follows: (1) 66 percent of such amount for the CETA Job Corps; (2) ten and one-half percent for Indian programs; (3) ten percent for migrants and seasonal farmworkers programs; and (4) the remainder for administrative costs, research, pilot projects, and technical assistance and for the labor market information program. Allots in title I the remainder of the amounts appropriated as follows: (1) seven percent to Governors' statewide programs; and (2) 71 percent for State programs and activities.

Requires that performance criteria be developed. Directs the Secretary to prescribe standards to measure the increase in earnings and reductions in cash welfare payments resulting from participation in adult training programs. Allows each Governor to prescribe variations in such standards based on specific economic factors in the State and in service delivery areas. Directs the Secretary to prescribe variations in performance criteria for Native American and migrant and seasonal farmworker programs.

Allows the administrator of funds in each service delivery area to develop local performance criteria based on employment competencies recognized by the PIC and placement and retention in employment. Directs the Governor and the Secretary to review such local performance criteria and competency standards.

Requires that each service delivery area annual report specify the extent to which programs meet program criteria. Directs the Governor to use ten percent of funds allocated for statewide programs to provide incentive funding for exceeding performance criteria, including incentives for serving the hard to serve. Directs the Governor to provide technical assistance to programs not meeting performance criteria and to propose a reorganization plan if the failure persists for a second year. Authorizes the Governor to make specified changes relating to the PIC, delivery agencies, or administrator for the service delivery area, after opportunity for a fair hearing.

Requires States to establish certain fiscal control and fund accounting procedures for Federal funds paid to recipients under titles I and V of this Act. Sets forth specified responsibilities of the Director of OMB and the Comptroller General of the United States.

Requires recipients to keep records sufficient to permit reports and investigations under this Act. Directs the Secretary, and authorizes the Comptroller General, to carry out specified investigations. Requires States to make prescribed reports and maintain a management information system.

Sets forth affirmative action provisions for contracts under this Act.

Establishes a Commission on Employment and Productivity.

Sets forth administrative provisions.

Repeals the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), other than part B of title IV relating to the Job Corps.

Title IV: Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act—Amends the Wagner-Peyser Act (U.S. Employment Service) to provide for a transition to program year funding similar to that under this Act. Directs the Secretary to distribute funds under such Act to States on the basis of numbers of individuals in the civilian labor force. Provides that 25 percent of the State allotment be used for statewide programs and that the remaining 75 percent be suballocated to service delivery areas. Requires that each PIC (or, where there is no PIC, an official designated by the Governor) prepare a local plan for service delivery area use of such funds. Directs the State to prepare a consolidated State plan for approval by the Secretary.

Sets forth permissible uses of funds for statewide and local programs. Authorizes the Secretary to establish performance standards which take into account the differences in priorities reflected in State plans. Sets forth fiscal control and fund accounting requirements. Sets forth provisions for recordkeeping, reports, and investigations.

Title V: Dislocated Workers—Authorizes appropriations for FY 1983 and thereafter to carry out this title. Allots such funds among States on the basis of numbers of long-term unemployed persons. Authorizes the Secretary to reallocate any amount which a State cannot use within a reasonable period of time.

Authorizes States to establish procedures to identify substantial groups of workers who: (1) have been laid off, are eligible for or have exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation; and are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation; and (2) are employed in operations or estabishments which the employer has determined to shut down permanently. Directs States, with PIC assistance, to determine what job opportunities for which such workers could be retrained exist within or outside the local labor market area. Directs States to: (1) determine whether such retraining opportunities exist or could be provided within the area; and (2) make such information available to workers.

Permits Federal funds provided to States under this title to be used to pay 50 percent of the dislocated workers assistance program. Sets forth permissible types of job training and related services under such program. Requires States to give an opportunity for applicants for funding of locally developed projects to carry out such program.

Title VI: Coordination of Job Training Activities—Provides that PICs may be used for planning or advice for programs under any Federal law relating to employment or training.

Permits a Governor to combine two or more advisory councils whose functions relate to employment or training, or use one such council to perform additional functions, if essential elements regarding council composition are met, public notice is given, and appropriate Federal agency approval is received. Provides for appeals in cases of disapproval.

Amends the Economy Act to permit each State agency to contract with any other State agency to perform services under Federally-assisted job training or related programs if the Governor determines that such a contract will promote efficiency.

Sponsored by Mr. Quayle, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Pell, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Durenberger.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1059, to make technical changes sponsored by Mr. Quayle.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1060, to assure that not less than 2 per centum of the amounts appropriated under section 301(a) for each fiscal year shall be available for employment policy, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy joined by Mr. Hatch.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1061, to make Native American programs available to American Samoans living in Hawaii, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1062, to modify the earmarking amount available to the Governor under State allotments, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy joined by Mr. Quayle and Mr. Hatch.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1064, expanding the potential uses of supportive services and allowing their provision with no time limitation, sponsored by Mr. Hatch.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1066, to provide for a veterans' employment program to be administered at the national level, sponsored by Mr. Simpson joined by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Brady, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Specter.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1067, to make technical amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act, sponsored by Mr. Hatch.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1068, to defer the forward funding program year provisions for one year, sponsored by Mr. Domenici joined by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1069, to modify provisions with respect to service delivery areas and labor market planning and coordination, sponsored by Mr. Metzenbaum joined by Mrs. Hawkins.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1072, to impose an income limit on those eligible for assistance who are not economically disadvantaged, sponsored by Mr. Denton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1073, to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to designate community action agencies for certain community action programs administered by the Secretary, sponsored by Mr. Cranston joined by Mr. Kennedy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1074, stating that nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to preclude the adoption of state legislation providing for the implementation, consistent with the provisions of this Act, of the programs assisted under this Act, sponsored by Mr. Domenici.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1075, stating that no provision of this Act shall be construed to permit the use of any funds for any partisan political activities, sponsored by Mr. Hatch.

July 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 95–0; Record Vote No. 207.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-300.

S. 2059, A bill to change the coverage of officials and the standards for the appointment of a special prosecutor in the special prosecutor provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Cohen, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Levin, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Schmitt, and Mr. Sasser.
August 12, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 2073, A bill to repeal outdated size and weight limitations now imposed on the U.S. Postal Service.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.
July 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
August 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
August 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-242.

S. 2118, A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to release other forest lands for multiple use management, to withdraw designated wilderness areas in Wyoming from minerals activity, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Wallop, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Simpson.
December 16, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2144, A bill to extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act to provide transitional assistance to the Appalachian region.

Sponsored by Mr. Randolph, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Ford, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Specter, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Warner, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Sasser, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Heinz.
June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 2146, A bill to extend the lease terms of Federal oil and gas leases, W66245, W66246, W66247, and W62250.

Sponsored by Mr. Garn, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Hatch.
June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 19, 1982 Signed by President and became Private Law No. 97-43.

S. 2154, A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a reversionary interest held by the United States in certain lands located in Christian County, Kentucky, to the Shy Flat Tabernacle Cemetery, Inc., Christian County, Kentucky.

Sponsored by Mr. Ford, reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and cosponsored by Mr. Huddleston.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

August 11, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-238.

S. 2158, A bill to amend title 23, United States Code.

Title I: Incentive Grants for States with Strict Driving While Intoxicated Statutes—Amends the highway safety programs uniform standards to direct the Secretary of Transportation to make incentive grants to States that have specified statutes concerning driving while intoxicated.

Title II: National Driver Register—National Driver Register Act of 1982—Eliminates the register in the Department of Commerce that lists the names of persons who have had their motor vehicle operator's licenses revoked.

Directs the Secretary of Transportation to establish and maintain a National Driver Register to assist chief driver licensing officials of participating States in exchanging information regarding the motor vehicle driving records of individuals.

Prohibits the Secretary from maintaining information in such Register for more than a seven-year period from the date of its entry.

Allows any State to participate in such Register system. Directs the chief driver licensing official of a participating State to transmit to the Secretary specified information on certain drivers (including reversals of previously transmitted traffic offense convictions).

Allows access to such information to specified individuals, including the Administrator of the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety and the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. Limits the use of such information to official investigations and other specified purposes.

Directs the Secretary to implement a pilot test program to demonstrate the potential effectiveness of a system for electronic referral and relay of information regarding the motor vehicle driving records of individuals. Describes State participation in such program. Requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the program.

Sets forth criminal penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of information from the National Driver Register.

Establishes a National Driver Register Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary concerning the efficiency and effectiveness of the Register system. Directs the Committee to report at least annually to the Secretary.

Directs the Secretary, within nine years of the date of enactment of this Act, to report to Congress on the level of State participation in and the effectiveness of the Register system.

Authorizes appropriations to carry out the provisions of this Act for fiscal years 1983 through 1985.

Sponsored by Mr. Danforth, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Pell, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Moynihan, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Ford, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Exon, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Warner, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Percy, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Leahy, and Mr. Mitchell.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 914, to limit access to information in the National Driver Register to three years in the case of a request by an employee or prospective employees, sponsored by Mr. Danforth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 915, to authorize the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee to approve and recommend to the Secretary statutes of general applicability with other provisions, if as determined by the Committee, such provisions produce a result which equals or exceeds the result of the specified provision requirements of the subsection, sponsored by Mr. DeConcini.

May 11, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

S. 2166, A bill to provide for the distribution within the United States of the International Communication Agency slide show entitled "Montana: The People Speak."

Sponsored by Mr. Baucus, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

March 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

March 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

March 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-159.

S. 2174, A bill to recognize the organization known as American Ex-Prisoners of War.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Levin, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Roth, Mr. East, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Exon, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Specter, Mr. Biden, Mr. Symms, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Pryor, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Boren, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Mattingly, and Mr. Denton.

July 28, 1982 Senate companion measure H.R. 5380 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 2177, A bill to amend Title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (Public Law 90-537; 82 Stat. 885, as amended by Public Law 95-578; 92 Stat. 2471 and Public Law 96-375; 94 Stat. 1505).

Sponsored by Mr. DeConcini, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater.

May 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-373.

S. 2181, A bill relating to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Packwood, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Cannon.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2215, A bill to recognize the organization known as the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, Incorporated.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Long, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Tower, Mr. Baker, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Ford, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Huddleston, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Denton, Mr. Pell, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Boren, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Kasten, Mr. East, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Metzenbaum, and Mr. Specter.

S. 2218, A bill to provide for the development and improvement of the recreation facilities and programs of Gateway National Recreation Area through the use of funds obtained from the development of methane gas resources within the Fountain Avenue Landfill site by the City of New York.

Sponsored by Mr. D'Amato, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
August 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
August 9, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-232.

S. 2222, Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982.

Title I: Control of Illegal Immigration—Part A: Employment—Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to make it unlawful for a person to knowingly hire, recruit, or refer any alien not authorized to work. Makes following the appropriate verification procedures an affirmative defense for an employer so charged.

Sets forth a transitional verification procedure (for the first three years) under which an employer must attest that he or she has examined the alien's identity and work eligibility papers (passport, social security card, etc.).

Requires the President to implement a secure verification system within three years. Prohibits the use of this system or any required identification document for other law enforcement purposes.

Sets forth graduated civil and criminal penalties for verification violations.

Directs the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, to inform employers, employment agencies, unions, and the public about these requirements. Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983.

Makes it illegal to fraudulently misuse or manufacture entry or work documents (up to $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both).

Part B: Enforcement and Fees—Makes it unlawful for a person to knowingly or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien is not authorized to enter the United States, bring such person into the country (up to $2,500 or one year's imprisonment or both).

Expresses the sense of Congress that: (1) Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) enforcement activities and resources should be increased; and (2) the Attorney General should use his existing authority under such Act to impose maintenance and operating fees for an alien's use of INS border facilities and services.

Part C: Adjudication Procedures and Asylum Inspection and Exclusion.—Establishes in the Department of Justice a United States Immigration Board to hear appeals from final decisions of administrative law judges under such Act. Provides that the Chairman of such Board shall appoint these administrative law judges.

Grants such judges responsibility over cases of exclusion, deportation, status recission, and asylum.

Requires exclusion appeals to be filed with the Board (rather than the Attorney General) within 15 days. Limits judicial review in exclusion and asylum cases to the question of habeas corpus. Reduces the period for filing a petition for judicial review of final orders of exclusion, deportation, and asylum from six months to 30 days.

Revises asylum provisions to: (1) require an alien under an exclusion or deportation order to apply for asylum within 14 days after notice of such order unless changed circumstances in the alien's country cause a change in asylum eligibility; (2) prohibit an alien from reapplying for asylum after having been denied such status unless such changes have occurred; (3) require asylum applications to be heard before administrative law judges having special training in international law; (4) permit legal counsel at asylum hearings; (5) require an alien to be an admissible refugee in order to be granted asylum; (6) place the burden of proof on the applicant; and (7) prohibit the reopening of an application proceeding unless changed circumstances in the alien's country cause a change in asylum eligibility.

Requires the President to nominate members of the Board within 45 days.

Sets forth administrative and operating provisions for the transfer of asylum proceedings from the existing special inquiry system to the administrative law judge system. Authorizes appropriations for such purpose for fiscal year 1983.

Part D: Adjustment of Status—Prohibits adjustment of status to permanent resident for violators of (nonimmigrant) visa terms.

Title II: Reform of Legal Immigration—Part A: Immigrants—Revises numerical limitation provisions to: (1) establish a "family reunification" category of 325,000 (minus the number of prior-year immediate relatives); (2) establish an "independent" category of 100,000 (minus the number of prior-year special immigrants); and (3) permit 40,000 annual entrants each from Mexico and Canada, which each country entitled to the other's unused visas.

Sets forth family reunification preference allocations as follows: (1) unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; (2) spouses and children of permanent residents; (3) married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; and (4) brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens with already approved visas. Sets forth "independent" preference allocations as follows: (1) aliens of exceptional ability; (2) skilled workers; (3) investors; (4) unskilled workers; and (5) nonpreference workers.

Sets forth an interpreference allocation guide.

Provides that labor certifications will be granted on the basis of national job market data, and requires a finding that U.S. workers could not be trained (or be presently available) within a reasonable period of time.

Includes within the definition of "special immigrant" Amerasian children who: (1) are unmarried and between 14 and 21 years old; (2) were fathered by a U.S. citizen on active duty in Korea, Vietnam Cambodia, or Laos, and subject to discrimination in such countries; (3) are orphans or have been put up for adoption; and (4) are coming to the United States to be adopted by a U.S. citizen or citizens. Limits such annual entrants to 2,000. Terminates such category after five years.

Includes within the definition of "special immigrant" unmarried sons and daughters and surviving spouses of employees of certain international organizations.

Part B: Nonimmigrants—Limits (H-2 visa) temporary workers to a maximum stay of eight months per year unless the Secretary of Labor extends such period.

Requires an employer petition (to bring in such workers) to certify that: (1) there are not enough U.S. workers for the job; and (2) similarly employed U.S. workers' wages will not be adversely affected. Provides that: (1) employers need not submit such petition more than 80 days in advance of need; and (2) the Secretary must make a decision on a petition within 20 days of need, or else the petition is considered approved. Provides for a seven-day expedited certification. Requires the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture, to report annually to the Congress. Authorizes appropriations beginning with fiscal year 1983 to recruit domestic workers and monitor the nonimmigrant worker program.

Directs the Secretary of Labor to report on the H-2 worker program to Congress within six months.

Prohibits foreign students from adjusting their status to permanent resident unless they are immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. Requires foreign students to return to their home country for two years before being eligible to apply for a U.S. permanent resident visa.

Authorizes the Attorney General and the Secretary of State to establish a three-year pilot visa waiver program for up to five countries providing a similar benefit to the United States. Sets forth program provisions.

Title III: Legalization—Authorizes adjustment of status to permanent resident for specified undocumented aliens who have resided in the United States since January 1, 1978.

Authorizes a temporary resident status for Cuban/Haitian entrants and for specified undocumented aliens who have resided in the United States since January 1, 1980. Permits such temporary resident aliens too: (1) work in the United States; and (2) apply for permanent resident status after two years.

Makes temporary residents (other than Cuban/Haitian entrants) ineligible for Federal public assistance (other than medical care, aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, and public health).

Prohibits the legalization of persons: (1) convicted of a felony or three or more misdemeanors in the United States; or (2) who have taken part in political, religious, or racial persecution.

Directs the Attorney General, in cooperation with designated voluntary agencies and the Secretary of Labor, to disseminate information about such status legalization program.

Authorizes appropriations for such program for fiscal year 1983.

Sponsored by Mr. Simpson, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Grassley, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. Randolph.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1954, to require that hearings on asylum applications shall be closed to the public unless the applicant requests otherwise, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy.

S. Amdt. No. 2019, to express the sense of the Congress that English be declared the official language of the United States, sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa joined by Mr. Laxalt, and Mr. Denton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1226, to revise the legalization program and to provide State block grants for legalization impact assistance, sponsored by Mr. Grassley joined by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Denton, and Mr. Gorton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1228, to require that the Attorney General consult with certain committees of the Congress and voluntary agencies before prescribing certain regulations regarding the legalization program, sponsored by Mr. Bentsen.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1229, expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1230, to protect the privacy and security of a system to determine employment eligibility in the United States, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1232, to facilitate travel by foreign nationals to the United States, sponsored by Mr. Pressler joined by Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Sasser.

S. UP. Amdt. No.1234, to ensure the authority of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to investigate allegations of unlawful employment practices, and to provide for a series of reports to be prepared and transmitted to Congress reviewing the implementation and enforcement of the provisions contained in the amendment made by section 101(a) of this Act, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1236, on page 84, at line 13, after "ing" strike all thereafter through line 15 to the semi-colon, sponsored by Mr. Grassley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1237, to clarify how violations are counted when determining an employer's penalty, establishing separate and distinct units of corporate liability, sponsored by Mr. Nickles.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1239, technical amendments, sponsored by Mr. Simpson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1241, relating to exemption from disclosure of asylum and asylum-related records and documents, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1245, dealing with aliens who are members of professions holding doctoral degrees or aliens of exceptional ability; and providing authority to waive the two-year foreign residency requirement for certain students, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy joined by Mr. Chafee, Mr Tsongas, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Brady.

August 17, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 80-19; Record Vote No. 329.

S. 2240, A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide permanent authorization for Federal agencies to use flexible and compressed employee work schedules.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Warner, Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Murkowski.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 93-2; Record Vote No. 203.

July 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-221.

S. 2244, An original bill to give effect to the Protocol Amending the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Washington, March 29, 1979.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

April 22, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

May 6, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 17, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-176.

S. 2248, Department of Defense Authorizations Act, 1983.

Title I: Procurement—Authorizes appropriations for the armed forces for fiscal year 1983 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons. Makes permanent the authority of the Secretary of Defense, in carrying out the Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ministers of Defense concerning the NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) Program, to waive reimbursement for the cost of specified functions performed by other than AWACS personnel and to assume contingent liability for program losses and specified charges.

Title II: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation—Authorizes appropriations for the armed forces for research, development, test, and evaluation for fiscal year 1983.

Title III: Operation and Maintenance—Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for the armed forces other than the Coast Guard and for other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense. Authorizes additional sums for increases in benefits for civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

Title IV: Active Forces—Establishes end strength levels for fiscal year 1983 for active duty personnel for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force.

Title V: Reserve Forces—Establishes average strengths for fiscal year 1983 for: (1) the Army National Guard; (2) the Army Reserve; (3) the Naval Reserve; (4) the Marine Corps Reserve; (5) the Air National Guard; (6) the Air Force Reserve; and (7) the Coast Guard Reserve. Sets forth the number of Reserves serving on full-time active duty to administer, recruit, or train the Reserve components. Provides for the adjustment of average strength levels in the national interest and as specified.

Increases the number of enlisted personnel who may be on active duty in support of the Reserve components.

Title VI: Civilian Personnel—Establishes an end strength level for civilian personnel for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1983. Requires the apportionment of such personnel among the various military branches and departments. Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on such allocation within 60 days. Specifies the types of civilian employees to be included in such end levels. Permits the Secretary to increase the number of civilian personnel beyond the authorized end strength.

Title VII: Military Training Student Loads—Establishes average military training student loads for fiscal year 1983.

Title VIII: General Provisions—Requires the Secretary of Defense to administer and not delegate responsibility for schools on military installations.

Amends the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1978, to repeal the requirement for a reduction in the number of senior-grade military employees of the Department of Defense.

Amends the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1976, to increase the dollar amount activating the requirement that the Secretary report to Congress on the sale or transfer of defense articles valued at a specified amount.

Amends the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981 to limit to functions performed by 50 or more personnel the application of the requirement that the Secretary report to Congress on the conversion of performance of commercial and industrial type functions from Department personnel to private contractors.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower, reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services, and cosponsored by Mr. Stennis.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1397, to express the sense of the Congress recommending a summit meeting on reducing the risk of the occurrence of nuclear war, sponsored by Mr. Specter joined by Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Mitchell.

S. Amdt. No. 1399, to require a report on the teaching of military history in military service schools, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Sasser, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Goldwater, and Mr. Jepsen.

S. Amdt. No. 1400, to retain the Defense Dependents' Education System in the Department of Defense, sponsored by Mr. Quayle joined by Mr. Goldwater.

S. Amdt. No. 1441, to amend section 12 of the Military Selective Service Act to make persons who fail to comply with the registration requirements of such Act ineligible for certain educational benefits, sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa joined by Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Denton, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Long, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. East, Mr. McClure, Mr. Symms, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Jepsen, and Mr. Byrd of West Virginia.

S. Amdt. No. 1448, to make adjustments in authorization for the procurement of aircraft, sponsored by Mr. Jackson joined by Mr. Gorton, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Symms, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Dole, Mr. Dodd, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pell, Mr. Mathias, and Mr. Burdick.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 904, to increase the amount that may be paid to certain members of the uniformed services in settlement of claims for damaged or lost personal property incident to service in a foreign country during the evacuation of personnel from the hostage crisis in Iran, sponsored by Mr. Jackson joined by Mr. Nunn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 907, to make certain adjustments to certain authorizations for classified programs, sponsored by Mr. Goldwater.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 910, to prohibit the use of authorized funds to enter into contracts for the performance of firefighting or security functions at military installations or facilities, sponsored by Mr. Mitchell joined by Mr. Dodd, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Percy, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Pell.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 916, declaring that the full Social Security cost-of-living adjustment of 7.4 percent be paid in full on July 1, 1982, as scheduled; that the Senate renews its commitment to maintaining and assuring that the Social Security system shall be preserved and strengthened so that benefits will be paid in a timely manner; and that any corrective action taken shall not include any more than is absolutely necessary to preserve the financial integrity of the Social Security system, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Domenici, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Percy, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Boschwitz, and Mr. Gorton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 917, in the nature of a substitute, sponsored by Mr. Baker joined by Mr. Kasten, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Percy, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Abdnor.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 921, to clarify the intent of the Mitchell unprinted amendment SU910, previously adopted, sponsored by Mr. Mitchell.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 922, to establish an Office of Inspector General in the Department of Defense, sponsored by Mr. Pryor.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 926, to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish an Office of Inspector General in the Department of Defense and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Roth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 928, to modify the requirements relating to the initial period of active duty for training of all persons enlisting in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire joined by Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 929, to provide a period of open enrollment in the Survivor Benefit Plan to persons who, but for age, were entitled to retired pay before December 1, 1980, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire joined by Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 930, to extend certain educational loan repayment benefits to commissioned officers who are serving in pay grade 0-1 or 0-2 in the Selected Reserve of any of the Armed Forces, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire joined by Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 931, to strengthen allied defense contributions and require a report thereon by the Secretary of Defense not later than March 1, 1983, sponsored by Mr. Levin joined by Mr. Quayle.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 932, to express the sense of the Congress that the member countries of N.A.T.O. must more effectively pool their resources for their common defense, sponsored by Mr. Roth joined by Mr. Glenn, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Ford, Mr. Garn, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Kasten.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 933, to express the sense of the Congress that members of the National Guard of the United States and the Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the United States deserve public recognition for their vital contribution to our national defense and that members of these forces need the support and cooperation of their civilian employers in order to train and remain ready to respond to national emergencies, sponsored by Mr. Garn joined by Mr. Chiles, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Roth, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Ford, Mr. Exon, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Percy, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Warner, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Symms, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Dole, Mr. Byrd of VA, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr.

Cochran, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Tower, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Hayakawa, and Mr. Goldwater.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 934, to require a report on the adoption of a maneuver style of warfare, sponsored by Mr. Hart.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 935, in the nature of a substitute, sponsored by Mr. Gorton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 938, directing the Department of Defense to build an on-orbit laser weapons system and to produce such system as quickly as possible, sponsored by Mr. Wallop joined by Mr. Garn, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Warner, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. East, and Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 943, to provide that the Secretary of Defense should conduct a test program during fiscal year 1983 to test the effect of exempting certain contracts of the Department of Defense from the provisions of section 2392 of Title 10, United States Code, and pay a price differential under such contracts for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations, sponsored by Mr. Moynihan joined by Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 944, to strike out a provision relating to payments and arrangements made under section 6 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Congress) as modified by section 505(c) of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, sponsored by Mr. Stafford joined by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Burdick, and Mr. Melcher.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 945, to restrict the construction of naval vessels in foreign shipyards, sponsored by Mr. Heinz joined by Mr. Pell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 947, to express the sense of the Congress that the President take certain diplomatic actions relating to the development, production, stockpiling, and use of bacteriological and toxin weapons, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 951, to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds for binary chemical weapons unless the President makes certain certifications, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield joined by Mr. Pryor, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Warner, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Bumpers, and Mr. Hart.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 954, providing that the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a full and complete study and evaluation of the recent report and recommendations by the Chairman of the VISTA 1999 task force entitled "VISTA 1999, A Long-Range Look at the Future of the Army and Air National Guard," sponsored by Mr. Nunn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 955, to evaluate arms control initiatives to include military crisis control center and hotline enhancements, sponsored by Mr. Nunn joined by Mr. Warner, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr Cranston, and Mr Burdick.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 956, to establish a procedure for increased legislation oversight of increases in costs of acquisition of certain major defense systems, sponsored by Mr. Levin joined by Mr. Eagleton, and Mrs. Kassebaum.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 958, providing that the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than January 1, 1983, regarding unit cohesion intiatives, if any, that have been taken in each of the armed forces and any such initiatives planned for any of the armed forces for the next five years, sponsored by Mr. Warner.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 959, expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Army should place a plaque in Arlington National Cemetery honoring members of the United States Armed Forces who died in an attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran, sponsored by Mr. Warner.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 960, to adjust the funding level for Ballistic Missile Defense System technology, sponsored by Mr. Warner.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 960, to express the sense of the Congress with respect to certain negotiations regarding chemical weapons, sponsored by Mr. Cochran.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 962, in the nature of a substitute, sponsored by Mr. Tower.

May 14, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Yea-Nay Vote, 84-8; Record Vote No. 120.

August 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-252.

S. 2250, A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Murkowski, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Stafford, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Burdick.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2252, A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal years 1983 and 1984, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Pell.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-322.

S 2254, A bill to temporarily extend the authority to conduct experiments in flexible schedules and compressed schedules under the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1978.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

March 22, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

March 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

March 26, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-160.

S. 2271, A bill to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the programs of the National Bureau of Standards for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

April 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-286.

S. 2272, A bill to enhance the transfer of technical information to industry, business and the general public by amending the Act of September 9, 1950, (15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.) to establish a Technical Information Clearinghouse Fund, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

April 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2273, A bill to amend section 7 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706) to extend authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Packwood.

April 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 2279, A bill to designate the Alben Barkley National Historic Site.

Sponsored by Mr. Ford, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2297, A bill to amend title II, United States Code, to improve the protection for shopping centers and their tenants under the Bankruptcy Code.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Denton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Lugar, Mr. East, and Mr. Laxalt.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2308, A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain property to the City of Show Low, Arizona.

Sponsored by Mr. DeConcini, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater.

December 9, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2317, A bill to recognize the organization known as the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Sponsored by Mr. Cochran, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boren, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dole, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Ford, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Huddleston, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Long, Mr. Levin, Mr. Lugar, Mr. McClure, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pell, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Tower, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Matsunaga, and Mr. Armstrong.

May 24, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

July 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 9, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-231.

S. 2320, Comprehensive Criminal Forfeiture Act of 1982.

Amends the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) to specify that property subject to forfeiture for racketeering activity includes (1) all proceeds obtained directly or indirectly from racketeering activity; (2) real and tangible and intangible personal property; and (3) positions, offices, appointments, and benefits obtained through illegal activity.

Makes property forfeitable to the United States upon the commission of the act giving rise to forfeiture. Permits the forfeiture of property which has been transferred to a third party, but includes a provision protecting innocent bona fide purchasers.

Authorizes a court to order the forfeiture of substitute assets of the defendant where the original property cannot be located or traced.

Authorizes a court to take appropriate action preserving the availability of property during the pre-indictment period effective for up to 90 days. Specifies the circumstances under which a temporary restraining order may be issued without notice to the affected party.

Authorizes the Attorney General to grant petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeiture. Directs the Attorney General to establsih regulations governing the restitution and disposition of forfeited property.

Amends the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 to establish general criminal forfeiture provisions for felony violations under titles II and III. Includes provisions similar to the RICO amendments of this Act, relating to property subject to forfeiture, third party transfers, asset substitution, preindictment orders, and remission.

Creates a presumption of forfeitability where: (1) the defendant acquired the property within a reasonable period after commission of the violation; and (2) the defendant's legal sources of income are substantially insufficient to account for the acquisition.

Authorizes a court to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure of property subject to forfeiture in the same manner provided for a search warrant, if other injunctive relief would not assure the availability of the property.

Provide that a criminal forfeiture proceeding shall stay any civil forfeiture proceeding with respect to the same property.

Authorizes the Drug Enforcement Administration to set aside 25 percent of the amounts realized from forfeitures under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 for the payment of information or assistance leading to forfeiture. Terminates this program on September 30, 1984.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Senate passed related measure H.R. 7140 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 2320, A bill to amend section 1936 of title 18, United States Code, and the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) to provide for criminal forefeiture of the proceeds of racketeering activity, to provide for the sanction of criminal forefeiture for all felony drug offenses, to facilitate forfeitures in drug related and racketeering cases, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Senate passed related measure H.R. 7140 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 2329, A bill to establish an Efficiency Advisory Roundtable to assist the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in its activities concerning the New Federalism.

Sponsored by Mr. Mattingly, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

September 23, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2332, A bill to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

May 26, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 88-7; Record Vote No. 156.

August 2, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 3, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-229.

S. 2333, A bill to amend section 209 of title 18, United States Code, to permit an officer or employee of the United States Government, injured during an assassination attempt, to receive contributions from charitable organizations.

Sponsored by Mr. Roth.

April 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

April 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

April 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-171.

S. 2336, A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Gorton, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Packwood, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Kasten.

June 24, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2344, A bill to amend section 235 of the National Housing Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Lugar, and cosponsored by Mr. Cranston.

April 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2355, A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that persons with impaired hearing are insured reasonable access to telephone service.

Sponsored by Mr. Cannon, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Riegle, and Mr. Randolph.

August 18, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 2363, A bill to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

Sponsored by Mr. Durenberger, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

August 5, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2365, A bill to expand and extend programs relating to alcohol abuse and alcoholism and drug abuse.

Sponsored by Mr. Humphrey, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2373, A bill to change the name of the landing strip at White Sands Missile Range in the State of New Mexico, to "White Sands Space Harbor."

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, and cosponsored by Mr. Domenici.

April 15, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

April 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 11, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-175.

S. 2375, A bill to extend by five years the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, reported by the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-336.

S. 2385, A bill to amend subchapter IV of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, to modify the VA Health Professionals Scholarship Program, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Simpson, reported by the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Specter, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Burdick.

June 21, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.R. 6350 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 2386, A bill to provide for the establishment of a system to collect data on the geographic distribution of Federal funds.

Sponsored by Mr. Sasser, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Riegle, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Biden, Mr. Levin, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Exon, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Ford, Mr. Huddleston, and Mr. Heinz.

July 29, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-326.

S. 2390, A bill to amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 953; 20 U.S.C. 65a), relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, so as to authorize additional appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution for carrying out the purposes of said Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Jackson, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2398, A bill to provide for increased participation by the United States in the African Development Fund.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

May 24, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2405, A bill to further amend the boundary of the Cibola National Forest to allow an exchange of land with the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

September 17, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

September 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 5, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-283.

S. 2420, Omnibus Victims Protection Act of 1982.

Title I: Victims Impact Statement—Amends rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to require that presentence reports contain information assessing the impact upon and cost to any person who was the victim of the offense.

Title II: Protection of Victims and Witnesses from Intimidation—Amends the Federal criminal code to establish as offenses "tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant" and "retaliating against a witness or an informant." Amends the Bail Reform Act of 1966 to require as a condition of pretrial release that the defendant not commit these offenses.

Grants general authority to the Attorney General to relocate or protect Government witnesses.

Authorized the Attorney General to intitative civil proceedings to restrain tampering with a witness of victim.

Title III: Restitution—Authorizes a sentencing court to order the defendant to make restitution for any offense. Requires the court to state for the record the reasons for not ordering restitution.

Directs the Attorney General to recommend to Congress laws necessary to compensate victims of crimes where restitution is not possible.

Title IV: Federal Accountability for Escape or Release of a Federal Prisoner—Grants exclusive jurisdiction to the Federal courts over civil claims against the United States for damages caused by dangerous offenders who are released or escape from the lawful custody of U.S. employee as a result of such employee's gross negligence.

Title V: Federal Guidelines for Fair Treatment of Crime Victims and Witnesses in the Criminal Justice System—Directs the Attorney General to develop Federal guidelines for the fair treatment of crime victims and witnesses.

Requires the Attorney General to consider certain objectives in preparing the guildelines, including: (1) ensuring that victims receive prompt social and medical services; (2) giving victims and witnesses notice of important criminal justice proceedings and scheduling changes; (3) arranging for the prosecution to obtain the nonbinding views of victims of serious crimes during such stages as plea bargaining and pretrial release; (4) encouraging employers to continue to pay victims and witnesses; for work absences to assist investigations and prosecutions; and (5) training law enforcement personnel in victim assistance.

Title VI: Profit by a Criminal from Sale of his Story—Directs the Attorney General to recommend to Congress any laws that are necessary to ensure that no Federal felon derives any profit from the sale of his or her story until any victim of the offense receives restitution.

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and consponsored by Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Hatch, Mr, Kennedy, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Percy, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Garn, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Ford, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Exon, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Riegle, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Grassley, Mr. East, Mr. Murkowski, Mr Mathias, Mr. Biden, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Specter, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Sasser.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1262, to provide technical and clarifying amendments to S. 2420, sponsored by Mr. Heinz joined by Mr. Laxalt.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1376, to resolve certain differences between S. 2420 and H.R. 7191, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Packwood.

September 14, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-291.

S. 2436, A bill to designate the Mary McLeod Bethune "Council House" in Washington, D.C., as a national historic site and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and consponsored by Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Dole, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Sasser, and Mr. Cannon.

September 22, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-329.

S. 2443, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments.

Sponsored by Mr. Murkowski, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2451, A bill to authorize appropriations for the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Stafford, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2457, A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated as the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

June 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-334.

S. 2481, A bill to provide for the reinstatement and validation of United States oil and gas lease number W 61985.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

July 29, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2487, Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1983.

Title I: Intelligence Activities—Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities in specified departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.

Title II: Intelligence Community Staff—Authorizes appropriations for the Intelligence Community Staff for fiscal year 1983.

Establishes an end strength ceiling of 210 full-time Intelligence Community Staff employees.

Title III: Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System—Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund.

Title IV: Supplemental Authorization for the Fiscal Year 1982—Authorizes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 for the conduct of intelligence activities of the U.S. Government.

Title V: General Provisions—Makes certain provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act relating to the procurement of automatic data processing equipment inapplicable to CIA procurement.

Prohibits the unauthorized use of the name, initials, or seal of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1049, to provide for equitable sharing by qualifying spouses of Central Intelligence Agency officers in retirement benefits earned as a result of service with the agency, sponsored by Mr. Wallop.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2488, An original bill to strengthen and improve the management of civilian personnel within the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2494, A bill to authorize support for an ongoing program of water resources research.

Sponsored by Mr. Abdnor, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Stafford, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Baucus.

June 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2535, A bill to regulate the operation of foreign fish processing vessels within State waters.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, and cosponsored by Mr. Packwood, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Gorton.

May 17, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

May 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 1, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-191.

S. 2552, A bill to protect the safety of intelligence personnel and certain other persons.

Sponsored by Mr. Biden, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Garn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Roth, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Hollings, and Mr. Kennedy.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2555, An original bill to authorize the appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission, the United States Customs Service, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2572, A bill to strengthen law enforcement in the areas of violent crime and drug trafficking, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, and cosponsored by Mr. Biden, Mr. Baker, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Chiles, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dole, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Symms, Mr. Rudman, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Exon, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Tower, Mr. Garn, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ford, Mr. Boren, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Roth, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Pressler, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Warner, Mr. Brady, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Metzenbaum, and Mr. Glenn.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 95-1; Record Vote No. 383.

S. 2574, An original bill to authorize appropriations for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Symms, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Tsongas.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-327.

S. 2575, A bill to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure.

May 27, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

May 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 1, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-190.

S. 2577, Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1983.

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for: (1) air quality activities under the Clean Air Act; (2) water quality activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; (3) water supply activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act; (4) solid and hazardous waste activities under the Solid Waste Disposal Act; (5) pesticide activities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; (6) radiation activities under the Public Health Service Act; (7) interdisciplinary activities; (8) toxic substances activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act; (9) energy activities; and (10) program management and support in the Office of Research and Development.

Authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to use such authorized appropriations for appropriate scientific and professional review of research and development grant, contract, and cooperative agreement applications.

Provides for congressional oversight of transfers of funds between categories which exceed ten percent of the funds in either category.

Directs the Administrator to establish a separately identified program of continuing, long-term environmental research and development for such activity listed under this Act, with at least 20 percent of the appropriations for such activity to be obligated and expended for such long-term research and development.

Requires a specified amount of the funds appropriated from the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund to be expended for research and development activities in fiscal year 1983.

Sponsored by Mr. Gorton, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1370, to authorize appropriations for environmental, research, development, and demonstration for fiscal years 1983 and 1984, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Gorton.

June 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 2580, A bill to establish the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Schmitt, and Mr. Leahy.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2582, An original bill to amend the Act to establish a Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-264.

S. 2586, Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983.

Title I: Army—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to establish or develop military installations and facilities at specified locations. Authorizes the Secretary to establish or develop other installations by proceeding with construction made necessary by unforeseen security considerations, new weapons development, new and unforeseen research and development requirements, improved production schedules or revisions in the tasks or functions assigned to a military installation or for environmental considerations if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with the national security. Directs the Secretary to notify the appropriate congressional committees of such determination. Authorizes appropriations for such emergency construction. Authorizes the Secretary to accomplish minor construction projects in a specified amount.

Authorizes the Secretary to construct or acquire military family housing. Authorizes the Secretary to improve existing quarters, earmarking certain funds for energy conservation. Amends the

Military Construction Authorization Act of 1976 to increase the authorization level for housing at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. Amends the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982, to increase the number of housing units authorized to be constructed at Fort Irwin, California.

Authorizes the Secretary to convey to the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, Tacoma, Washington, specified lands along the westerly boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, Pierce County, Washington, in exchange for other lands.

Requires that the United States and West Germany come to a formal agreement concerning the cost sharing arrangements for the master restationing plan before funds authorized for such plan may be obligated or expended.

Title II: Navy—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to establish or develop military installations and facilities at specified locations. Authorizes appropriations in specified amounts for each such location. Authorizes the Secretary to establish or develop other installations where necessary under the same conditions as those relating to the Secretary of the Army under title I of this Act. Authorizes the Secretary to accomplish minor construction projects in a specified amount. Authorizes the Secretary to acquire land to construct family housing units at the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida. Authorizes the Secretary to improve existing military family housing, subject to the conditions set forth in title I.

Permits the Secretary to use seven housing units acquired from the U.S. Public Health Service Facility, Norfolk, Virginia, for military family housing.

Title III: Air Force—Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities at specified locations. Authorizes appropriations in specified amounts for each such location. Authorizes the Secretary to establish or develop additional facilities where necessitated by those factors enumerated in title I of this Act. Authorizes the Secretary to accomplish minor construction projects in a specified amount. Authorizes the Secretary to improve existing military family housing, subject to the conditions set forth in title I.

Amends the Military Construction Act, 1977 to increase authorizations for specified projects, including the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee.

Authorizes the Secretary to adjust the base boundaries at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, to resolve encroachments caused by inaccurate surveys.

Authorizes the Secretary to convert an existing facility at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio for use as a foreign military sales center.

Title IV: Defense Agencies—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to establish or develop military installations at specified locations and authorizes appropriations in specified amounts for each such location. Permits the Secretary to establish or develop additional facilities which are determined to be vital to the security of the United States under the terms and conditions of title I. Authorizes appropriations for such purpose. Authorizes the Secretary to accomplish minor construction projects in a specified amount.

Authorizes the Secretary to modify existing family housing as specified.

Title V: North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to incur NATO facilities construction costs up to a specified amount. Requires the Secretary to report to the Senate and the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees concerning such costs.

Title VI: Authorization of Appropriations and Administrative Provisions—Authorizes the Secretaries of the various military departments to develop installations under this Act without regard to provisions of law which prohibit the advancement of public moneys and which require the submission of detailed cost estimates to Congress.

Establish appropriations ceilings for each title of this Act.

Authorizes limited increases in the amounts authorized pursuant to this Act if the Secretary of the military department or the Director of the defense agency concerned determines that such an increase is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual and unanticipated variations in costs. Requires the Secretary of Defense to report annually to the appropriate committees of Congress concerning projects exceeding the amount authorized by more than a specified percent.

Establishes measures and responsibility for supervising the construction work authorized under this Act. Requires the respective Secretaries to report to Congress annually on the costs of construction contracts.

Title VII: Guard and Reserve Forces Facilities—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces of various military departments. Authorizes specified appropriations for each such entity.

Directs the Secretary of Defense to give the appropriate committees of Congress 15 rather than 30 days notice of expenditures for facilities in excess of $175,000. Exempts facilities listed in the annual lump sum authorization from such requirement.

Title VIII: General Provisions—Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to exchange specified land in and with the city of Warner Robins, Georgia.

Permits the Secretary of a military department, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, to make obligations for commissary store facility construction without regard to fiscal year limitations.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to exchange specified lands in and with the city of Bell, California. Requires the city to restore and modernize a specified building owned by the United States as consideration.

Permits the Secretary of Defense to exchange or sell any real property and facilities in the public interest or for national defense purposes. Requires that any sales or exchanges be conducted through public, competitive bidding. Credits the proceeds to a defense facilities replacement fund. Directs the Secretary to give the Armed Forces Committees 15 days notice whenever the fair market value of the property involved exceeds $100,000.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to exchange with the Kansas City Corporation for Industrial Development of Kansas

City, Missouri, specified lands in Jackson County comprising the Sergeant Charles R. Long Army Reserve Training Center and the Carlisle School.

Prohibits the expenditure of funds for the construction of contingency facilities to support the national security interests of the United States in Egypt, Kenya, Oman, Somalia, the island of Diego Garcia or at Lajes Field (Portugal) unless the construction contracts require that all materials be produced or refined in the United States or host nation. Excludes contracts for less than $5,000,000 and contracts with countries with a formal agreement with the United States which would be violated by such a requirement.

Authorizes the Secretary of a military department to use moneys received from grazing and agricultural leases to defray related expenses and to finance multiple land use management programs on installations under his jurisdiction.

Increases the dollar limitation on foreign leasing.

Authorizes modification of a certain building at the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., and disposition of a certain building by the Secretary of the Navy in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1051, to make a technical change to a land conveyance provision of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982, sponsored by Mr. Bryd of West Virginia joined by Mr. Randolph.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1052, to provide a substitute for the provision authorizing the conveyance of certain real property in Bell, California, sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa joined by Mr. Cranston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1053, to revise the authorization to sell or exchange defense real property, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Tower and Mr. Percy.

S. UP. No. 1055, restoring funds for certain military recreational facilities on the Island of Diego Garcia, sponsored by Mr. Exon.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 93-1; Record Vote No. 205.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-321.

S. 2604, An original bill to authorize appropriations to The National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and programs management, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2611, A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

December 16, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-387.

S. 2623, A bill to amend and extend the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Cohen, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Pressler, and Mr. Abdnor.

December 16, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 2625, A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make federal surplus property more accessible to local emergency preparedness and volunteer firefighting organizations and to authorize and direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency to recommend available federal surplus to the Administrator of the General Services Administration for transfer to such organizations and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Roth, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Durenberger.

August 12, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2645, An original bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and codify the permanent provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

June 30, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.R. 6451 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 2651, A bill to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure.

June 24, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

July 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 19, 1982 Signed by Presidential and became Public Law No. 97-217.

S. 2671, A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Leahy, and Mr. Mathias.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2706, A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the bar membership requirements for United States magistrates.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower, and cosponsored by Mr. Bentsen.

June 30, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

July 27, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-230.

S. 2710, A bill to establish a wilderness area in the Hoosier National Forest area, Indiana.

Sponsored by Mr. Lugar, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Quayle.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

December 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-384.

S. 2774, An original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 2 of the first concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1983 (S. Con. Res. 92, Ninety-Seventh Congress).

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici, reported by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Up. Amdt. No. 1176, to retain present law regarding when Civil Service retirement benefits begin and/or end, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1177, to amend the section relating to membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission, sponsored by Mr. Packwood.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1178, to make technical changes relating to Coast Guard Retirement benefits, sponsored by Mr. Packwood.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1182, to make technical corrections, sponsored by Mr. Domenici.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1183, to amend section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to allow supply operations to be industrially funded, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1185, to express the sense of Congress that certain steps should be taken to make wholesome food which is currently being wasted or discarded available for distribution to hungry people, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy joined by Mr. Danforth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1186, to provide for 13 additional weeks of Federal unemployment benefits under certain circumstances, sponsored by Mr. Metzenbaum joined by Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Byrd of WV, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Levin, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Specter, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Percy, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Dole, Mr. Baker, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Pell, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Roth, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Moynihan, and Mr. Boschwitz.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1188, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to implement diversion programs for the 1983 crops of wheat and corn and other feed grains, sponsored by Mr. Boren joined by Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Exon, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Hart, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Jepsen, and Mr. Glenn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1190, to remove the provisions relating to the use of interest and dividend information in the food stamp program, food stamp intercepts of unemployment benefits, and food stamp, intercepts of Federal tax refunds, sponsored by Mr. Domenici.

August 5, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 72-24; Record Vote No. 299.

S. 2852, A bill to amend section 439 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make a technical amendment relating to priority of indebtedness, to provide for the family contribution schedule for student financial assistance for academic years 1983-1984, and 1984-1985, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Stafford, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Randolph.

September 16, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-301.

S. 2863, A bill to amend title 28 to provide protection to all jurors in Federal cases to clarify the compensation of attorneys for jurors in protecting their employment rights, and authorizing the service of jury summonses by ordinary mail.

Sponsored by Mr. Grassley, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 2874, A bill to amend the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended, to credit entrance fees for the migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp contest to the account which pays for the administration of the contest.

Sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

August 20, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-307.

S. 2879, Depository Institutions Amendments of 1982.

Title I: Deposit Insurance Flexibility—Deposit Insurance Flexibility Act—Part A—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Amendments—Amends the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to authorize the

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to make loans to, make deposits in, purchase the assets or securities of, assume the liabilities of, or make contributions to, any insured bank if such action is taken: (1) to prevent the bank's closing; (2) to restore a closed insured bank; or (3) to lessen the risk to the Corporation posed by an insured bank under the threat of instability due to severe financial conditions.

Authorizes the Corporation, in order to facilitate a merger or consolidation of an insured bank or the sale of assets of such insured bank and the assumption of its liabilities, or the acquisition of its stock, to: (1) purchase any such assets or assume such liabilities; (2) make loans or contributions to, or deposits in, or purchase the securities of, such institution; (3) guarantee it or the company which controls or will acquire control of it against loss by reason of merging or consolidating; or (4) any combination of the above.

Requires the Corporation, in its annual report to Congress, to report the total amount it has saved by exercising the authority provided in this Act.

Amends the Home Owner's Loan Act of 1933 to permit the Home Loan Bank Board to authorize the conversion of a State-chartered savings bank insured by the FDIC into a Federal savings bank. Requires continued FDIC insurance coverage for a converted bank.

Amends the National Housing Act to grant the Federal Home Loan Bank Board the same supervisory powers with regard to a FDIC insured federal savings bank that it has with other Federal associations.

Amends the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to allow a closed insured bank with assets of a specified amount, or insured banks with specified assets which are in danger of closing, to be acquired by out of State banks or holding companies. Permits the FDIC, in the case of a closed bank, to sell the assets of such bank and arrange for the assumption ot its liabilities by an insured depository institution located in the same State.

Permits the FDIC, in the case of an insured bank with a certain amount of assets which is in danger of closing, to arrange an acquisition by an insured depository institution located in the State where the insured bank is chartered.

Amends the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to permit a waiver of notice and hearing requirements to allow the Federal Reserve to approve emergency acquisitions of thrift institutions by commercial banks.

Part B—Federal Home Loan Bank Board Amendments—Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act to allow the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to authorize a mutual institution to become, or merge into, a newly-chartered, Federal stock savings bank.

Amends the National Housing Act to permit the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) to provide assistance to insured institutions when severe financial conditions exist which threaten the stability of a significant number of insured institutions. Includes deposits in the institution or the purchase of securities as a type of assistance.

Permits the Corporation to authorize an insured institution eligible for assistance to merge with any other insured institution or an FDIC insured bank or to be acquired by any holding company.

Amends the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to waive the requirement when severe financial conditions exist that a portion of net earnings of the banks be set aside semiannually to a reserve account, and to allow the banks to pay dividends from undivided profits.

Amends the National Housing Act to permit the FSLIC to borrow from the Federal Home Loan banks. Requires the rate on such a loan to be at least the bank's marginal cost of funds, with adequate security.

Permits the FSLIC if extraordinary financial conditions exist, to terminate distribution of shares of the secondary reserve and utilize said reserve on the same basis as the primary reserve.

Part C—Credit Unions—Amends the Federal Credit Union Act to permit the National Credit Union Administration Board to authorize: (1) a merger or consolidation of an insured credit union which is insolvent, or is in danger of insolvency, with any other insured credit union; or (2) a purchase and assumption by an insured credit union of all or any part of the assets and liabilities of any other insured credit union which is in such danger.

Permits the Board, ex parte without notice, to appoint itself as conservator and immediately take possession and control of the business and assets of any insured credit union where: (1) such action is necessary to conserve the assets of such a credit union; (2) the credit union consents to such an action; and (3) in the case of an insured State-chartered credit union, the State credit union supervisor is consulted at least 24 hours before the use of this authority by the Board.

Part D—Sunset Provisions—Terminates the emergency provisions contained in Title I of this Act five years after the date of enactment.

Title II: Capital Assistance—Capital Assistance Act of 1982—Amends the National Housing Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to authorize the FSLIC and the FDIC to increase or maintain the capital of a qualified institution by making periodic purchase of capital instruments from such institution.

Requires such an institution to have: (1) a net worth of at most three percent of its assets; (2) losses for two consecutive quarters; (3) a prospect of solvency for more than six months; and (4) investments in residential mortgages or mortgage backed securities equal to at least 20 percent of its assets.

Sets forth the initial capital instruments that the Corporations may purchase. Allows the Corporations to establish criteria which, with respect to ranges of net worth, calculation of losses, and percentage of losses to be met by purchases of capital instruments, differ from such criteria set forth by this Act.

Prohibits any such assistance from being provided to a qualified institution if the Corporation determines that providing such assistance would be costlier than liquidating such institution.

Title III: Thrift Institutions Restructuring—Thrift Institutions Restructuring Act of 1982—Part A—Form of Charter; Demand Accounts—Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to authorize the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to charter Federal stock banks as well as savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks for investment and credit purposes in addition to the provision of home financing.

Permits a Federal savings and loan association to raise capital in the form of demand accounts.

Specifies that all savings accounts and demand accounts will have the priority upon liquidation.

Reduces from 30 days to 14 days the statutory notice-of-withdrawal period for savings accounts.

Repeals the prohibition against the issuance of capital stock by Federal savings and loans. Grants any association the authority to issue such capital stock.

Permits any institution that is a Federal Home Loan Bank member (or is eligible to become a member) to convert to a Federal savings and loan association, a Federal savings bank, or a Federal mutual savings bank (and from the mutual form to the stock form, or vice versa).

Revises the procedures and requirements for conversion of any Federal association back to a State type institution.

Allows any aggrieved person to obtain review of a final action of the Board or the FSLIC which approves or disapproves a plan of conversion from the mutual to the stock form.

Permits any Federal savings bank chartered before the enactment of this Act or any Federal savings bank formerly organized as a mutual savings bank to continue to make any investment or engage in any activity not otherwise authorized by this Act to the degree it was authorized to do so.

Amends the National Housing Act to retain FSLIC jurisdiction over State mutual to State stock conversion involving insured institutions.

Eliminates specified reporting requirements concerning such conversion activity. Repeals the prohibition against the creation of Federal stock institutions in States where stock associations do not exist.

Part B—Investments—Amends the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to expand investment authority of associations with respect to: (1) overdrafts; (2) real property loans; (3) time deposits; (4) State securities; (5) consumer loans; (6) personal property; (7) education loans; (8) housing and land development loans; (9) foreign assistance investments; (10) small business investment companies; (11) commercial loans.

Provides for the phase-out of interest rate differentials for any category of deposits or accounts between any bank and any savings and loan.

Requires the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee to authorize not later than 60 days from enactment of this Act a new account that will enable depository institutions to compete with money market mutual funds.

Prohibits any association from conditioning an extension of credit on the purchase of a product from the association.

Prohibits any association from establishing, retaining, or operating a branch outside the State in which the association has its home office, unless the association qualifies as a domestic building and loan association.

Prohibits any savings and loan holding company whose subsidiary insured institution fails to qualify as a domestic building and loan association from commencing, or continuing for more than three years after such failure, any business activity other than those specified for multiple savings and loan holding companies and their subsidiaries.

Part C—Preemption of Due-on-Sale Prohibitions—Permits a lender to enter into or enforce a contract containing a due-on-sale clause with respect to a real property loan. Postpones until three years after enactment of this Act authorization to enforce due-on-sale clause in the case of any contract involving a real property loan made or assumed during a period when a State had prohibited due-on-sale clauses. Permits a State legislature to enact laws with such three-year period with respect to loans originated in non-Federal institutions. Permits the Comptroller of the Currency and the National Credit Union Administration to regulate similar loans originated by national banks or federal credit unions.

Sets forth circumstances under which a lender may not exercise its option pursuant to a due-on-sale clause.

Part D—Miscellaneous—Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to allow the courts to assess attorneys' fees against the Federal Home Loan Bank Board only when the agency loses the case.

Grants authority to compensate members of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council.

Title IV: Provisions Relating to National and Member Banks—Part A—General Provisions—Amends Federal law to permit a national bank to make unsecured loans in an amount up to 15 percent of its unimpaired capital and surplus, plus an additional ten percent on the loans fully secured by readily marketable collateral.

Permits the Comptroller of the Currency to prescribe rules and regulations defining or further defining terms used in determining when loans or extensions of credit to one person shall be deemed to be loans or extensions of credit to any other person.

Repeals existing limits on indebtedness incurred by a national banking association.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act to permit a national banking association to make loans secured by liens on interests in real estate.

Permits notes representing loans to finance the construction of residential or farm buildings and having maturities of less than nine months to be eligible for a discount as commercial paper within the terms of such Act if accompanied by a valid and binding agreement to advance the full amount of the loan upon the completion of the building.

Repeals the authority of a national banking association to act as broker for real estate loans in places with population of 5,000 or less.

Allows the Comptroller to issue a certificate of authority to commence the business of banking to a national banking association which is organized solely to do business with other financial institutions if such association is owned exclusively by other depository institutions and is engaged exclusively in providing banking services for other banks.

Permits an association to purchase for its own account shares of stock of a national banking association which is organized solely to do business with other financial institutions.

Permits actions and proceedings against any national bank for which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been appointed as receiver to be brought in any district or territorial court of the United States within the district in which such bank is located, or in any State, county, or municipal court having jurisdiction in similar cases, in the county or city in which such bank is located.

Authorizes a national bank to open or close, at its discretion, on a legal holiday declared by a State or District of Columbia official, unless the Comptroller directs otherwise.

Amends the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 to provide the authority to terminate the closed receivership fund for national banks which have been closed and for which the Comptroller has appointed a receiver other than the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Adds to such Act a Part C—Disposition of Unclaimed Property Recovered from Closed National Banks. Sets forth the procedures for disposition of unclaimed property in the possession, custody, or control of the Comptroller which as recovered from closed national banks. Authorizes the Comptroller to issue rules and regulations necessary to appropriate to carry out such disposition.

Increases the limit on bankers' acceptances that can be issued by a member bank from 50 percent of capital and surplus (or, with the permission of the Federal Reserve, 100 percent) to 200 percent of capital and surplus (or, with the permission of the Federal Reserve, 300 percent).

Banking Affiliates Act of 1982—Amends the Federal Reserve Act to permit a member bank to engage in any credit or investment transaction with bank or nonbank affiliates, so long as the member bank and its affiliates are 80 percent owned by the same bank or bank holding company. Sets forth limitations on transactions between a member bank and its holding company.

Exempts financial institutions with less than a specified amount of total deposits from the reserve requirements of the Monetary Control Act of 1980.

Part B—Financial Institutions Regulatory Act Amendments—Amends the Federal Reserve Act to eliminate size limits on loans to executive officers of member banks for real estate loans and loans for children's education and authorizes the Federal banking agencies to determine the limit on other loans.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act to repeal the reporting requirements on all loans made by a bank to its executive officers.

Requires the prior approval of the board of directors of a bank in the case of loans to executive officers, directors, and principal shareholders or their related interest aggregating more than a specified amount.

Amends the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to exclude any foreign bank having an insured branch in the United States from provisions of such Act relating to loans, extensions of credit, and other dealings between member banks and their affiliates. Applies such provisions to the insured bank itself.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 to permit the agency having authority to impose a civil monetary penalty under such Act to compromise, modify, or remit, in its discretion any civil monetary penalty which is subject to imposition or has been imposed under such authority.

Provides for the removal of a management official of a federally chartered or federally insured depository institution for a violation of the Depository Institution Management Interlocks Act.

Revises the reporting requirements of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 relating to loans received from banks maintaining correspondent accounts.

Revises the reporting requirements of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act relating to the disclosure of material facts.

Title V: Amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act—Amends the Federal Credit Union Act to permit boards of directors to establish the part value of shares.

Permits the investment and reinvestment of such portions of the annual operating fees deposited as are not needed for current operations. Requires such investments to be made only in interest bearing securities of the United States.

Permits the National Credit Union Association Board to set maximum maturity limits on real estate loans.

Eliminates the requirement that the sales price of real estate be not more than 150 percent of the median sales price of residential real property situated in the geographical area of the property's location.

Permits a Federal credit union to refinance a mortgage.

Increases the amount which directors and credit union committee members can borrow without Board approval.

Permits a Federal credit union on a first or second mortgage loan to require that any partial prepayments be: (1) made on the date monthly installments are due; and (2) in the amount of that part of one or more monthly installments which would be applicable to principal.

Permits a Federal credit union to make investments in obligations of, or issued by, any State or political subdivision except that no credit union may invest more than 10 percent of its unimpaired capital and surplus in the obligations of any one issuer. Permits investment in any open-end management investment company which is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Permits Federal credit unions to make deposits in banks or institutions whose accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Permits a credit union to provide money transfer services.

Permits annual meetings of each Federal credit union to be held whenever its bylaws shall prescribe (presently they must be held in January, February, or March).

Makes a credit committee optional for a credit union, rather than mandatory.

Requires dividends to be paid on all funds in the regular share account once a full share has been purchased, if the par value of a share exceeds five dollars.

Permits the board of directors of a Federal credit union, by majority vote of a quorum of directors, to adopt a policy with respect to expulsion from membership based on nonparticipation by a member in the affairs of the credit union.

Declares that approval of a proposition for conversion from Federal to State credit union, or vice versa, shall be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the credit union who vote on the proposal.

Provides for equal insurance treatment of state and Federal credit unions when both have funds deposited in a Federally insured credit union.

Eliminates partial year National Credit Union Administration insurance premiums and rebates.

Permits the National Credit Union Administration Share Insurance Fund to borrow from the Central Liquidity Facility.

Authorizes the Central Liquidity Facility to act, upon the request of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as an agent of the Federal Reserve System in matters pertaining to credit unions.

Title VI: Property, Casualty, Life Insurance Activities of Bank Holding Companies—Amends the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to prohibit bank holding companies and their subsidiaries from selling insurance as principals, agents, or brokers except: (1) where the insurance secures an extension of credit in the event of death, disability, or the involuntary unemployment of the debtor; (2) where the insurance is declining balance credit property insurance, sold by a subsidiary finance company, to protect against loss or damage to collateral security an extension of credit of $10,000 or less (adjusted by the Consumer Price Index with 1982 as the base year); (3) any insurance agency activity in a community of less than 5,000 or which has inadequate insurance agency facilities; (4) any insurance agency activity lawfully engaged in by a bank holding company on October 7, 1981; (5) certain supervisory activity over agents who sell insurance covering a holding company's property and employees; and (6) any insurance agency activity, except the sale of unauthorized life insurance or annuities, conducted by a bank holding company or its subsidiary which has less than $50,000,000 in total assets.

Title VII: Miscellaneous—Amends the Truth in Lending Act to exempt loans made, insured, or guaranteed pursuant to the Higher Education Act of 1965 from the provisions of such Act.

Exempts arrangers of credit from the provisions of the Truth in Lending Act.

Amends the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to make industrial banks eligible for FDIC insurance.

Amends the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to permit a company covered by such Act in 1970 to engage in, until December 31, 1983, activities in which it has been continuously and lawfully engaged since December 31, 1970.

Amends the International Banking Act of 1978 to redefine the term "domestically-controlled affiliate covered in 1978".

Makes States and local governments eligible for NOW accounts.

Amends the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to permit the corporation to have preferred stock on such terms and conditions as the board of directors shall prescribe.

Amends the Bank Service Corporation Act to permit a bank service corporation to engage in the performance of bank services for financial institutions subject to examination by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act to change the phase-in date for reserve requirements from July 1, 1979 to March 21, 1980.

Sponsored by Mr. Garn, reported by the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1291, to revise the capital assistance program, to provide for the elimination of the Regulation Q differential, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Garn joined by Mr. Riegle.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1292, to provide for a study of optional excess deposit insurance, sponsored by Mr. Boren.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1293, to strike the phrase "December 31, 1982" in the last paragraph and substitute therefore the phrase "December 31, 1984," sponsored by Mr. Cranston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1294, the amendment would conform the grandfather clause of title VI to other grandfather provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act and the International Banking Act. As a matter of equity, it would allow a company that has entered into a binding written contract on or before the grandfather date to engage in activities through the acquired company, sponsored by Mr. Brady, joined by Mr. Tsongas.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1296, to provide parity to nonfederally chartered housing creditors with federally chartered institutions with respect to alternative mortgage instruments, sponsored by Mr. Heinz.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1297, to designate the building known as the Federal Reserve Board Main Building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building," sponsored by Mr. Garn.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

S. 2913, A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children of disabled veterans, and to modify and improve the education and vocational rehabilitation programs administered by the Veterans' Administration and veterans' employment programs administered by the Department of Labor, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Simpson, reported by the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, and cosponsored by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Denton, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. DeConcini, and Mr. Mitchell.

September 24, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.R. 6782 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. 2941, A bill to authorize funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal year 1983 to carry out the provisions of the National Ocean Pollution Planning Act of 1978.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 2955, A bill to establish the Cheaha Wilderness in Talladega National Forest, Alabama.

Sponsored by Mr. Denton, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 3002, A bill to increase the authorization of appropriations for the Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Stafford, and cosponsored by Mr. Pell, Mr. Dole, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Levin, Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Riegle.

October 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 3037, A bill to amend the bankruptcy laws regarding farm produce storage facilities, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, and cosponsored by Mr. Danforth, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Andrews.

October 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 3039, A bill to provide for the use of certain fees collected from visitors to Grand Canyon National Park, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. DeConcini, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater.

October 2, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 3048, A bill to amend Title 18, United States Code, to combat, deter, and punish individuals who adulterate or otherwise tamper with food, drug, cosmetic and other products with intent to cause personal injury, death, or other harm.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. East, Mr. Biden, Mr. Denton, Mr. Baucus, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Melcher, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Specter, Mr. Dole, Mr. Helms, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Percy, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Gorton, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Baker, Mr. Boren, Mr. Garn, Mr. Exon, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pressler, and Mr. Symms.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 3073, A bill to provide for the distribution within the United States of the United States Information Agency film entitled "Dumas Malone: A Journey with Mr. Jefferson".

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Garn.

December 16, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-388.

S. 3077, A bill to establish the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Eagleton, and cosponsored by Mr. Danforth.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. 3081, A bill to modify the judicial districts of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd, and cosponsored by Mr. Randolph.

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. 3103, A bill to amend section 1304(e) of Title 5, United States Code.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

December 15, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 3105, A bill to modify the judicial districts of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd, and cosponsored by Mr. Randolph.

December 16, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 3113, A bill to make certain minor and technical amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act.

Sponsored by Mr. Quayle.

December 17, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S. 3114, A bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1869, incorporating the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia, now known as Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Acts amendatory thereto.

Sponsored by Mr. DeConcini.

December 17, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 29, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the calendar week beginning with the first Sunday in June of each year as "National Garden Week".

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Burdick, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Roth, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Specter, Mr. Garn, Mr. East, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ford, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Exon, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Helms, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Kasten, and Mr. Danforth.

March 4, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 58, Constitutional Amendment.

Requires Congress, prior to each fiscal year, to adopt a statement of receipts and outlays for that year in which total outlays are no greater than total receipts. Permits Congress in such statement to provide for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a three-fifths vote directed solely to that subject.

Prohibits total receipts for any fiscal year set forth in such statement from increasing by a rate greater than the rate of increase in national income in the last calendar year ending before such fiscal year, unless Congress passes a bill directed solely to approving specific additional receipts and such bill has become law.

Permits Congress to waive the provisions of this Act with respect to any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect.

Prohibits the Congress from requiring that the States engage in additional activities without compensation equal to the additional costs.

Declares that total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States, except those derived from borrowing and total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States except those for repayment of debt principal.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Hatch, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Baker, Mr. Boren, Mr. Denton, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Dole, Mr. Cochran, Mr. East, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Garn, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Helms, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. McClure, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Zorinsky, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Warner, Mr. Exon, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Symms, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Domenici, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Roth, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Tower, Mr. Brady, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Long, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Chiles.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1986, to make clarifying changes in the proposed Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment, sponsored by Mr. Domenici joined by Mr. Chiles, Mr. Percy, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Exon.

S. Amdt. No. 2010, providing that there shall be no increase in the public debt limit after this article takes effect unless there is a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong joined by Mr. Boren, Mr. Quayle, and Mr. Hollings.

August 4, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Yea-Nay Vote, 69-31. Record Vote No. 288.

S.J. Res. 95, A joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, to proceed with the construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatfield, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and cosponsored by Mr. Mathias, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Baker, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Levin, and Mr. Pell.

March 8, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

July 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 28, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-224.

S.J. Res. 97, A joint resolution to designate the second full week in October as "National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Mitchell, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Specter, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Levin, Mr. Denton, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Baker, Mr. Ford, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Thurmond.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 111, A joint resolution consenting to an extension and renewal of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Heinz, and Mr. Nickles.

March 25, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 130, A joint resolution designating February 22, 1982, the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, a "Day of National Celebration."

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Lugar, Mr. East, Mr. Percy, Mr. Williams, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Denton, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Mattingly, and Mr. Sarbanes.

February 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 131, A joint resolution designating "National Theatre Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Exon, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Lugar, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Specter, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Tower, Mr. McClure, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Percy, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Kasten.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

June 9, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 16, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-194.

S.J. Res. 133, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate August 14, 1982, as "National Navajo Code Talkers Day."

Sponsored by Mr. DeConcini, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Domenici, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Exon, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Stafford.

May 26, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 140, A joint resolution designating February 11, 1982, "National Inventors' Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Baucus, Mr. East, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Symms, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Warner, Mr. Williams, Mr. Denton, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Danforth, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Ford, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Matsunaga, and Mr. Byrd.

March 15, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

June 9, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 21, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-198.

S.J. Res. 141, A joint resolution designating February 7 through February 13, 1982, as "National Crime Prevention Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Biden, Mr. Baucus, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dole, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. East, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Kasten, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Baker, Mr. Tower, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Long.

February 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 142, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating March 21, 1982, as Afghanistan Day, a day to commemorate the struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the occupation of their country by Soviet Forces.

Sponsored by Mr. Specter, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Percy, Mr. Pell, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dole, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. East, Mr. Exon, Mr. Gorton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Levin, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Symms, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Williams, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Byrd, and Mr. Thurmond.

March 3, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 96-0. Record Vote No. 43.

March 9, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

March 10, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-151.

S.J. Res. 143, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of May 2 through 8, 1982, as "National Physical Fitness and Sports for All Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Baucus, Mr. Dole, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Denton, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Helms, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Stevens, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Hollings, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Johnston.

March 18, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 145, A joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim "National Orchestra Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Pell, Mr. Warner, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Roth, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Specter, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Byrd, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Williams, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Garn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Danforth, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Helms, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Ford, Mr. Levin, and Mr. Huddleston.

March 4, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

May 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-183.

S.J. Res. 148, A joint resolution to proclaim March 18, 1982 as "National Agriculture Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Helms, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boren, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. East, Mr. Exon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Gorton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Long, Mr. Lugar, Mr. McClure, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Tower, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Thurmond, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Johnston, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Schmitt.

March 4, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

March 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

March 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-156.

S.J. Res. 149, A joint resolution to designate the week of June 6, 1982, through June 12, 1982, as "National Child Abuse Prevention Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Metzenbaum, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Pell, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Tower, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Denton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Thurmond, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Quayle.

March 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

June 9, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate

June 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-193.

S.J. Res. 155, A joint resolution redesignating the Saint Croix Island National Monument in the State of Maine as the "Saint Croix Island International Historic Site."

Sponsored by Mr. Cohen, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Mitchell.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 160, A joint resolution to designate July 9, 1982, as "National P.O.W.-M.I.A. Recognition Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dole, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. East, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Roth, Mr. Williams, Mr. Biden, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Levin, Mr. McClure, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Specter, Mr. Symms, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Percy, Mr. Garn, Mr. Long, Mr. Exon, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Grassley, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Heinz, and Mr. Mitchell.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

May 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 1, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-189.

S.J. Res. 161, A joint resolution to designate the week commencing with the fourth Monday in June of 1982 as "National NCO-Petty Officer Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Lugar, Mr. Exon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Murkowski, Mr.

Garn, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Tower, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Dole, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Denton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Mathias, and Mr. Warner.

May 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 162, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of June 20, 1982, through June 27, 1982, as National Safety in the Workplace Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Roth, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Biden, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. East, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Specter, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Percy, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Boren, Mr. Exon, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Ford, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Thurmond, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Helms, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Denton.

May 26, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 165, A joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim 1983 as the "Year of the Bible."

Sponsored by Mr. Armstrong, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Denton, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Symms, Mr. Dole, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Byrd, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Boren, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Helms, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Nickles.

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

September 23, 1982 Measure signed in Senate.

October 4, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-280.

S.J. Res. 166, A joint resolution designating April 28, 1982, as "National Nursing Home Residents Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Pryor, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Chiles, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Burdick, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Bumpers, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Lugar, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Roth, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Exon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Long, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Thurmond.

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 167, A joint resolution to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Knights of Columbus.

Sponsored by Mr. Durenberger, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Dodd, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Denton, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Tower, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Ford, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Proxmire, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Boren, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Murkowski.

April 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 169, A joint resolution to designate the week of April 18, 1982, as "National Architecture Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Hollings, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Levin, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Murkowski, and Mr. Cranston.

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 170, A joint resolution to designate the week of November 7, 1982, through November 14, 1982, as "National Hospice Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Randolph, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Levin, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Pell, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Denton, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Grassley, Mrs. Kassenbaum, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Dole, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Cannon.

April 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

May 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-182.

S.J. Res. 174, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate October 16, 1982 as "World Food Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Leahy, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Heinz, Mr. Dole, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Pell, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Percy, Mr. Specter, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. Weicker.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

September 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 5, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-282.

S.J. Res. 175, A joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim "National Junior Bowling Championship Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Kasten, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Heflin, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ford, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Helms, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Denton, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Exon, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Thurmond Mr. Pell, Mr. Roth, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Percy, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Garn, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Boren, and Mr. Armstrong.

May 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 178, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the second week in April as "National Medical Laboratory Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Exon, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Helms, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Ford, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Pell, Mr. Leahy, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Pryor, and Mr. Symms.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and an amendment to the Title and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 180, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning May 9, 1982, as "National Small Business Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cohen, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Ford, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Levin, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Pell, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Specter, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Burdick Mr. Andrews, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Boren, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Long, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Garn, Mr.

Grassley, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Symms, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Percy, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cranston, and Mrs. Hawkins.

April 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 181, A joint resolution to authorize and designate the President to issue a proclamation designating April 25 through May 2, 1982, as "Jewish Heritage Week."

Sponsored by Mr. D'Amato, and cosponsored by Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Levin, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Denton, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Percy, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Tsongas, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Specter, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Byrd.

April 22, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.J. Res. 448 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 182, A joint resolution to designate January 1983 as "National Snowmobiling Month."

Sponsored by Mr. Leahy, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Stafford, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Melcher, Mr. McClure, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. D'Amato ,Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Garn, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Levin, Mr. Percy, Mr. Symms, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Wallop, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Stevens.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 183, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating October 19 through October 25, 1982, as "Lupus Awareness Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Specter, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Dixon, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Ford, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Levin, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Exon, Mr. Dole, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Helms, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Baker, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Eagleton, and Mr. Weicker.

June 24, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

August 10, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 17, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-236.

S.J. Res. 184, A joint resolution to designate January 28, 1983 as "Native American Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Inouye, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Andrews, Mr.

Baucus, Mr. Boren, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cohen, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Garn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Levin, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Pell.

April 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 186, A joint resolution to authorize and direct the President to designate the week of September 19 through 25, 1982, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Percy, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Weicker.

April 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

September 22, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-265.

S.J. Res. 188, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate March 1, 1983, as "National Recovery Room Nurses Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Inouye, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Cannon, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Chiles, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Sarbanes, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Ford, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Symms, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Boschwitz.

August 12, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 189, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate May 25, 1982, as "Missing Children Day."

Sponsored by Mrs. Hawkins, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton, Mr. Symms, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Helms, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Heflin, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Hollings, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dole, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Specter, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Tower, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Roth, and Mr. Durenberger.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 190, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate "National Family Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Burdick, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Randolph, Mr. East, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. McClure, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Exon, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Symms, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Garn, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Helms, and Mr. Boschwitz.

May 26, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

August 10, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 16, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-235.

S.J. Res. 193, A joint resolution to designate the week of November 7 through November 13, 1982 as "National Respiratory Therapy Week."

Sponsored by Mrs. Kassebaum, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Lugar, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Leahy, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Boren, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Garn, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Denton, Mr. Cochran, Mr. East, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Exon, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Humphrey.

June 24, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

September 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 4, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-279.

S.J. Res. 194, A joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Nancy Hanks as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and cosponsored by Mr. Garn, and Mr. Jackson.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-260.

S.J. Res. 195, A joint resolution designating the week of May 2, 1982 through May 9, 1982 as "National Clean Air Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Stafford, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Ford, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Rudman, Mr.

Weicker, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Pell, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Exon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Roth, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Bumpers, and Mr. Byrd.

May 4, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 197, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week of October 17 through October 23, 1982 as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Metzenbaum, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Sasser, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Stennis, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Pell, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Dixon, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Burdick, Mr. McClure, Mr. Symms, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Biden, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Mathias, and Mr. Specter.

May 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-317.

S.J. Res. 201, A joint resolution designating "Baltic Freedom Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Riegle, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Helms, Mr. Levin, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Roth, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Exon, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Denton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. East, Mr. Symms, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Percy, Mr. Dole, Mr. McClure, Mr. Tower, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Pell.

June 9, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

June 14, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-196.

S.J. Res. 205, A joint resolution to designate September 1982 as "National Sewing Month."

Sponsored by Mr. East, and cosponsored by Mr. Heflin, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Specter, Mr. Denton, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Goldwater, and Mr. Hatch.

September 14, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 22, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-266.

S.J. Res. 207, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of August 1, 1982, through August 7, 1982 as "National Purple Heart Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Denton, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cannon, Mr. East, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Percy, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Garn, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Helms, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Goldwater, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Specter, Mr. Hayakawa, and Mr. Boschwitz.

July 28, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.J. Res. 526 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 209, A joint resolution designating the week beginning September 5, 1982, as "National Adult Day Care Center Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Levin, and cosponsored by Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Ford, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Long, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Symms, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Exon, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Randolph, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Matsunaga, and Mr. Dixon.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 225, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week beginning on November 21, 1982, as "National Alzheimer's Disease Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Eagleton, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Levin, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Schmitt, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Pell, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Exon, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Symms, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Ford, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hart, Mr. Johston, Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Boschwitz.

September 24, 1982 Senate passed companion measure H.J. Res. 496 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 226, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate October 1, 1982, as "American Enterprise Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Cochran, and cosponsored by Mr. Stennis, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Helms, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Boren, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Ford, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Stevens, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Johnston.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 227, A joint resolution to establish National Firefighters Week.

Sponsored by Mr. D'Amato, and cosponsored by Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cochran, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. East, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Garn, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Specter, Mr. Helms, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Weicker, and Mr. Sasser.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 228, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week beginning on October 24, 1982 as "National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Nunn, and cosponsored by Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Levin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Glenn, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pell, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Durenberger.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 230, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate August 15, 1982 as "Will Rogers and Wiley Post Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Murkowski, and cosponsored by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Boren, and Mr. Nickles.

August 12, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 233, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week beginning October 1, 1982, as "National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Awareness Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Durenberger, and cosponsored by Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Dole, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mathias, Mr. McClure, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Chafee, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Boschwitz.

August 19, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 234, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week commencing with the third Monday in February 1983 as "National Patriotism Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Boren, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cochran, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dole, Mr. East, Mr. Ford, Mr. Garn, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. McClure, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Tower, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Warner, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Durenberger, and Mr. Nickles.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 235, A joint resolution to proclaim March 21, 1983, as "National Agriculture Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Helms, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dole, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Exon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hatfield, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Long, Mr. Lugar, Mr. McClure, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Tower, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Percy, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Denton, and Mr. Boren.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-318.

S.J. Res. 236, A joint resolution to designate the week of October 24 through 28, 1982, as "National Water Resources Week."

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, and cosponsored by Mr. Symms, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Garn, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Helms, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Jackson, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Ford, Mr. East, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Bentsen.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 237, A joint resolution designating November 14, 1982, as "National Retired Teachers Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Chiles, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Exon, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Pryor, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Levin, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Long, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Lugar, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Dole, Mr. McClure, Mr. Symms, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Pell, Mr. Boren, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Percy.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 238, A joint resolution to designate October 9, 1982, as "National Running and Fitness Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Cranston Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Danforth, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dole, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. East, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Chafee, and Mr. Pell.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 239, A joint resolution designating October 16, 1982, as "National Newspaper Carrier Appreciation Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Helms, Mr. East, Mr. Boren, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Exon, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Pryor, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Ford, Mr. Dole, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Kasten, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Tower, Mr. Denton, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Jackson, Mr. McClure, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Schmitt, and Mr. Murkowski.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-294.

S.J. Res. 240, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of January 16, 1983, through January 22, 1983. as "National Jaycee Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Boren, and cosponsored by Mr. Cannon, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Exon, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Symms, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Ford, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Johnston.

December 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S.J. Res. 241, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week of December 12, 1982 through December 18, 1982, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Humphrey, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Danforth, Mr. Pell, Mr. Dole, Mr. Hatch, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Helms, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. D'Amato, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Denton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Tower, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Warner, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Heinz.

September 15, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-343.

S.J. Res. 243, A joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to designate October 15, 1982, as "National Poetry Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Bumpers, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Lugar, Mr. East, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Domenici, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Levin, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Pell, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Symms, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. Byrd.

September 13, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 244, A joint resolution designating January 17, 1983, as "Public Employees' Appreciation Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, and cosponsored by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Roth, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Levin, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Sasser.

December 3, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 246, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the first week in October for the calendar years 1982, 1983, and 1984 as "National Port Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Long, and cosponsored by Mr. Johnston, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Tower, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Warner, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Tsongas, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Brady, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Denton, Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Metzenbaum.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 249, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of October, 1982, as "National Spinal Cord Injury Month."

Sponsored by Mr. Kennedy, and cosponsored by Mr. Hatch, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cranston, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dole, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Exon, Mr. Gorton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pell, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Percy, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Huddleston.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-319.

S.J. Res. 250, An original joint resolution to provide for the resolution of the single outstanding issue in the current railway labor-management dispute, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

September 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

September 22, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-262.

S.J. Res. 254, A joint resolution designating September 22, 1983, as "American Business Women's Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Jepsen, and cosponsored by Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Percy, Mr.

Mattingly, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Tower, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Symms, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hatch, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Abdnor, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Denton.

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 255, A joint resolution to designate the week of October 10, 1982, through October 16, 1982, as "Freedom Week U.S.A."

Sponsored by Mr. Heflin, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Goldwater, and Mr. Stevens.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 257, A joint resolution to designate the month of November 1982, as "National Diabetes Month."

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, and cosponsored by Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cohen, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. East, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Helms, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Symms, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chiles, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Long, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Sasser.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 19, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-353.

S.J. Res. 258, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the month of December 1982 as "National Close-Captioned Television Month."

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, and cosponsored by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Stafford, Mr. East, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cochran, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dole, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Percy, Mr. Riegle, and Mr. Thurmond.

December 3, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S.J. Res. 260, A joint resolution to designate the period commencing January 1, 1983, and ending December 31, 1983, as the "Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America."

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, and consponsored by Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hart, Mr. Specter, Mr. Helms, Mr. East, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Bentsen, Mr.

Kasten, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Schmitt, Mr Roth, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Percy, Mr. Exon, Mr. Boren, and Mr. Bradley.

October 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S.J. Res. 261, A joint resolution designating the week of October 24 through 31, 1982 as "National Housing Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Garn, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cochran, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Leahy, Mr. McClure, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Warner, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Dole, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Mattingly, and Mr. Bentsen.

October 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-349.

S.J. Res. 262, A joint resolution to designate the month of November 1982 as "National Christmas Seal Month."

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker.

October 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 19, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-355.

S.J. Res. 263, A joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on March 13, 1983, as "National Surveyors Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, and cosponsored by Mr. Inouye, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. East, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Helms, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Percy, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Warner, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Tsongas, and Mr. Bumpers.

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 264, A joint resolution to designate the week of March 13, 1983, through March 19, 1983, as "National Children and Television Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Cranston, Mrs. Hawkins,, Mr. Specter, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Levin, Mr. Durenberger, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Gorton, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Dole, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Helms, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Domenici.

December 3, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

S.J. Res. 265, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim 1983 as the "National Year of Voluntarism."

Sponsored by Mr. Denton, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Helms, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. East, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Dole, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Tower, Mr. Symms, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Warner, Mr. Levin, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Specter, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Garn, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Boschwitz, and Mr. Inouye.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 268, A joint resolution congratulating the American Public Transit Association.

Sponsored by Mr. D'Amato, and cosponsored by Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Brady, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Dixon.

October 1, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S.J. Res. 270, A joint resolution to designate 1983 as the Bicentennial of Air and Space Flight.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias.

December 7, 1982 Introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

December 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

S.J. Res. 271, A joint resolution to make technical corrections in certain banking and related statutes.

Sponsored by Mr. Garn, reported by the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

December 16, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measured Signed in Senate.

S. Con. Res. 46, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with regard to the mutual security efforts of the United States and Japan.

Sponsored by Mr. Levin, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Warner, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Roth, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Symms, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Garn, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Exon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Brady, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Boren, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Hart, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Nickles, Mr. East, Mr. Hatch, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Helms, Mr. McClure, Mr. Percy, Mr. Hayakawa, and Mr. Glenn.
December 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 60, A concurrent resolution disapproving the Federal Trade Commission trade regulation rule relating to the sale of used motor vehicles.

Sponsored by Mr. Pressler, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and cosponsored by Mr. Baucus, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Helms, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Symms, Mr. Boren, Mr. Simpson, Mr. McClure, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Tower, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. East, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Sasser, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Exon, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Garn, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Boschwitz.
May 18, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 69-27. Record Vote No. 121.

S. Con. Res. 62, A concurrent resolution to congratulate Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America on the celebration of its 70th anniversary.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pressler, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Levin, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Williams, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Exon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Specter, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Percy, Mr. Mattingly, and Mr. Eagleton.
March 15, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 64, A concurrent resolution to authorize the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity to conduct a reception in the rotunda of the Capitol on March 31, 1982, to commemorate Roger Williams for his contribution to religious toleration and freedom in the United States.

Sponsored by Mr. Pell.

February 8, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 67, An original concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the prayers delivered by the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, S. T. D., as Chaplain of the Senate during the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

March 8, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 68, A concurrent resolution regarding membership in the United Nations General Assembly.

Sponsored by Mr. Moynihan, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Mathias, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Boren, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Levin, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hart, Mr. Warner, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Chiles, Mr. East, Mr. Exon, Mr. Long, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Specter, and Mr. Tsongas.

April 14, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with amendments and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 69, A concurrent resolution urging the Soviet Union to allow Ida Nudel to emigrate to Israel and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Tsongas, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Riegle, Mr. Roth, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Levin, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Percy, Mr. Hollings, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Pell, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Cranston, and Mr. Durenberger.

April 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 73, A concurrent resolution to condemn the Iranian persecution of the Bahai community.

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Boren, Mr. Melcher, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Cranston, Mr.

Boschwitz, Mr. Levin, Mr. Exon, Mr. Pell, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Denton, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Rudman, Mr. McClure, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Hollings, and Mr. Baucus.

June 30, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 76, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the situation of two Russian families who have sought refuge in the United States Embassy in Moscow because of the suppression of their Pentecostal faith by the Government of the Soviet Union.

Sponsored by Mr. Levin, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Boren, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Dixon, Mr. East, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Roth, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Exon, Mr. Grassley, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Pryor, Mr. McClure, Mr. Percy, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Garn, and Mr. Hollings.

March 25, 1982 Senate agreed to companion measure in H. Con. Res. 100 in lieu of this measure by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 78, A concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment in April of the House and Senate for more than three days.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.

March 31, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 82, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the people of the United States should observe the month of May 1982 as Older Americans Month.

Sponsored by Mrs. Hawkins, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Chafee, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Boren, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Garn, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Levin, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Pell, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Symms, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Long.

May 5, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 83, A concurrent resolution relating to the patriation of the Canadian constitution.

Sponsored by Mr. Baucus, and cosponsored by Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Zorinksy.

April 26, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 84, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on the occasion of the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea.

Sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Glenn, and Mr. Percy.

April 29, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 92, An original concurrent resolution setting forth the recommended congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1982.

Recommends levels of Federal revenues of $623,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1982, $667,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $739,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $822,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1985. Sets the amount by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be increased at $22,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $37,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $42,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1985.

States that the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are $777,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1982, $831,700,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $892,300,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $966,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1985. Sets the appropriate levels of total budget outlays at $740,700,000,000, in fiscal year 1982, $779,100,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $825,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $878,500,000,000 in fiscal year 1985.

Sets the appropriate reductions of outlays or increases of revenues, or a combination thereof, to assure the solvency of the Social Security Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund at $6,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $17,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $17,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1985.

States that the amounts of the deficits in the budget which are appropriate in light of economic conditions and other relevant factors are $117,700,000,000 in fiscal year 1982, $106,100,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $69,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $39,500,000,000 in fiscal year 1985.

Sets the appropriate levels of public debt at $1,144,200,000,000 in fiscal year 1982, $1,290,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $1,414,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $1,522,900,000,000 in fiscal year 1985. Sets forth the increase in the temporary statutory limit on such debt at $64,400,000,000 in fiscal year 1982, $145,800,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, $124,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and $108,300,000,000 in fiscal year 1985.

Sets forth the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 1982 through 1985, and the appropriate levels of new direct loan obligations, new primary loan guarantee commitments, and new secondary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 for each major functional category.

Requires specified House and Senate committees to recommend program changes in laws within their respective jurisdictions to reduce budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985 by specified amounts. Requires such committees, not later than June 18, 1982, to submit their recommendations to the Committees on the Budget of their respective Houses. Requires the Committees on the Budget to report to the House and the Senate a reconciliation bill or resolution or both carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

Requires the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means to report to their respective Houses, by June 11, 1982, changes in laws within the jurisdiction of such committees: (1) which provide spending authority sufficient to reduce budget authority and outlays by specified amounts through fiscal year 1985; (2) sufficient to increase revenues by specified amounts through fiscal year 1985; and (3) sufficient to increase receipts from user fees authorized by those committees by specified amounts through fiscal year 1985.

Requires such committees to also report, by December 1, 1982, changes in laws within the jurisdiction of such committees so as to reduce outlays or increase revenues, or a combination thereof, by specified amounts for fiscal year 1983 through 1985, in order to insure the solvency of the Social Security Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. Requires such reports to take into account the recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform.

Declares that it is the sense of the Congress that the President should direct the National Commission on Social Security Reform to report its recommendations to Congress not later than November 11, 1982.

Declares that it is the sense of the Senate that Senate committees instructed in this resolution should begin deliberations on the legislation those committees are required to report under this resolution as soon as this resolution is agreed to in the Senate.

Declares that it is the sense of the Congress that the President should limit total Federal Financing Bank origination of direct loans guaranteed by other Federal agencies and purchases of loan assets from Federal agencies to specified amounts in fiscal year 1983, and that direct borrowing transactions of Federal agencies should be, to the maximum extent possible, restricted to the Federal Financing Bank.

Declares that it shall not be in order in either the House or the Senate during fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 to consider any bill, resolution, or amendment, except proposed legislation reported in response to reconciliation instructions, authorizing new direct loan obligations or new loan guarantee commitments unless that bill, resolution, or amendment also provides that the authority to make or guarantee such loans shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are contained in appropriation Acts.

Declares that it is the sense of Congress that it is urgent that effective budgetary control be established over all types of Federal direct loans and Federal loan guarantees.

Prohibits any bill or resolution providing new budget authority for fiscal year 1983 or providing new spending authority in excess of the reconciliation proposals of a committee or subcommittee from being enrolled until Congress has completed action on the Second Budget Resolution for that fiscal year.

Declares that it is the sense of the Senate that the new spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 1982, adopted by the Senate, shall be the ceilings against which the spending and revenue actions of the Senate will be measured pending final agreement with the House on the revision of the Second Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 1982.

Declares that it is also the sense of the Congress that if Congress acts to restore fiscal responsibility and reduces projected budget deficits in a substantial and permanent way, then the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee shall reevaluate its monetary targets in order to assure that they are fully complementary to a new and more restrained fiscal policy.

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici, reported by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1492, to restore annual cost-of-living adjustments to railroad retirees, sponsored by Mr. Sasser joined by Mr. Biden, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Byrd of West Virginia, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Exon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hart, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Long, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Durenberger, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Weicker, and Mr. DeConcini.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 694, to consolidate the reconciliation instructions relating to increases in revenue, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Long, Mr. Packwood, Mr. McClure, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Durenberger, and Mr. Denton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 967, to add additional funds for the Child Immunization Program, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers joined by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Dole, Mr. Exon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Long, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Burdick, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Levin, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Symms, Mr. Byrd, of WV, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Roth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 975, to add additional funds for the Maternal and Child Health Care Block Grant, sponsored by Mr. Chafee joined by Mr. Stafford, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Specter, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Levin, and Mrs. Hawkins.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 982, to require that concurrent resolutions on the budget include tax expenditures and off-budget activities by functional category, sponsored by Mr. Bradley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 989, to exempt new agricultural loan programs that are funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation from the requirement in section 5 that all such new loan programs be subject to the appropriations process during fiscal years 1982 and 1983, sponsored by Mr. Domenici.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 995, to increase funding for function 550, (for the National Cancer Institute), sponsored by Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 998, to modify the date by which the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means must report tax increase and entitlement spending cut legislation, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Long.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 999, to provide an increase of $135 million over current policy for Federal Law Enforcement Agencies (F.B.I.; Drug Enforcement Agency; Immigration and Naturalization Service), sponsored by Mr. Chiles joined by Mr. Rudman, Mr. Nunn, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Biden, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Gorton, and Mrs. Hawkins.

May 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 49–43. Record Vote No. 153.

S. Con. Res. 96, A concurrent resolution reaffirming Senate Resolution S. Res. 179 and House Resolution H. Res. 177 and urging the President to seek agreement at the Versailles Summit conference that nuclear supplier nations should export nuclear fuel and equipment only to nations that permit full-scope safeguards.

Sponsored by Mr. Glenn, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Levin, Mr. Hart, Mr. Specter, Mr. Percy, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Bumpers.

May 27, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 96–0. Record Vote No. 161.

S. Con. Res. 98, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on the occasion of Thailand's bicentennial.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Pell, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Lugar, and Mrs. Kassebaum.

June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 100, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that pending steel unfair trade practice cases be vigorously pursued and promptly concluded.

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, and cosponsored by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Levin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Ford, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Specter, Mr. Garn, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Denton, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Tower, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Helms.

June 22, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 102, A concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate from May 27, 1982, May 28, 1982, or May 29, 1982 until June 8, 1982, and giving the consent of the Senate to an adjournment of the House for more than three days.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.

May 27, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 114, A concurrent resolution to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and all persons involved in the success of the test flight phase of the Space Shuttle program.

Sponsored by Mr. Cranston, and cosponsored by Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Garn, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Denton, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Inouye, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Bentsen, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Bumpers, and Mr. Laxalt.

July 21, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 117, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that September 4, 1982, the one-hundredth anniversary of Thomas Edison's Pearl Street central power station, should be commemorated as "Pearl Street Centennial Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Moynihan, and cosponsored by Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Brady, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Ford, Mr. Garn, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Helms, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Levin, Mr. Long, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Mathias.

August 20, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 118, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress commending the achievements of U.S. Special Negotiator Philip C. Habib.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pell, Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. McClure.

September 8, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 120, A concurrent resolution to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Washington Cathedral.

Sponsored by Mr. Danforth.

September 15, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 122, A concurrent resolution relating to the processed product share of U.S. agricultural exports.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, and cosponsored by Mr. Burdick, Mr. Helms, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Pell, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Mathias, and Mr. Hollings.

December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 127, A concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make corrections in the enrollment of S. 2036.

Sponsored by Mr. Quayle.

September 30, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 130, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the advancement of science and technology in the comunications and electronics industry is vital to the needs of America.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn.

December 1, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 131, A concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress concerning Americans missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia.

Sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Melcher, Mr. McClure, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Pell, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Ford, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Cranston, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Percy, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Long, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Brady, Mr. Levin, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Biden, Mr. Jepsen, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Specter.

December 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with amendments and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 135, A concurrent resolution instructing the clerk to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 2330.

Sponsored by Mr. Simpson, and cosponsored by Mr. Domenici.

December 17, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Con. Res. 136, A concurrent resolution providing for printing of a report by the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole.

December 17, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 20, A resolution providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and cosponsored by Mr. Roth, Mr. Garn, Mr. Pressler, and Mr. DeConcini.

April 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 83, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the intervention by the Office of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the purge of Rikizo Hirano, was without basis or justification, improper and in violation of its own rules.

Sponsored by Mr. Matsunaga, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

March 2, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 253, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on "National Circle K Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Baucus, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Baker, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Boren, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Denton, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Tower, Mr. Williams, Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Cannon.

February 8, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 258, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1662.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

April 28, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 266, A resolution to declare March 1, 1982, as "National Day of the Seal."

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Levin, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Specter, Mr. Percy, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Baucus, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pryor, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Roth, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Williams.

March 4, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 280, A resolution notifying the President of the United States that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
January 25, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 281, A resolution notifying the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
January 25, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 282, A resolution setting the Hour of Daily Meeting of the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
January 25, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 283, An original resolution increasing the limitation on expenditures by the Committee on Labor and Human Resources for procurement of consultants.

Sponsored by Mr. Hatch, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.
February 8, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 285, A resolution to extend the reporting date of the Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Senate Bicentenary.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
January 28, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 289, An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
February 8, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 290, An original resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the "Senate Election Law Guidebook" as a Senate document.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
February 8, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 299, A resolution to designate May 4, 1982, as "International Franchise Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Weicker, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Ford, Mr. Grassley, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Specter, Mr.

Hollings, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Tower, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Exon, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Symms, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Levin, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Percy.

April 20, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 300, A resolution authorizing production of documents by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.

January 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 301, A resolution to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the United States Senate Youth Program.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Cranston.

January 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 312, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the rescue of Brigadier General James L. Dozier by the Italian police.

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici, and cosponsored by Mr. D'Amato, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Baker, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Pell, Mr. Percy, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Williams, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Sasser, and Mr. Zorinsky.

February 2, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 314, A resolution to commemorate the life and accomplishments of Dr. Author M. Bueche.

Sponsored by Mr. Schmitt, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Moynihan, and Mr. Riegle.

February 8, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 315, A resolution to direct Senate Legal Counsel to Intervene in Consumer Energy Council of America, Inc., et al. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, et al. Nos. 80-2184, 80-2313 (D.C. Cir.).

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.

February 8, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 319, A resolution authorizing testimony by James Sourwine, and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in the case of David Richardson v. Raymond J. Donovan, Civil Action No. 79-2053.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.

February 11, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 320, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the assassination of Kemal Arikan, a consul general of the Government of Turkey assigned to the United States.

Sponsored by Mr. Denton.

February 11, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 321, A resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of volume 1 of the Senate report entitled "Developments in Aging: 1981."

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and cosponsored by Mr. Chiles.

March 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 326, A resolution relating to the imprisonment of Yuri Badzyo.

Sponsored by Mr. Tsongas, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

June 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 328, A resolution commending Douglas B. Hester, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, for his service to the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.

February 25, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 330, A resolution on the imposition of martial law in Poland and the release of Lech Walesa.

Sponsored by Mr. Heinz, and consponsored by Mr. Percy, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Domenici, Mr. East, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Williams, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Roth, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Levin, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Garn, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Danforth, and Mr. Byrd.

March 2, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 94–0. Record Vote No. 41.

S. Res. 333, An original resolution authorizing expenditures by Committees of the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

March 11, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 335, A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Clifford P. Case, formerly the Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Sponsored by Mr. Williams, and cosponsored by Mr. Bradley, Mr. Baker, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Ford, Mr. Garn, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. McClure, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Zorinsky, and Mr. Percy.

March 8, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 340, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that no action be taken to terminate or otherwise weaken the Community Service Employment Program under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and cosponsored by Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cannon, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Pell, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Baucus, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Levin, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Ford, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Specter.

July 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 89-6. Record Vote No. 208.

S. Res. 342, An original resolution authorizing the printing of "Background Information on the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate" (5th revised edition), as a Senate document.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 344, A resolution supporting the President's decision to prohibit imports of Libyan oil into the United States.

Sponsored by Mr. Hart, and cosponsored by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Exon, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Ford, Mr. Boschwitz, and Mr. Nickles.

March 18, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 94-0. Record Vote No. 56.

S. Res. 345, A resolution to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Caldwell Calhoun.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, and cosponsored by Mr. Hollings.

March 18, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 347, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1233.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

April 22, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 350, A resolution establishing a select committee to conduct an investigation of the activities of components of the Department of Justice in connection with their law enforcement undercover operations and to recommend such legislation as the committee deems necessary or desirable.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Cranston.

March 25, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 351, A resolution to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to provide representation to Senate deponents in Rose Hall, Ltd., et al. v. Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp. and Holiday Inns, Inc., C.A. No. 79-182.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.

March 24, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 356, A resolution to permit certain members of Senate committees on Armed Services and Budget to provide written statements or testimony in connection with action by the Department of Defense with respect to Mr. John C. F. Tillson.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower, and cosponsored by Mr. Stennis, and Mr. Domenici.

March 31, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 357, A resolution relating to continuance on payroll of certain Senate employees.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, and Mr. Bradley.

March 31, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 358, A resolution commending Martin Berson Gold.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, and Mr. Hatfield.

April 1, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 360, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2248.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower, reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
May 3, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 361, A resolution to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the E. Romero Hose and Fire Company of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Sponsored by Mr. Domenici.
April 27, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 362, A resolution to urge the President of the United States to take appropriate action to protect United States exports of corn gluten feed.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, and cosponsored by Mr. Helms, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Dole, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Pressler.
April 15, 1982 Submitted in the Senate considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 365, A resolution to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXV and to make certain majority party committee appointments.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
April 20, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 366, A resolution making certain minority party appointments to certain standing committees of the Senate for the 97th Congress.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd.
April 20, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 367, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to recognition of the Red Shield of David of the Magen David Adom by the International Committee on the Red Cross.

Sponsored by Mrs. Hawkins, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Dodd, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Levin, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Roth, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Pell.
September 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 372, A resolution to authorize production of documents in Rose Hall, Ltd., et al. v. Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp. and Holiday Inns, Inc., C.A. No. 79-182.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
April 22, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 373, A resolution authorizing production of documents by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
April 22, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 374, A resolution commending the completion of the current phase of the Camp David Agreement.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pell, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Biden, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Ford, Mr. Garn, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Levin, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Exon, and Mr. Thurmond.
April 26, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 375, A resolution relative to the death of Representative John M. Ashbrook of the State of Ohio.

Sponsored by Mr. Glenn, and cosponsored by Mr. Metzenbaum.
April 26, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 380, A resolution to amend paragraph 2 or Rule XXV and to make certain majority party committee appointments.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
April 27, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 381, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate in support of "Solidarity Sunday."

Sponsored by Mr. Moynihan, and cosponsored by Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Symms, Mr. Roth, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Levin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Bradley, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Biden, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Percy, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Pell, Mr. Pressler, and Mr. Dixon.
April 28, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 382, A resolution stating United States policy regarding the Falkland Islands.

Sponsored by Mr. Biden, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pell, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Pressler, and Mr. Mitchell.

April 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 79-1. Record Vote No. 92.

S. Res. 383, A resolution to authorize deposition testimony by Senator William Proxmire and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.

April 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 384, An original resolution waiving section 420(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2487 which authorizes supplemental appropriations for Fiscal Year 1982 for intelligence activities of the United States.

Sponsored by Mr. Goldwater, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

June 30, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 386, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate on the goals of the United States for the November 1982 meeting of ministerial-level representatives to the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

Sponsored by Mr. Danforth, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, and cosponsored by Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Dole, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Boren, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Symms, and Mr. Wallop.

September 24, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 387, A resolution to acclaim the New World Festival of the Arts, to be held throughout Greater Miami and Dade County, Florida, June 4, 1982, through June 26, 1982, as a major cultural and artistic event.

Sponsored by Mr. Chiles, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Pell, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Durenberger, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Sasser, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Boren, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Thurmond.

May 26, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 388, A resolution to authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel of a Senate employee in the case of United States of America v. Anthony Accardo, et al.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
May 6, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 389, A resolution relative to the expenses incurred by the representatives of the Senate who attended the funeral of the Honorable Clifford P. Case, late Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
May 10, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 390, A resolution urging the Soviet Union to allow Abe Stolar, his wife, Gita, and his son, Michael, to emigrate to Israel.

Sponsored by Mr. Levin, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Riegle, Mr. Percy, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Cranston, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Exon, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Roth, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Grassley, and Mr. Specter.
June 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 392, Establishes a Study Group on Senate Practices and Procedures to recommend to the Senate revisions necessary to preserve the traditions, customs, functions, forms, and spirit of the Senate while enabling it to conduct debate on major issues of national policy. (Requires the Study Group to report the results of its findings by June 1, 1983, to the Committee on Rules and Administration.)

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias.
May 11, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 394, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate to commemorate the bicentennial of the Great Seal of the United States.

Sponsored by Mr. Warner, and cosponsored by Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pell, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Denton, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Mathias, Mr. East, Mr. Garn, Mr. Boren, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Symms, Mr. Chiles, and Mr. Schmitt.
June 18, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 395, A resolution to authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel of Roy McGhee, a Senate employee, in the case of "Carl H. Kneumann v. Roy McGhee."

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
May 21, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 396, A resolution to authorize testimony by Staff and production of documents of the Committee on Small Business and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
May 21, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 399, An original resolution waiving section 303 (a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for consideration of S. 2574.

Sponsored by Mr. Symms, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 400, A resolution waiving section 402 (a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1912.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, reported by the Senate Committee on the Budget.
May 27, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 401, An original resolution to increase the limitation on expenditures by the Committee on Appropriations for the procurement of consultants and the training of professional staff.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias. reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 402, An original resolution authorizing the printing of the committee print entitled "NATO Today: The Alliance in Evolution" as a Senate document.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 403, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Christine T. Benza.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 404, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Owen J. Donley.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 405, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Marilyn T. Kelly.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
June 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 409, A resolution to disapprove the plan for distribution of judgment funds awarded to the Gros Ventre Tribe of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Docket 649080L, U.S. Court of Claims.

Sponsored by Mr. Melcher.
June 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 412, A resolution authorizing the printing of the report entitled, "Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program, Third Annual Report to Congress," as a Senate document.

Sponsored by Mr. Stafford, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
July 13, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 417, A resolution commending Philip A. Loomis, Jr.

Sponsored by Mr. Garn, and cosponsored by Mr. Tower, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Proxmire, and Mr. Sarbanes.
June 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 418, A resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2133.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
July 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 419, A resolution authorizing the reprinting of the committee print entitled "NATO: Can the Alliance Be Saved?"

Sponsored by Mr. Nunn, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
July 13, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Sente without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 420, A resolution to authorize production of documents and testimony by a former Senate employee and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in Impro Products, Inc. v. John B. Herrick, et al.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
June 28, 1982 Submitted in the Senate considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 421, A resolution to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to defend the Senate in Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., et al. v. Federal Trade Commission, et al.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
June 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 422, A resolution to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to appear as amicus curiae in Peter Kiewit Sons' Co. v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, et al.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
June 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 423, A resolution to congratulate the Italian National Soccer team for winning the World Cup Championship.

Sponsored by Mr. DeConcini, and cosponsored by Mr. Domenici, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Baker, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Biden, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Exon, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Riegle. Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Byrd.
July 13, 1982 Submitted in the Senate considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 424, A resolution authorizing testimony by Roy C. Meyers and Herman Schwartz, and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in the cases of William P. Tavoulareas, et al. v. The Washington Post Co., et al., and William P. Tavoulareas, et al. v. Philip Piro, Civil Action Nos. 80-3032, 80-2387.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
July 13, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 425, A resolution to authorize the Select Committee on Ethics to provide training assistance to its professional staff.

Sponsored by Mr. Wallop, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
August 12, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 430, An original resolution relating to members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

July 27, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 431, An original resolution increasing the limitation on expenditures by the Committee on Governmental Affairs for the training of professional staff.

Sponsored by Mr. Roth, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.
August 4, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 432, A resolution paying tribute to Mary Alice Richards.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Zorinsky, and Mr. Exon.
July 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 433, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 6273.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
October 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 434, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 6260.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
August 12, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 435, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2222.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
August 12, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 438, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2055.

Sponsored by Mr. Cohen, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
August 12, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 439, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2305.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

December 6, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 440, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4347.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

August 19, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 442, A resolution to declare February 12, 1983, as "Georgia Day."

Sponsored by Mr. Mattingly, and cosponsored by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Baker, Mr. Biden, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cohen, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Exon, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatfield, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Roth, Mr. Symms, and Mr. Thurmond.

August 4, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 445, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate concerning consultations with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania with respect to facilitation of increased emigration and the encouragement of religious and cultural freedom.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, and cosponsored by Mr. Levin.

September 24, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 448, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 6409.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

August 19, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 452, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2329.

Sponsored by Mr. Durenberger, reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

September 23, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 453, A resolution designating the week of October 3 through October 9, 1982 as "National Productivity Improvement Week."

Sponsored by Mr. Nunn, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and cosponsored by Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Boren, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Levin, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Pell, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. East, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Helms, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Tower, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Symms, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Percy, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Bumpers, and Mr. DeConcini.

September 24, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 455, A resolution instructing the Secretary of Commerce to strengthen and define his position regarding the status of Pacific salmon stocks.

Sponsored by Mr. Murkowski, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and cosponsored by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Jackson.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 457, A resolution relative to the death of Representative Adam Benjamin, Jr. of the State of Indiana.

Sponsored by Mr. Lugar, and cosponsored by Mr. Quayle.

September 8, 1982 Subcommittee in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 462, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate concerning consultations with the Government of Japan on exports of agricultural products from the United States to Japan.

Sponsored by Mr. Bentsen, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, and cosponsored by Mr. Danforth, Mr. Chiles, and Mr. Wallop.

September 30, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 463, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2671.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 464, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1701.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

September 23, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 465, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the restoration of U.S. competitiveness in agricultural trade should be pursued through every legitimate means, and without reference to political or economic problems in nonagricultural areas.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, and cosponsored by Mr. Long, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Helms, Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Pressler.
October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 468, A resolution to pay tribute to Earl Weaver.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, and cosponsored by Mr. Sarbanes.
September 17, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 470, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2279.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
December 10, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 471, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 6188.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 473, An original resolution waiving section 402 (c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 675.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 474, An original resolution waiving section 402 (c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2411.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
December 9, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 475, An original resolution waiving section 402 (c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4476.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 477, A resolution to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to represent Senate parties in *W. Henson Moore, et al.* v. *The United States House of Representatives, et al.* and in *Ron Paul* v. *The United States of America, et al.*, Civil Action Nos. 82-2318 and 82-2353, respectively.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.

September 22, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 481, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Giannina V. de Chellis.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 482, An original resolution paying a gratuity to Linda Boyce Smith.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 483, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Andrea M. Wright; Lauree A. McDaniel and Demet N. McDaniel.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 484, An original resolution waiving section 402 (c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2719.

Sponsored by Mr. Cohen, reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 485, A resolution to authorize the inspection and receipt of tax records by the Select Committee to Study Law Enforcement Undercover Activities of Components of the Department of Justice.

Sponsored by Mr. Huddleston, and cosponsored by Mr. Mathias.

September 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 486, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Reserve Officers Association of the United States deserves public recognition upon the sixtieth anniversary of its founding for its dedication to the development of a strong national defense.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, and cosponsored by Mr. Stennis, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Mattingly.
September 29, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 487, A resolution to recognize the City of Nitro, West Virginia, as a Living Memorial to World War I.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd.
September 28, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 489, A resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make technical corrections in the engrossment of the Senate amendments to H.R. 6056.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole.
September 30, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 490, A resolution to establish a procedure during recesses and adjournments to authorize the production of Senate documents and testimony.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
October 1, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 492, An original resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to settle certain claims involving Members, officers, and employees of the United States Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
December 10, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 493, A resolution authorizing the printing of the prayers by the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, S. T. D., as Chaplain of the Senate during the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
December 10, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 498, A resolution prohibiting the sale of the U.S. Custom House at Bowling Green in New York City.

Sponsored by Mr. Moynihan, reported by the Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works, and cosponsored by Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Randolph.

December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 500, A resolution commending the Government of Zimbabwe.

Sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and cosponsored by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gorton, and Mr. Cranston.

December 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 501, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the American people continue to protest martial law repression in Poland and wish to see it ended, remaining detainees released, and full and free dialogue resumed with the Church and Solidarity; and urging the President to proclaim a national day of solidarity and prayer with the Polish people on the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

Sponsored by Mr. Percy, and cosponsored by Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Helms, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Biden, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Pell, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Levin, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Roth, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Garn, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Specter, Mr. DeConcini, and Mr. Denton.

December 7, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote, 96–0. Record Vote No. 395.

S. Res. 502, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2941.

Sponsored by Mr. Packwood, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Senate Committee on the Budget.

December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 503, A resolution to establish the United States Senate Productivity Award.

Sponsored by Mr. Stevens, reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and cosponsored by Mr. Baker, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Inouye.

December 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 504, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 2863.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
December 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 505, An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5858.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond, reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
December 19, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 506, A resolution authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials entitled "Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789–1982," as a Senate Document.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
December 8, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 507, An original resolution waiving section 303(a) and section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for consideration of H.R. 6211, the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, and certain amendments thereto.

Sponsored by Mr. Dole, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance and the Senate Committee on the Budget.
December 10, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 508, An original resolution relating to the purchase of calendars.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 509, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Daphne Chapman and Valerie C. Quick.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
December 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 510, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Alpha B. Perry.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
December 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 511, An original resolution to pay a gratuity to Christine Good.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

December 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 512, An original resolution to repeal Rule XXXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias, reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

December 14, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 54-38. Record Vote No. 405.

S. Res. 514, A resolution ordering a space needs study of Social Security Data Processing Center in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, including a site survey for proposed relocation thereof, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by Mr. Stafford, reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 515, A resolution relating to the need to provide our Nation's natural gas consumers with immediate and long-term relief from rapidly increasing natural gas prices, by taking a number of actions to reduce or restrain such price increases, and by providing financial assistance to low-income consumers of natural gas.

Sponsored by Mr. McClure, and cosponsored by Mr. Exon, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Warner, Mr. Dole, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Simpson.

December 15, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Yea-Nay Vote. 90-3. Record Vote No. 411

S. Res. 517, A resolution relating to funding of the Select Committee to Study Law Enforcement Undercover Activities of Components of the Department of Justice.

Sponsored by Mr. Mathias.

December 16, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 518, A resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for the training of professional staff.

Sponsored by Mr. Tower.

December 16, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 520, A resolution to authorize the testimony of Senator Larry Pressler and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in the case of United States of America vs. Joseph Silvestri, Cr. No. 80-00291 (S).

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
December 17, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 522, A resolution authorizing production of documents by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
December 17, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 523, A resolution authorizing production of documents by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker, and cosponsored by Mr. Byrd.
December 17, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 524, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture use his existing authorities to export surplus dairy products.

Sponsored by Mr. Boschwitz.
December 21, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 525, To express the sense of the Senate urging Presidential action pursuant to Section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1971, 26 U.S.C. sec. 48 (a) (7) (D) to disqualify certain Japanese-manufactured, numerically-controlled machine tools from the United States investment tax credit.

Sponsored by Mr. Grassley, and cosponsored by Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Heinz, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Dole, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Garn, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Percy, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Kasten, and Mr. Danforth.
December 21, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 526, A resolution appointing a committee to notify the President concerning the proposed adjournment of the session.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
December, 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 527, A resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the President of the Senate pro tempore to make certain appointments after the sine die adjournment of the present session.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd.
December 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 528, A resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the President of the Senate pro tempore to sign duly enrolled bills.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
December 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 529, A resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Vice President for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Baker.
December 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 530, A resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the President pro tempore for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate.

Sponsored by Mr. Byrd.
December 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 531, A resolution to commend the exemplary conduct of the distinguished Majority Leader.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.
December 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

S. Res. 532, A resolution to commend the extraordinary cooperative conduct of the distinguished Minority Leader.

Sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.
December 23, 1982 Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 4, Intelligence Identities Protection Act.

Amends the National Security Act of 1947 to establish criminal penalties for whoever knowingly discloses information which identifies U.S. covert intelligence agents.

Establishes a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and/or a $50,000 fine for whoever, having had authorized access to classified information which identifies a convert agent, intentionally discloses such information to anyone not authorized to receive classified information.

Establishes a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and/or a $25,000 fine for whoever, having had authorized access to classified information, learns the identity of a covert agent and intentionally discloses any information identifying such agent to anyone not authorized to receive classified information.

Establishes a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment and/or a $15,000 fine for whoever, in the course of an effort to identify and expose covert agents with the intent to impair U.S. foreign intelligence activities by the fact of such identification or exposure, discloses any information identifying a covert to anyone not authorized to receive information.

Makes it a defense to any prosecution that the United States had publicly acknowledged the intelligence relationship.

Directs the President to establish procedures to ensure that intelligence agents are provided appropriate assistance in concealing their identities.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 830, of a technical nature, sponsored by Mr. Denton.

March 18, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 391 with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 90-6. Record Vote No. 55.

June 14, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law 97-200.

H.R. 9, A bill to designate components of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Florida.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 1029, A bill to amend section 1 of the Act of June 5, 1920, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle claims for damages of less than $2,500 arising by reason of acts for which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be found to be responsible.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 1281, A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands in Alaska comprising trade and trade manufacturing site A-056802 without regard to the eighty rod limitation provided by existing law.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-340.

H.R. 1371, A bill to amend section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 1486, A bill to establish the Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge, Jefferson County, State of Washington.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-333.

H.R. 1526, A bill to amend the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 to require ongoing evaluations and reports on the adequacy of the systems of internal accounting and administrative control of each executive agency, and for other purposes.

August 4, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 864 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

August 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-255.

H.R. 1710, A bill to authorize the use of the frank for official mail sent by the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

September 14, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-263.

H.R. 1952, A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out conservation programs on military reservations and public lands during fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 2035, A bill to authorize certain employees of the Department of Agriculture to carry firearms in the performance of their duties.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-312.

H.R. 2160, A bill to amend the Potato Research and Promotion Act.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Foresty.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

August 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 26, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-244.

H.R. 2329, A bill conferring jurisdiction on certain courts of the United States to hear and render judgement in connection with certain claims of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-385.

H.R. 2330, Authorizes appropriations for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

Sets ceilings on funds allocated for: (1) nuclear reactor regulation, including gas-cooled thermal reactor preapplication review; (2) inspection and enforcement; (3) standards development; (4) nuclear material safety and safeguard; (5) nuclear regulatory research; (6) program technical support; and (7) program direction and administration.

Limits the Commission's authority to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with universities to not more than one percent of the amount authorized to be appropriated for nuclear regulatory research.

Prohibits the Commission from reprogramming the funds authorized to be appropriated for any activity under this Act by an increase or decrease in excess of $500,000 for a period of 30 calendar days after notice of such action to the appropriate Congressional committees unless each committee has transmitted a written notice that it has no objection to such action.

Authorizes the Commission to retain monies received for cooperative nuclear research programs for salaries and expenses for such programs and to transfer sums from the amounts appropriated under this Act to other government agencies which perform the work for which such appropriations were made.

Authorizes payments under this Act only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Act.

Sets a ceiling on the amount of funds which may be used for the acquisition and installation of equipment for the small test prototype nuclear data link program or for any other progam for the collection and transmission to the Commission of data from licensed nuclear reactors during abnormal conditions. Exempts from such limitation equipment for which the Commission prepares and submits to Congress a specific acquisition and installation proposal unless either House of Congress rejects such proposal within 60 days of submission.

Limits the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act for fiscal year 1982 which may be used to continue tests at the Loss-of-Fluid Test Facility.

Makes available from amounts authorized to be appropriated for program direction and administration funds for interim consolidation of Commission headquarters staff offices in the District of Columbia and in Bethesda, Maryland, but not for relocation of offices of Commission members outside of the District of Columbia.

Prohibits the use of funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act to assist the General Public Utilities Corporation with the decontamination, clean-up, repair, or rehabilitation of facilities at Three Mile Island Unit 2. Permits the Commission to use funds to monitor or inspect such activities and to carry out regulatory functions with respect to the facilities at Three Mile Island.

March 30, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 1207 with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 97-0. Record Vote No. 65.

December 23 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 2475, A bill to withdraw certain lands in Mono County, California, from settlement, sale, location, or entry for the purpose of protecting the watershed supplying water to the city of Los Angeles, and to rescind such withdrawal for certain other lands in Mono County.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

May 10, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 2528, A bill to amend the Economy Act to provide that all departments and agencies may obtain materials or services from other agencies by contract, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Government Affairs.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendments by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-332.

H.R. 2863, A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the portion of the Tahoe National Forest known as Blythe Arena.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

May 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendments by Voice Vote.

May 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-179.

H.R. 3112, A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Title I—Amends the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extend from August 6, 1982, to August 6, 1992: (1) the time period during which jurisdictions covered by the triggering mechanism must not have used a test or device to deny the right to vote on account of race in order to be released from coverage: and (2) the time period during which changes in voting laws must be precleared with the Federal Government.

Title II—Restates the prohibition against denying the right to vote based on race to prohibit any State from imposing voting practices "in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement" of the right to vote (thus permitting use of indirect proof in proving discrimination).

Extends the bilingual election requirements from August 6, 1985, to August 6, 1992.

June 18, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 1992 with an amendments by Yea-Nay Vote. 85–8. Record Voice Vote No. 190.

June 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 29, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97–205.

H.R. 3239, Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1981.

Authorizes appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for fiscal year 1982. Directs the FCC to impose fees to cover administrative costs of processing license applications, tariffs, construction permits, and other regulatory services.

Limits the total amount of fees collected to not more than 50 percent of the funds appropriated to the FCC in any fiscal year. Permits the FCC to waive for governmental or public telecommunications entities. Directs the FCC to develop fee schedules within 90 days of enactment. Authorize the FCC to assess a penalty for late payment of such fees. Requires funds received from such fees to be deposited in the Treasury as reimbursement for appropriations.

Directs the FCC to complete the rulemaking proceeding relating to the revision of the uniform system of accounts used by telephone companies as soon as practicable after enactment. Requires such uniform system to require that each common carrier maintain an accounting system that will ensure proper cost, allocation to and among telecommunications services, facilities, and products developed, manufactured, or offered by such common carrier. Directs the FCC to report to Congress on the actions taken in connection with such rulemaking proceeding.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. Up. Amdt. No. 1250, in the nature of a substitute, sponsored by Mr. Packwood.

August 18, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

September 2, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97–259.

H.R. 3278, A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide additional standards for determining the amount of space to be programmed for military retirees and their dependents in medical facilities of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97–337.

H.R. 3345, A bill to make technical and conforming changes in the patent and trademark laws and in the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
August 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-256.

H.R. 3467, A bill to authorize appropriations under the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-339.

H.R. 3517, A bill to authorize the granting of permanent residence status to certain nonimmigrant aliens residing in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
August 20, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
September 21, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-271.

H.R. 3589, A bill to authorize the exchange of certain land held by the Navajo Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
September 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-287.

H.R. 3620, A bill transferring certain Federal property to the City of Hoboken, New Jersey.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.
August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
September 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 27, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-268.

H.R. 3663, A bill to amend subtitle IV of title 49, United States Code, to provide for more effective regulation of motor carriers of passengers.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote. 85-10. Record Vote No. 206.

September 8, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-261.

H.R. 3731, A bill to amend the Act of October 19, 1973 (87 Stat. 466), relating to the use or distribution of certain judgement funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims.

Reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.
December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 3787, A bill to amend sectons 10 and 11 of the Act of October 21, 1970 (P.L. 91-479; 16 U.S.C. 460X), entitled "An Act to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes."

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-361.

H.R. 3809, A bill to provide for repositories for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, and spent nuclear fuel, to amend provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 relating to low-level waste, to modify the Price-Anderson provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and certain other provisions pertaining to facility licensing and safety, and for other purposes.

December 20, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.
January 8, 1983 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-425.

H.R. 3816, A bill to improve the operation of the Fishermen's Contingency Fund established to compensate commercial fishermen for damages resulting from oil and gas exploration, development, and production in areas of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
June 23, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
June 30, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-212.

H.R. 3863, A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to increase the number of turkeys which may be slaughtered and processed without inspection under such Act, and for other purposes.

June 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-206.

H.R. 3881, A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a reversionary interest in certain lands conveyed to the Arkansas Forestry Commission, and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain mineral interests of the United States in such lands to such Commission.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-302.

H.R. 3942, Amends the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 to define terms used in such Act.

Encourages cooperation among the States to facilitate research on, and the development of, commercial fishery resources. Permits States to act jointly in preparing and submitting a proposal for a commercial fishery resources project.

Deletes funding for the development of a new commercial fishery.

Revises the formula for the apportionment of funds to the States for the purposes of such Act. Sets an eligibility standard for receipt of such funds. Increases the maximum amount of funds that may be received by a State pursuant to such apportionment.

Sets forth criteria by which the Secretary of Commerce shall evaluate proposals made under such Act. Directs the Secretary to give priority to those proposals that provide for cooperation between two or more States in carrying out a project.

Prohibits the Secretary from approving, after September 30, 1982, a project proposal that does not have as its objective research on, or development of, a commercial, interjurisdictional fishery resource unless the Federal share of such project does not exceed 25 percent.

Directs the Secretary to report to specified congressional committees on the projects funded under such Act.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1428, in the nature of a substitute, sponsored by Mr. Packwood.

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

December 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 29, 1982 Signed by President.

H.R. 3963, A bill to amend the Contract Services for Drug Dependent Federal Offenders Act of 1978 to extend the periods for which funds are authorized to be appropriated.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2572 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 4001, A bill to authorize the exchange of certain land held in trust by the United States for the Navajo Tribe, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.
December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 4347, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with development of the WEB Pipeline, to provide for the study of South Dakota water projects to be developed in lieu of the Oahe and Pollock-Herreid irrigation projects, and to make available Missouri Basin pumping power to projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 to receive such power.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
September 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-273.

H.R. 4364, A bill to declare that the United States hold in trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona.

Reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.
December 3, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-386.

H.R. 4365, A bill to provide that per capita payments to Indians may be made by tribal governments, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.
December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 4441, A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code with respect to the fees of the Copyright Office, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
June 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 25, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-366.

H.R. 4468, A bill to amend chapter 84, section 1752 of title 18, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish zones of protection for certain persons protected by the United States Secret Service.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-308.

H.R. 4476, A bill to amend the Administrative Conference Act, by authorizing appropriations therefore.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-330.

H.R. 4481, A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and for other purposes.

Title I: Amendments to Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968—Justice Assistance Act of 1981—Amends title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Justice System Improvement) to eliminate the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics. Retains the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice. Establishes a new Office of Justice Assistance.

Revise the formula grant program to make the following changes. Eliminates the authority for local governments to receive formula grants. Decreases from 23 to 15 the purposes which formula grants may be made. Requires States to provide a 50 percent match to receive Federal funding, or 25 percent for innovative programs addressing critical problems of crime. Requires grant recipients to assume program costs after a four-year period.

Revises the application requirements for a State to receive formula grant assistance. Requires States to include assurance that not more than ten percent of assistance will be spent on innovative programs addressing critical crime problems or five percent of assistance on administrative costs. Requires submission of the formula grant application for approval to the State legislative which shall act on the application as it would for State budget requests.

Retains the current requirement that 80 percent of total funding be allocated for formula grants. Requires a State to distribute formula grants among local governments in the same proportion that such governments expend State funds for law enforcement purposes.

Eliminates the national priority grant program.

Retains the discretionary grant program. Revises the general purposes for which such grants may be made. Requires that private non-profit organizations be the primary recipients of such grants for providing educational, training and technical assistance and undertaking national projects.

Revises the training and manpower development program to eliminate the training programs for prosecuting attorneys and State and local criminal justice personnel by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Retains the Federal Bureau of Investigation training of State and local criminal justice personnel and the criminal justice education program.

Permits "construction" under such Act to include renovation, repairs, or remodeling.

Decreases from $750,000,000 to $170,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1980 through 1983. Authorizes additional appropriations as are necessary to provide emergency law enforcement assistance to States.

Eliminates the current authorization of appropriations for the Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs and the requirement that at least 19.15 percent of total appropriations be maintained for juvenile delinquency programs.

Title II: Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance—Authorizes a State or local government to apply for emergency Federal law enforcement assistance in the event that a crime problem of serious and epidemic proportions exits.

Requires the Attorney General, in approving or disapproving such application, to consider: (1) the nature and extent of the crime problems; (2) the emergency or extraordinary circumstances; (3) the availability of State and local resources; (4) the cost of increased Federal presence; and (5) the need to avoid unnecessary Federal involvement in local concerns.

Authorizes appropriations for such purpose.

December 9, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2411 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 4491, A bill to exempt the United States Capitol Historical Society from certain taxes.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 4496, A bill to clarify the citizenship status of the member of the Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians; to provide for a reservation for the Texas Band of Kickapoo; to provide to members of the Texas Band of Kickapoo those services and benefits furnished to American Indian tribes and individuals; and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 4566, A bill to reduce certain duties, to suspend temporarily certain duties, to extend certain existing suspensions of duties, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 4568, A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to release on behalf of the United States certain restrictions contained in a previous conveyance of land to the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for other purposes.

December 23, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 4569, A bill to designate the United States Post Office Building in Hartford, Connecticut, as the "William R. Cotter Federal Building."

Report by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.
June 24, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-207.

H.R. 4613, Debt Collection Act of 1981.

Directs every Government department and agency to require the furnishing of social security numbers by individuals who may incur indebtedness to the United States as a result of applications for credit, financial assistance, or payments.

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose to a Federal agency, upon written request, whether an applicant for a federally issued or guaranteed loan has any outstanding liability for tax or related penalties. Limits such disclosure to the extent that it is necessary to determine whether an applicant has outstanding liability. Eliminates the provision for disclosure of returns and return information to the Privacy Protection Study Commission.

Limits disclosure of a taxpayer's mailing address to a consumer reporting agency which is an agent of a Federal agency to the extent that it is necessary to allow preparation of a commercial credit report for use in accordance with the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966.

Subjects Federal agencies which receive taxpayer mailing addresses for claim collection purposes to maintenance and reporting requirements which are determined by the Office of Management and Budget to be necessary for protection of such addresses.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1299, to increase the efficiency of Government-wide effort to collect debts owed the United States, to require the Office of Management and Budget to establish regulations for reporting on debts owed the United States, and to provide additional procedures for the collection of debts owed the United States, sponsored by Mr. Percy.

September 28, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 96-2. Record Voted No. 359.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 25, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-365.

H.R. 4623, A bill to amend titles 10, 14, 37, and 38, United States Code, to codify recent law and to improve the Code.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
September 30, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-295.

H.R. 4625, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to return to the Federal Republic of Germany certain works of art seized by the United States Army at the end of World War II.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.
February 25, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.
March 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
March 17, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-155.

H.R. 4647, A bill to award special Congressional gold medals to Fred Waring, the widow of Joe Louis, and Louis L'Amour.

August 12, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
August 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
August 26, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-246.

H.R. 4688, A bill to amend the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964 to increase from $15,000 to $20,000 the maximum amount that the United States may pay in settlement of a claim under Section 3 of that Act.

July 16, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
July 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
July 28, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-226.

H.R. 4769, A bill to recognize the organization known as the American Council of Learned Societies.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
May 24, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
May 26, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 1, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-192.

H.R. 4828, A bill to set aside certain surplus vessels for use in the provision of health and other humanitarian services to developing countries.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-360.

H.R. 4903, A bill granting the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact between the States of Mississippi and Louisiana establishing a commission to study the feasibility of rapid rail transit service between the two States.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

June 24, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

June 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-213.

H.R. 4935, A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to correct technical errors, and to clarify and make substantive changes, with respect to securities and commodities.

July 13, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

July 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 27, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-222.

H.R. 4961, Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1981.

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the limitations placed on income tax deductions for expenses in connection with the business or rental use of a home shall not apply to rentals to a family member or a person who has an interest in the dwelling unit pursuant to a shared equity financing agreement in such person pays a fair rental and uses such residence as the principal place of residence. Defines "shared equity financing agreement" for purposes of this Act.

Permits reasonable litigation costs, including attorneys' fees, to be awarded to the prevailing party (other than the United States or a creditor of the prevailing party) in any civil proceeding in any court of the United States for the determination, collection, or refund of any tax, interest, or penalty imposed under the Internal Revenue Code if it is determined that the position of the United States was unreasonable. Requires such party to have exhausted the available administrative remedies within the Internal Revenue Service.

Disallows costs of proceedings involving declaratory judgments, except those involving the revocation of an organization's status as a tax-exempt public charity.

Includes as attorneys' fees any amounts paid to an individual who is not an attorney but who is authorized to practice before the Tax Court.

Defines "prevailing party" as a party who substantially prevails with respect to the amount in controversy or the most significant issue or set of issues. Disqualifies costs of proceedings commenced after September 30, 1978.

Increases from $500 to $5,000 the maximum penalty for institution Tax Court proceedings for purposes of delay and imposes such penalty for the bringing of proceedings which are frivolous or groundless. Revises the test for whether proceedings are brought for purposes of delay.

Exempts accrual basis taxpayers from the application of tax rules limiting the acceleration of accrual of taxes by a taxing jurisdiction who were not liable for any tax prior to the effective period of acceleration or who elect to establish a suspense account for taxes the accrual of which was accelerated by a taxing jurisdiction. Sets forth rules for the accounting of accruals in the case of taxpayers who make such an election.

Revises the formula used for purposes of the personal holding company tax to determine whether the sum of the deductions directly allocable to the conduct of a lending or finance business allows the exclusion of such a business from the definition of a personal holding company.

Increases from 60 months to 144 months the limitation on the maturity of commercial paper and loans dealt in or made by a lending or finance business. Excepts from the definition of "lending or finance business" the making of loans, notes, or installment obligations under open end credit agreements.

Amends the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to defer until 1984 the effective date of special rules limiting net operating loss carryovers.

Amends the Energy Tax Act of 1978, with respect to refunds resulting from the repeal of the manufacturers excise tax on buses, to extend to December 31, 1982, the period for reimbursement of tax to the ultimate purchaser and revise requirements regarding proof of reimbursement.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1975, relating to application of at risk rules in leasing situation, sponsored by Mr. Dixon joined by Mr. Nunn, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Byrd, of WV, and Mr. Percy.

S. Amdt. No 1976, to clarify the definition of qualified mass commuting vehicles, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Jackson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1099, to strengthen the exemptions process under the three year Medicare hospital reimbursement cap, sponsored by Mr. Hatch.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1100, to provide for necessary development of our Nation's airport and airway system, sponsored by Mr. Packwood.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1101, increasing the level of obligations the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to incur in the form of grants from the Trust Fund for airport development and airport planning by project-grants, block-grants, and block-grant supplements, sponsored by Mrs. Kassebaum.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1105, to begin home health copayments with the twentieth visit, to increase the part B deductible to $80 in 1984, and to sunset the provision holding the part B premium at a constant percentage of costs after three years, sponsored by Mr. Durenberger joined by Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Roth, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Quayle, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Dole.

S. UP Amdt. No. 1106, to provide that the provision allowing medicaid copayments shall not apply to emergency care, sponsored by Mr. Metzenbaum.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1107, to provide for taxpayer protection, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong joined by Mr. Glenn, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Long, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Dole, Mr. Symms, Mr. Roth, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Jackson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1109, providing that no tax shall be imposed under subsection (a) or (b) on air transportation by helicopter for the purpose of (1) transporting individuals, equipment or supplies in the exploration for, or the development or removal of, natural resources, or (2) the planting, cultivating, cutting or transportation of, or caring for trees (including logging operations), but only if the helicopter does not take off from, or land at, a facility eligible for assistance under the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, or otherwise use services provided pursuant to title IV of the Act during such use, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1111, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the exemption from tax of veterans' organizations, sponsored by Mr. Goldwater joined by Mr. Cannon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1113, to alter the increase in the excise tax on cigarettes, sponsored by Mr. Helms joined by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. East, and Mr. Warner.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1115, to delay for one year the reduction in percentage depletion for coal and iron ore, sponsored by Mr. Specter joined by Mr. Wallop, Mr. Heinz, and Mr. Durenberger.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1117, to provide for the indexing of the basis of certain capital assets, joined by Mr. Armstrong.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1118, to clarify that oil produced by wholly-owned subsidiaries of Alaska Native corporations constitutes exempt Indian oil for purposes of the crude oil windfall profit tax, sponsored by Mr. Murkowski.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1120, relating to the transitional rules for leasing, sponsored by Mr. Glenn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1121, to clarify the status of certain private foundations and trusts owning certain business enterprises, sponsored by Mr. Boren joined by Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Boschwitz.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1122, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the status of certain amateur athletic organizations, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1123, to clarify the tax status of certain members of religious orders, sponsored by Mr. Dixon joined by Mr. Long, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Eagleton, and Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1124, providing that it shall be the policy of the Federal Communications Commission to allocate channels for very high frequency commercial television broadcasting in a manner which ensures that not less than one such channel shall be allocated to each State, if technically feasible, sponsored by Mr. Bradley joined by Mr. Brady.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1125, to exempt interest payments of $100 or less from the withholding requirements, sponsored by Mr. Nickles.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1127, to exclude from resources burial spaces and certain funds set aside for burial or cremation expenses for purposes of the supplemental security income program, sponsored by Mr. Cannon joined by Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1128, to exempt certain financial institutions from the withholding requirement until they are able to comply without undue burden, sponsored by Mr. Levin joined by Mr. Bradley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1129, providing a prohibition against deduction of interest in excess of amount credited to group pension policyholders and a prohibition against changing the qualification status of life insurance companies, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Dodd.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1130, eliminating withholding on certain qualified written notices of allocation if less than 50 percent of such notice is paid in money or qualified check, sponsored by Mr. Andrews joined by Mr. Baucus, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Boschwitz, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Dole, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Exon, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Symms, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Eagleton, and Mr. Burdick.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1132, including only the interest on industrial development bonds and mortgage subsidy bonds issued after December 31, 1982, within income subject to the individual minimum income tax, sponsored by Mr. Dodd joined by Mr. Long, Mr. Hollings, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Exon, Mr. Warner, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1133, providing a special rule for home construction or renovation, sponsored by Mr. Packwood joined by Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Roth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1134, to permit the deduction of construction period interest and taxes for certain construction projects planned on or before July 1, 1982, sponsored by Mr. Hatch joined by Mr. Garn and Mr. Matsunaga.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1135, to provide for coverage of hospice care under the medicare program, sponsored by Mr. Heinz joined by Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cohen, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Danforth, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Exon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Garn, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hatch, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pell, Mr. Percy, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Roth, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Specter, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Zorinsky.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1136, dealing with certain independent local newspaper businesses, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1137, to make technical amendments, sponsored by Mr. Symms.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1138, relating to transitional rules for leasing, sponsored by Mr. Cohen.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1139, to amend section 226 of H.R. 4961, sponsored by Mr. Cochran joined by Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1140, to change the effective dates of the AFDC and child support provisions to October 1, 1982, and to provide additional time for States to amend their State laws when necessary, sponsored by Mr. Chafee joined by Mr. Moynihan.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1141, to clarify provisions relating to Section 189 of the Internal Revenue Code, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1142, relating to tax-exempt obligations, sponsored by Mr. Tower.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1143, relating to leasing transaction rule, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Percy, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Dixon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1144, dealing with restrictions on the financing of certain facilities, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato joined by Mr. Weicker, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Specter, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Warner, Mr. Denton, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Danforth, and Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1145, to remove tax-exempt interest on an item of tax preference for individuals, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato joined by Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Dixon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1146, dealing with employee allocation of gross receipts, sponsored by Mr. Durenburger joined by Mr. Dole, Mr. Boschwitz, Mrs. Kassebaum, and Mr. Andrews.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1147, to delete provisions relating to employer reporting with respect to tips, sponsored by Mr. Pryor joined by Mr. Kasten, Mr. Pressler, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Sasser, and Mr. Zorinsky.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1150, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1151, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the disclosure of returns and return information for use in criminal investigations, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Nunn joined by Mr. Grassley, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Dole, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Boren, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Long, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Ford, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Byrd, of WV, and Mr. Sasser.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1152, to allow the investment tax credit for soil and water conservation expenditures, sponsored by Mr. Pressler joined by Mr. Kasten, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Grassley, and Mr. Abdnor.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1154, to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1969 with respect to the application of the excess business holding provisions to private foundations, sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1155, making a technical and clarifying amendment, sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa joined by Mr. Cranston, Mr. D'Amato, Mrs. Hawkins, and Mr. Murkowski.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1158, dealing with deduction for business meals, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1159, making technical amendments, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

July 23, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Yea-Nay Vote, 50-47. Record Vote No. 257.

September 2, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 3, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-248.

H.R. 5002, A bill to improve fishery conservation and management.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5021, A bill to extend the date for the submission to the Congress of the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

February 25, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

March 3 , 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

March 16, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-152.

H.R. 5027, A bill to designate the building known as the United States Post Office and Courthouse in Norfolk, Virginia, as the "Walter E. Hoffman United States Courthouse."

December 23, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5029, A bill to designate the Federal Building in Fresno, California, as the "B. F. Sisk Federal Building."

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H R. 5081, A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the United States Forest Service.

August 19, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 1858 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

September 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-288.

H.R. 5106, Amends the Clayton Act to limit the amount a foreign state may recover in a suit for damages resulting from an antitrust violation, to the amount of actual damages it sustained and the cost of the suit.

Declares that such limitation shall not apply to any foreign state which: (1) would not be immune from the jurisdiction of U.S. courts with respect to a claim against it arising out of the same violation; (2) waives all of its defenses as a foreign state to any counterclaims or crossclaims; (3) engages primarily in a commercial activity; and

(4) does not function as a procurement entity for itself or another foreign state with respect to such violation.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1347, providing for judgements arising from exposure to TRIS (2, 3-Dipromopropyl) phosphate, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 5118, A bill to provide water to the Papago Tribe of Arizona and its members, to settle Papago Indian water rights in portions of the Papago reservations, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

May 11, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

May 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5121, A bill to improve the collection of Federal royalties and lease payments derived from certain natural resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

December 6, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2305 with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5139, A bill to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

May 10, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 19, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-357.

H.R. 5145, A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide training opportunities for employees under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Botanic Garden, and for other purposes.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-346.

H.R. 5154, A bill to amend the Lanham Trademark Act to prohibit any State from requiring that a registered trademark be altered for use within such State, and to encourage private enterprise with special emphasis on the preservation of small business.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-296.

H.R. 5161, A bill to designate certain lands in the Monogahela National Forest, West Virginia, as wilderness; and to designate management of certain lands for uses other than wilderness.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5204, A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to accept certain lands for the benefit of the Sycuan Band of Mission Indians.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5228, A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and for other purposes.

September 14, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 1446 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 6, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-351.

H.R. 5238, A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to facilitate the development of drugs for rare diseases and conditions, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

December 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5288, A bill granting the consent of Congress to the compact between the states of New Hampshire and Vermont concerning solid waste.

September 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 22, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 4, 1982 Signed by President, and became Public Law No. 97-278.

H.R. 5380, A bill to recognize the organization known as American Ex-Prisoners of War.

July 28, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

July 30, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 10, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-234.

H.R. 5432, A bill to authorize the presentation on behalf of the Congress of a specially struck gold medal to Admiral Hyman George Rickover.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 91-1. Record Vote No. 169.

June 14, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 23, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-201.

H.R. 5447, A bill to extend the Commodity Exchange Act, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2109 with an amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5465, A bill to amend the Plant Quarantine Act of August 30, 1912, as amended, to eliminate certain unnecessary regulatory requirements.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5470, A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to insure periodic payments for damages received on account of personal injuries, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.
October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5536, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility studies of water resource development and for other purposes in the Central Platte Valley, Nebraska.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 5539, A bill to amend and supplement the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes.

July 16 , 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 1867 with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 49-13. Record Vote No. 228.

H.R. 5553, A bill to provide for the use and disposition of Miami Indians judgment funds in Dockets 124-b and 254 before the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

December 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 21, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-376.

H.R. 5566, A bill authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 14, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-202.

H.R. 5658, A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach the principles of citizenship.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-313.

H.R. 5659, A bill to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to construct a building for the Museum of African Art and a center for Eastern art together with structures for related educational activities in the area south of the original Smithsonian Institution Building adjacent to Independence Avenue at Tenth Street, Southwest, in the city of Washington.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 14, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-203.

H.R. 5662, A bill to extend until October 1, 1983, the authority and authorization of appropriations for certain programs under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 6, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-347.

H.R. 5708, A bill to amend section 235 of the National Housing Act.

March 29, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 5795, A bill to provide for the use and distribution of the funds awarded to the Shawnee Tribe of Indians in Dockets 64, 335 and 338 by the Indian Claims Commission and Docket 64-A by the U.S. Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

December 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-372.

H.R. 5879, A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend for three years the authorization for appropriations for refugee assistance, to make certain improvements in the operation of the program, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 25, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-363.

H.R. 5890, A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2604 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-324.

H.R. 5916, A bill to declare certain Federal lands acquired for the benefit of Indians to be held in trust for the Tribes of such Indians.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5922, Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1982.

Title I: Chapter I—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Labor by funds transfers for: (1) the Employment and Training Administration; (2) the Employment Standards Administration; and (3) the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Health and Human Services for: (1) work incentives, and (2) the Office of the Inspector General.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Education for: (1) student loan insurance; (2) salaries and expenses; (34) Howard University; and (4) operating expenses of the Action agency.

Chapter II—Rescinds specified funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for fiscal year 1982 for annual contributions for assisted housing. Transfers specified funds appropriated to the Department for fiscal year 1982 to the low-rent public housing loans and other expenses account for contracts for periodic payments for the Federal Financing Bank. Prohibits the termination of a reservation of contract authority for any low-income housing project because of the project's inability to obtain firm financing, unless such termination occurs at least 24 months after the date of initial reservation.

Makes supplemental appropriations for the Government National Mortgage Association for the special assistance functions funds.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Environmental Protection Agency for construction grants.

Amends the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, 1982, to increase specified personnel limitations placed on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Relations and on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Office of the Comptroller. Increases the limitations placed on the Veterans Administration's Office of Planning and Program Evaluation.

Chapter III—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Transportation for: (1) operating expenses of the Coast Guard; and (2) the Federal Highway Administration for interstate transfer grants—highways. Makes supplemental appropriations to the Interstate Commerce Commission for payments for directed rail service.

Chapter IV—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of the Treasury for: (1) the Bureau of Government Financial Operations; (2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; and (3) the United States Customs Service.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Merit Systems Protection Board and the U.S. Tax Court.

Chapter V—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Commerce for: (1) general administration, salaries and expenses; (2) the Economic Development Administration (including a transfer of funds); and (3) operations, research, and facilities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Permits the use of appropriations made available to the International Communication Agency for the leasing of real property in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean area, and Europe.

Title II: Prohibits any part of any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

Prohibits the use of any funds provided for the United Nations in a specified appropriation Act for the United States proportionate share for any programs for the Palestine Liberation Organization or Cuba.

Prohibits the use of any funds made available for fiscal year 1982 to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce on any State or local government any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.

Declares that during fiscal year 1982 the Mine Safety and Health Administration shall have the same enforcement authorities vested in such Administration on September 30, 1981.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1497, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit the deduction of living expenses by Members of Congress and to eliminate the provisions which allows such deduction without substantiation of such expenses for taxable years beginning after 1981, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire joined by Mr. Exon, Mr. Long, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Biden, and Mr. Heflin.

S. Amdt. No. 1549, to reinstate OSHA's jurisdiction over the surface mining of clay, sand and gravel, stone, and colloidal phosphate, and certain construction projects on those surface mining sites, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers joined by Mr. Nickles, and Mrs. Hawkins.

S. Amdt. No. 1594, to set postal rates, effective June 20, 1982, for second, third, and fourth class phasing adjustments, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. Amdt. No. 1718, to prohibit payments under loans guaranteed by the United States Government to the Polish People's Republic unless Poland has been declared to be in default of its debt or the President certifies to Congress that such payment is in the national security interests of the United States, sponsored by Mr. Kasten joined by Mr. Moynihan, and Mr. Pressler.

S. Amdt. No. 1838, to provide funds to reduce mortgage interest rates on home mortgages for qualifying individuals and provide for employment in the private sector, sponsored by Mr. Lugar joined by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Byrd of WV, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Exon, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Levin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Denton, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Hayakawa, Mr. Helms, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Weicker, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Garn, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Ford, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Specter, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Durenberger, and Mr. Matsunaga.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1007, to provide funds for work incentives, sponsored by Mr. Dixon joined by Mr. Specter, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Ford, Mr. Pell, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Long, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Hart.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1011, to transfer sufficient funds from Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard to National Guard Personnel, Army for the Kentucky Army National Guard to implement and operate the Medical Assistance to Safety and Traffic program in Kentucky through August 1, 1982, sponsored by Mr. Huddleston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1012, to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from using funds appropriated for fiscal year 1982 to close Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, sponsored by Mr. Domenici joined by Mr. Schmitt.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1013, to provide for the use of Interstate construction funds authorized by section 108(b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, as amended on projects for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating, and reconstructing the Interstate Highway System, sponsored by Mr. Exon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1014, to provide an additional $63,000,000 for the Summer Youth Program, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy joined by Mr. Metzenbaum and Mr. Dodd.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1015, requiring NASA and DOD to make a joint study leading to the development of performance and design specification for an additional High Energy Upper Stage for use in the late 1980's, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1016, to make technical and minor corrections, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

May 27, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 73-19. Record Vote No. 168.

June 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 5930, A bill to extend the Aviation Insurance Program for 5 years.

June 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-309.

H.R. 5941, A bill to designate the building known as the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Greenville, South Carolina, as the "Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building".

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-314.

H.R. 6005, A bill to discontinue or amend certain requirements for agency reports to Congress.

December 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 21, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-375.

H.R. 6029, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by exchange certain lands within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in the State of Indiana.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
October 2, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 19, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-356.

H.R. 6033, A bill relating to the preservation of the historic Congressional Cemetery in the District of Columbia for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

August 13, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
August 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
August 26, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-245.

H.R. 6038, Amends the National Housing Act to extend until September 30, 1982, the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to enter into contracts to provide periodic mortgage assistance payments to assist lower income families in acquiring home ownership or membership in a cooperative housing association.

May 12, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

May 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-185.

H.R. 6055, A bill to revise subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to small business corporations).

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 19, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-354.

H.R. 6056, A bill to make technical corrections related to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, and the Installment Sales Revision Act of 1980.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6068, Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1983.

Title I: Intelligence Activities—Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for the conduct of intelligence and intelligence-related activities in specified departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.

Requires the Director of Central Intelligence or the Secretary of Defense to give prior notice to the appropriate Congressional committees of an intent to make an expenditure in excess of the amount specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations.

Authorizes an additional amount for the conduct of activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to counter terrorism in the United States.

Title II: Intelligence Community Staff—Authorizes appropriations for the Intelligence Community Staff for fiscal year 1982.

Title III: Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System—Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund.

Title IV: Supplemental Authorization for Fiscal Year 1982—Authorizes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 for the conduct of intelligence activities of the U.S. Government.

Title V: Provisions Related to the Defense Intelligence Agency—Prohibits the unauthorized use of the name, seal, or initials of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Title VI: Provisions Related to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Survivor's Annuity for Former Spouses—Amends the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to permit former spouses of CIA employees to receive survivors' benefits, in a manner comparable to benefits administered under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

Title VII: General Provisions—Provides that authorizations under this Act shall not be deemed to authorize intelligence activities not otherwise authorized by Federal law.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2487 with an amendment by Voice Vote.
September 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 27, 1982 Became Public Law No. 97-269.

H.R. 6094, A bill to authorize appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission, the United States Customs Service, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

September 30, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6120, A bill to reauthorize the Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6128, A bill to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to money and finance, as title 31, United States Code, "Money and Finance."

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
September 2, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-258.

H.R. 6132, A bill to amend section 5590 of the Revised Statutes to provide for adjusting the rate of interest paid on funds of the Smithsonian Institution deposited with the Treasury of the United States as a permanent loan.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
June 9, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 14, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-199.

H.R. 6133, A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, through fiscal year 1984.

June 9, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2309 with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-304.

H.R. 6142, A biil to require the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of government-owned stocks of agricultural commodities.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 21, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law. No. 97-358.

H.R. 6156, A bill to clarify the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the definition of security, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote. 91-0. Record Vote No. 386.
October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 13, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-303.

H.R. 6164, A bill to implement the agreement on the international carriage of perishable foodstuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage (ATP), and for other purposes.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-325.

H.R. 6168, A bill to amend Chapter 41 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit threats against Presidential candidates and other persons protected by the Secret Service who are not presently covered by the Presidential threat statute, with the creation of new section 879 for this purpose.

September 28, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-297.

H.R. 6170, A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to encourage the establishment by States of effective alcohol traffic safety programs.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 25, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-364.

H.R. 6188, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate with the State of Nebraska in studies of Platte River water resource use and development, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-338.

H.R. 6198, A bill to amend the manufacturing clause of the copyright law.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 1880 without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 30, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
July 13, 1982 Became Public Law No. 97-215.

H.R. 6204, A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code and related statutes with respect to the appointment and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court police.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
December 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 29, 1982 Signed by President.

H.R. 6211, Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982.

Title I: Amends the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase the authorized appropriations for the Interstate Highway System for fiscal year 1984.

Directs the Secretary of Transportation to use the apportionment factors revised by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation for expenditures in fiscal year 1984 on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

Authorizes appropriations out of the Highway Trust Fund for fiscal year 1983 for: (1) the Federal-aid primary system in rural areas; (2) the Federal-aid urban system; (3) forest highways; and (4) public lands highways.

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for: (1) Indian reservation roads and bridges; (2) the territorial highway program in the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Amends the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 to increase authorized appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for interstate resurfacing.

Title II: Authorizes appropriations out of the Highway Trust Fund for fiscal year 1983 for the highway bridge replacement and rehabilitation program and the hazard elimination program.

Amends the Highway Safety Act of 1973 to extend the authorization of appropriations out of the Highway Trust Fund for the elimination of hazards of railway-highway crossings to September 30, 1983.

Title III: Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 to carry out certain provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 4998, to improve the Nation's Surface Transportation system, sponsored by Mr. Baker joined by Mr. Garn, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Dole, Mr. Packwood, and Mr. Warner.

S. Amdt. No. 5002, to allow the approval of changes in location of certain highway route segments, sponsored by Mr. Helms joined by Mr. East.

S. Amdt. No. 5011, to improve mass transportation services for the elderly and handicapped persons, sponsored by Mr. Cranston joined by Mr. Riegle, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Randolph.

S. Amdt. No. 5043, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers.

S. Amdt. No. 5600, to lower the threshold weight subject to the vehicle parts tax and to lower the highway use tax, sponsored by Mr. Boschwitz joined by Mr. Symms, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Helms, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. McClure, Mr. Levin, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Garn, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1447, to re-designate certain routes as Interstate Route 95 and 695 and to designate certain highways as Interstate 95, sponsored by Mr. Brady joined by Mr. Bradley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1449, to exclude from the excise tax on heavy trucks certain farm trucks, sponsored by Mr. Boren joined by Mr. Wallop, and Mr. Pryor.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1450, to provide for a one-year moratorium on the generation-skipping transfer provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, sponsored by Mr. Symms joined by Mr. Boren, and Mr. Grassley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1451, to expedite Office of Surface Mining grants to States for Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation projects, sponsored by Mr. Ford joined by Mr. Byrd of WV, Mr. Huddleston, and Mr. Warner.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1452, to allow the transferability of Interstate System funds to 4R projects, sponsored by Mr. Sarbanes joined by Mr. Mathias, and Mr. Moynihan.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1453, to add "modifications to chlor-alkali electrolytic cells" as specially defined energy property eligible for the business energy credit, sponsored by Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1454, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to lower the limitation on defined benefit plans established for policemen and firemen, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1455, to clarify the eligibility for interstate funding of four interstate highway projects, sponsored by Mr. Durenberger.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1459, to raise by $1 the threshold amount of gross income which triggers the requirement that a dependent file an income tax return, sponsored by Mr. Murkowski joined by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1460, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study with respect to the tax status of members of religious orders and to suspend application of certain revenue rulings, sponsored by Mr. Dixon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1462, to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to extend for an additional year the exclusion from gross income of the cancellation of certain student loans, sponsored by Mr. Roth joined by Mr. Packwood, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Biden.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1463, to express the Sense of the Congress that Highway Trust Fund obligations be accelerated, sponsored by Mr. Dodd.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1464, to retain the escalation mechanism for the Interstate System transfer program, sponsored by Mr. Dixon joined by Mr. Weicker, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Percy, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dodd, Mr. DeConcini, and Mr. Grassley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1465, to exclude home energy assistance provided by private nonprofit organizations or by utilities from income for purposes of the supplemental security income and the aid to families with dependent children program, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mr. Heinz, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Specter, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Roth, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Percy, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Chafee, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Levin, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Boren, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Baucus, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Pryor, and Mr. Jackson.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1466, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a business expense deduction for certain conventions on cruise ships and to reinstate the convention reporting requirements, sponsored by Mr. Matsunaga joined by Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Cranston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1467, to allow approval of project to replace LaSalle Peru Bridge, sponsored by Mr. Percy joined by Mr. Dixon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1469, relating to the exemption from taxation under provisions other than the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, sponsored by Mr. Heinz joined by Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1470, to provide relief for certain pension plan distributions received during 1976 and 1977 and transferred to an individual retirement account, sponsored by Mr. Helms.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1471, to amend section 314(c), sponsored by Mr. Humphrey, joined by Mr. Rudman.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1473, to provide an exemption for farm equipment used in transporting livestock, and to increase the phase-in period on the heavy-vehicle use taxes for independent owner-operators to 4 years, sponsored by Mr. Grassley joined by Mr. Kasten, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Levin, and Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1474, to include business development companies in the definition of regulated investment companies, sponsored by Mr. Chafee, joined by Mr. Sarbanes.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1475, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the affirmative commitment rule for the energy tax credit by two years, sponsored by Mr. Domenici joined by Mr. Byrd, of WV, Mr. McClure, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Wallop.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1476, to undertake a concerted effort to restore balance in the trade between the United States and Japan, sponsored by Mr. Huddleston joined by Mr. Grassley, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Dole, and Mr. Melcher.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1477, to define the circumstances under which construction workers may deduct travel and transportation expenses in computing their taxable income for purposes of federal income tax, sponsored by Mr. Melcher joined by Mr. DeConcini.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1478, to provide for additional weeks of Federal supplemental compensation, sponsored by Mr. Levin joined by Mr.

Byrd, of WV, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Biden, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Metzenbaum.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1482, to provide for additional weeks of Federal supplemental compensation, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Domenici, Mr. Levin, Mr. Specter, Mr. Percy, Mr. Byrd, of WV, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Biden, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Lugar, and Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1483, to postpone for six months the effective date for expanded information reporting, sponsored by Mr. Heflin joined by Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Dole, Mr. Boschwitz, and Mr. Exon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1484, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, to defer the requirement of payment of withdrawal liabilities arising as a result of certain withdrawals, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mr. Dole.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1485, to clarify the authority of the Secretary to enforce the provisions of Title IV, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1582, to make technical and other miscellaneous amendments, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 56-34. Record Vote No. 467.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

January 6, 1983 Signed by President, and become Public Law No. 97-424.

H.R. 6243, A bill to provide for the distribution of Warm Springs judgment funds awarded in Docket number 198 before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6254, A bill to amend title 3, United States Code, to clarify the function of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division with respect to certain foreign diplomatic missions in the United States, and for other purposes.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6260, A bill to authorize appropriations to the Patent and Trademark Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

August 12, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

August 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 27, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-247.

H.R. 6267, A bill to revitalize the housing industry by strengthening the financial stability of home mortgage lending institutions and ensuring the availability of home mortgage loans.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2879 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-320.

H.R. 6273, A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-331.

H.R. 6276, A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to allow the issuance of revenue bonds to finance college and university programs which provide student educational loans.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-328.

H.R. 6324, A bill to authorize appropriations for atmospheric, climatic, and ocean pollution activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the fiscal years 1983 and 1984, and for other purposes.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 6350, A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide that Veterans' Administration nurses who work two twelve-hour regularly scheduled tours of duty over a weekend shall be considered to have worked a full basic workweek, and for other purposes.

June 21, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2385 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

August 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-251.

H.R. 6403, A bill to provide for the use and distribution of funds to the Wayndot Tribe of Indians in Docket 139 before the Indian Claims Commission and Docket 141 before the United States Court of Claims and for other purposes.

December 8, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-371.

H.R. 6409, A bill to provide for the participation of the United States in the 1984 Louisiana World Exposition to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
August 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendment by Voice Vote.
August 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-254.

H.R. 6417, A bill to amend Public Law 96-432 relating to the United States Capitol Grounds.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.
December 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-379.

H.R. 6419, A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to release certain conditions contained in a patent concerning certain land conveyed by the United States to Eastern Washington University.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6422, A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a reversionary interest in certain land previously conveyed to the State of Connecticut.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.
September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-311.

H.R. 6451, A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and codify the permanent provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

June 30, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2645 without amendment by Voice Vote.
July 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
July 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-214.

H.R. 6454, A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the applicability of offenses involving explosives and fire.

September 22, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure signed in Senate.
October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-298.

H.R. 6458, A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and related laws to consolidate the laws relating to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 6519, A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit student internships at the Internal Revenue Service.

December 23, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6530, A bill to establish the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area, and for other purposes.

July 21, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2133 with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
August 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
August 26, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-243.

H.R. 6538, A bill to designate the Federal Building in Lima, Ohio, as the "Tennyson Guyer Federal Building."

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6588, A bill to provide for Federal recognition of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians; to institute for such tribe those Federal services provided to Indians who are recognized by the Federal Government and who receive such services because of the Federal trust responsibility; and for other purposes.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 29, 1982 Signed by President.

H.R. 6590, A bill to provide for the operation of the tobacco price support and production adjustment program in such a manner as to result in no net cost to taxpayers, to limit increases in the support price for tobacco, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Commmittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. Amdt. No. 1918, to require purchasers of Burley tobacco marketing quotas to continue to have a financial interest in the production of Burley tobacco, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

S. Amdt. No. 1919, to prohibit the sale of tobacco floor sweepings, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

S. Amdt. No. 1920, to enable the Congress to obtain certain data necessary to enable it to carry out its legislative functions, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

S. Amdt. No. 1923, to permit new farmers to purchase flue-cured tobacco allotments, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

S. Amdt. No. 1924, to allow new farmers to purchase Burley tobacco marketing quotas, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

S. Amdt. No. 1077, to express the sense of the Congress with respect to an immediate resumption of negotiations with the Government of the Soviet Union for an extension of the existing long-term grain sales agreement, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Exon joined by Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Burdick, and Mr. Pressler.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1078, to restrict the sale of tobacco floor sweepings, sponsored by Mr. Huddleston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1079, to add provisions to the bill relating to the operations of the ASC county and community committees, sponsored by Mr. Zorinsky.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1080, to strike the provisions for designating grades of tobacco as "excessively priced" and providing for their sale through a special auction, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1083, to make the provisions of section 301 of the bill (relating to the use of No Net Cost Tobacco Accounts) applicable to kinds of tobacco other than Burley tobacco, sponsored by Mr. Huddleston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1084, to make the mandatory sale provisions continuing, sponsored by Mr. Helms.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1085, to provide additional enforcement provisions to enhance tobacco program integrity, sponsored by Mr. Helms.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1086, to make technical changes, sponsored by Mr. Helms.

July 14, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 77-17. Record Vote No. 213.

July 19, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-218.

H.R. 6612, A bill to provide for the settlement of land claims of the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe of Connecticut, and for other purposes.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 6631, A bill to authorize humanitarian assistance for the people of Lebanon.

June 24, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

June 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-208.

H.R. 6663, A bill to delay the effective date of proposed amendments to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

July 28, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

July 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 2, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-227.

H.R. 6679, A bill to authorize civil penalties for violations of various laws for preventing the introduction and dissemination of livestock and poultry diseases, plant diseases, and plant pests.

December 21 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6682, Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1982.

Title I: Chapter I—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Labor by fund transfers for: (1) the Employment and Training Administration; (2) the Employment Standards Administration; and (3) the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Makes supplemental appropriations to the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1982 for employment and training assistance and community service employment for older Americans.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Health and Human Services for the: (1) Health Services Administration; (2) Health Resources Administration; (3) Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services; (4) Social Security Administration; and (5) Office of the Inspector General (transfer of funds).

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Education for: (1) student loan insurance; and (2) departmental management.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to: (1) ACTION; (2) the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and (3) the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine.

Chapter II—Rescinds specified funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for fiscal year 1982 for annual contributions for assisted housing.

Requires, in the determination of the fair market rental of low-income housing, a debt service factor reflecting a percentage rate determined according to a specified formula.

Prohibits the Secretary, with respect to newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated low-income housing projects, from imposing a percentage or other arbitrary limitation on the cost and rent increases resulting from increased construction costs. Prohibits the termination of a reservation of contract authority for any low-income housing project because of the project's inability to obtain firm financing, unless such termination occurs no less than 24 months following the initial reservation of contract authority for the project.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 for payments for the operation of low-income housing projects and to the Government National Mortgage Association.

Rescinds specified funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for fiscal year 1982 for rent supplements.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the: (1) Environmental Protection Agency; (2) Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund; and (3) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Increases personnel limitations contained in the Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, 1982, placed on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Relations, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Veterans Administration's Office of Planning and Program Evaluation.

Chapter III—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Transportation for: (1) the Coast Guard; (2) interstate transfer grants—highways; (3) Federal-aid highway program; (4) the National Scenic and Recreational Highway; and (5) the Federal Railroad Administration.

Declares congressional disapproval of the deferral of specified funds for acquisition, construction, and improvements by the Department of Transportation.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the: (1) Civil Aeronautics Board for payments to air carriers; and (2) the Interstate Commerce Commission for payments for directed rail service.

Chapter IV—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of the Treasury for: (1) the Bureau of Government Financial Operations; (2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; (3) the United States Customs Service; and (4) the United States Secret Service.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the U.S. Postal Service for payment to the Postal Service Fund.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the General Services Administration for: (1) the National Archives and Records Service; (2) the Office of Inspector General; (3) the Federal Buildings Fund; (4) the Merit Systems Protection Board; (5) the Office of Special Counsel; and (6) the U.S. Tax Court.

Chapter V—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Commerce for: (1) general administration; (2) the Economic Development Administration (including a transfer of funds); and the (3) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the International Communication Agency for acquisition and construction of radio facilities.

Chapter VI—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Agriculture for the Food and Nutrition Service for the Food Stamp Program.

Chapter VII—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Defense—Civil and the Department of the Army for the Corps of Engineers—Civil.

Title II: Declares that any institution of higher education specifically cited in the conference report on the Education Amendments of 1980 as a unique and developing institution eligible to apply for funds under the Higher Education Act of 1965, shall be treated as an eligible institution for such purpose for fiscal year 1982.

Prohibits any part of any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

Prohibits the use of any funds provided for international organizations and programs in a specified appropriation Act from being available for the United States' proportionate share for any programs for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa Peoples Organization, or Cuba.

Prohibits the use of any funds made available for fiscal year 1982 to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce on any State or local government any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.

Declares that during fiscal year 1982 the Mine Safety and Health Administration shall have the same enforcement authorities vested in such Administration on September 30, 1981.

Prohibits the payment of any Government funds or any Government corporation funds to any private individual or corporation with respect to loans made and credits extended to the Polish People's Republic unless the Polish People's Republic has been declared in default of its debt to such individual or corporation, or unless the President has provided a monthly written report to Congress explaining how the national interest is served by such payments.

Makes specified funds available for the funding of grants and contracts under the Public Health Service Act in areas that are not urbanized and in urbanized areas.

Specifies how funds under the Higher Education Act of 1965 shall be apportioned among the States for fiscal year 1982.

Prohibits the Secretary of Education and the Director of the National Institute of Education from terminating certain long-term special institutional agreements.

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate construction on not less than 15 new projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act during fiscal year 1982.

Declares that it is the sense of Congress that after August 23, 1982, the Secretary of the Treasury, in all cases, should enforce specified revenue rulings or regulations.

Prohibits the use of any funds appropriated for the Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration to classify a mine in the potash industry as gassy based upon air samples containing concentrations of methane gas unless such classification standard has been adopted through formal rulemaking on or after November 5, 1981.

Prohibits the use of any funds to implement an apportionment and staffing plan to specifically phase down the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

Requires the U.S. Forest Service to expend a specified amount for research on the Cyclocrane concept of a lighter-than-air heavy lift vehicle for use in logging operations.

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to limit the amounts deductible by Members of Congress as travel expenses beginning with taxable years after December 31, 1981.

Transfers funds from Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard to the Kentucky Army National Guard to implement and operate the Medical Assistance to Safety and Traffic program in Kentucky through August 1, 1982.

Prohibits the use of any funds to study, plan, or implement the termination of the operation of the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in fiscal year 1982. Requires the operation of such Institute through fiscal year 1982.

Permits the use of interstate construction funds authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 on projects for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating, and reconstructing the Interstate System.

June 24, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 59-26. Record Vote No. 199.

June 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6685, Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1982.

Title I: Chapter I—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Labor by funds transfers for: (1) the Employment and Training Administration; (2) the Employment Standards Administration; and (3) the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Health and Human Services by a transfer of funds to the Office of the Inspector General.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Education for student loan insurance.

Chapter II—Rescinds specified funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for fiscal year 1982 for annual contributions for assisted housing. Transfers specified funds appropriated to the Department for fiscal year 1982 for the public housing program, including contract authority for assistance in financing the development or acquisition of low-income housing for Indian families, modernization of existing low-income housing projects, and construction and substantial rehabilitation of housing units. Requires the Secretary to include in the determination of the fair market rental of low-income housing a debt service factor reflecting the lesser of 14 percent, or one-half percent below the rate of interest on the permanent instrument sold to finance the project. Prohibits the Secretary, with respect to newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated low-income housing projects, from imposing a percentage or other arbitrary limitation on the cost and rent increases resulting from increased construction cost. Prohibits the termination of a reservation of contract authority for any low-income housing project because of the project's inability to obtain firm financing, unless such termination occurs no less than 24 months following the initial reservation of constract authority for the project.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department for: (1) payments for operation of low-income housing projects; and (2) the Government National Mortgage Association.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Environmental Protection Agency for construction grants.

Chapter III—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Civil Aeronautics Board for payments to air carriers.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Interstate Commerce Commission for payments for directed rail service.

Chapter IV—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of the Treasury for: (1) the Bureau of Government Financial Operations; and (2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Merit Systems Protection Board and the U.S. Tax Court.

Chapter V—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for operations, research, and facilities.

Chapter VI—Makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the Department of Agriculture for the food stamp program.

Title II—General Provisions—Prohibits any part of any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond July 20, 1982, unless expressly so provided.

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of specify that amounts expended in excess of $3,000 by Members of Congress within each taxable year for living expenses shall not be deductible for income tax purposes beginning with the taxable years after December 31, 1981.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1044, in the nature of a substitute; to permit the orderly continued operations of the Federal government, sponored by Mr. Hatfield.

June 29, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

July 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-216.

H.R. 6732, A bill to amend the International Safe Container Act.

August 20, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
August 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-249

H.R. 6758, A bill to authorize the sale of defense articles, defense services, and unclassified defense service publications to United States companies for incorporation into end items to be sold to friendly foreign countries.

Reported by the Senate Committe on Foreign Relations.
October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
December 16, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 29, 1982 Signed by President.

H.R. 6782, A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children of veterans, and for other purposes.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2913 with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-306.

H.R. 6804, A bill to provide subsistence allowances for members of the Coast Guard officer candidate program, and for other purposes.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
December 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6863, A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
The Senate agreed to the following amendments:
S. Amdt. No. 2020, expressing the sense of the Senate with regard to United States policy toward Cuba, and reaffirming the declarations of the Monroe Doctrine, and the Rio Treaty of 1947, sponsored by Mr. Symms joined by Mr. Helms, and Mr. Pressler.
S. UP. Amdt. No. 1192, to ensure that funds appropriated for flood control measures on the Toutle and Cowlitz Rivers in the State of Washington are obligated or expended, sponsored by Mr. Gorton joined by Mr. Jackson.
S. UP. Amdt. No. 1193, to make an amendment regarding appropriations for various railroad activities, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mrs. Kassebaum.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1194, relative to the Commission on Executive, legislative, and Judicial Salaries and Expenses, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1195, to prohibit use of appropriations for judical review of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 208, sponsored by Mr. Danforth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1196, to increase the appropriations for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants by $48,000,000 sponsored by Mr. Dodd joined by Mr. Pell, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Stennis.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1198, to provide that it is the sense of the Congress that the proposed regulations implementing part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act should not become effective until after the 97th Congress reconvenes for a special session or the 98th Congress has convened, whichever first occurs, sponsored by Mr. Weicker joined by Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Percy, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Quayle.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1199, to provide that none of the funds appropriated for this purpose may be obligated until September 15, 1982, or until the enactment of authorizing legislation, whichever comes first, sponsored by Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1202, concerning guaranteed loans to Korea, Thailand, Morocco, Tunisia, Portugal, Spain, Greece, and Turkey, sponsored by Mr. Kasten.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1207, to prohibit the availability of economic support fund assistance for certain countries which do not cooperate in preventing the entry into the United States of narcotic drugs, sponsored by Mr. Mattingly.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1208, to provide funding, subject to enactment of authorizing legislation, for a federal supplemental benefits program, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt joined by Mr. Danforth, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Specter, Mr. Levin, Mr. Percy, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. DeConcini, and Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1210, to express the sense of the Senate that certain federal agencies should set aside more research time and funding to develop and validate an alternative nonanimal testing procedure, sponsored by Mr. Durenberger joined by Mr. Dole, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Percy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Roth, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Ford, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Specter.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1211, to prohibit United States Government funds from going to meet the debts of insolvent communist countries which have not yet been declared to be in default of their debts, sponsored by Mr. Helms.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1213, to prohibit the expenditure of funds for the remodeling, redecorating, or refurbishment of the office of the Commissioner of IRS and the General Counsel of IRS, sponsored by Mr. DeConcini.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1214, to provide that none of the funds available to the Department of Housing and Urban Development may be obligated for housing assistance pursuant to contracts entered under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, after the date of enactment of this Act prior to the issuance of final regulations pursuant to the Housing and Community Development Act Amendments of 1981 and prior authorization Acts, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong joined by Mr. Garn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1218, to prohibit the Department of Justice from refusing to locate an alien processing facility at a site solely because it is not presently owned by the Federal government, sponsored by Mr. Johnston joined by Mr. Long, and Mr. Warner.

S. UP. Amdt. No 1219, providing that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to change or otherwise affect the standards and procedures provided in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the War Powers Resolution of 1973; and that the act does not constitute the statutory authorization for introduction of U.S. Armed Forces contemplated by the War Powers Resolution, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers joined by Mr. Exon, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McClure, and Mr. DeConcini.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1220, to appropriate certain moneys in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for the acquisition of copper that is mined and smelted in the United States, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt joined by Mr. Domenici, Mr. Laxalt, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Baucus, and Mr. Cannon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1221, providing that the language contained in the sections pertaining to hearing commissioners shall remain in effect until September 30, 1983, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1222, to maintain orderly reprogramming procedures with respect to appropriated funds, sponsored by Mr. Weicker joined by Mr. Hollings.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1223, to make technical and clarifying corrections, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1224, to provide that of the amounts that shall remain available for obligation under Part B of the Higher Education Act, $300,000 shall be for two institutions of higher learning in Vermont under Part A of Title III of that Act, sponsored by Mr. Stafford.

August 11, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

August 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 10, 1982 Became Public Law No. 97-257.

H.R. 6865, A bill to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to accept the payment of monetary penalties for certain admitted and infrequent violations involving misrepresentation under such Act, and for other purposes.

October 2, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 6, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-352.

H.R. 6946, A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for certain false identification related crimes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 6955, A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to the first concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1983 (S. Con. Res. 92, Ninety-seventh Congress).

August 11, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

August 25, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 8, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-253.

H.R. 6956, A bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1280, to prohibit the use of funds for the physical fitness facility in the Hart Senate Office Building and for the physical fitness facility in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Baker joined by Mr. Byrd of West Virginia, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Garn, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Warner, Mr. Levin, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1281, to authorize financial contributions by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Banks to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, sponsored by Mr. Huddleston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1282, to reduce funding for civil defense to authorization level, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1283, expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to human rights violations in connection with the construction of the trans-Siberian pipeline, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong joined by Mr. Symms, Mr. Specter, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Garn, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Warner, Mr. Rudman, and Mr. Abdnor.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1284, to provide that funds in the Act shall be used to maintain a permanent full-time equivalent utilization rate of at least 9,050, including positions funded under the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, and that the Agency shall not institute a reduction in force or any other measure which results in a permanent full-time reduction equivalent workyear utilization rate of lower than 9,050, sponsored by Mr. Leahy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1285, to delete language overriding the provisions of the Small Business Innovation Development Act (Public Law 97-219) as they pertain to NASA, sponsored by Mr. Rudman.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1287, to provide additional funding for the Congregate Housing Services program for the elderly, sponsored by Mr. Pressler.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1288, to postpone the effective date of tenant contribution regulations, sponsored by Mr. Moynihan.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1289, to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for imported steam, sponsored by Mr. Cohen, joined by Mr. Mitchell.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay vote, 73-11. Record Vote No. 357.

September 30, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-272.

H.R. 6968, Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1983.

Appropriates funds for military construction for fiscal year 1983 for: (1) the Army; (2) the Navy; (3) the Air Force; (4) defense agencies; (5) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure; (6) the Army and Air National Guards; (7) the Army, Navy, and Air Force Reserves; (8) family housing for all branches and defense agencies; and (9) the Homeowners Assistance Fund.

Makes prior year construction appropriations available for construction projects currently authorized.

Prohibits the expenditure of funds for cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts for work without prior approval by the Secretary of Defense. Prohibits the expenditure of funds for the construction or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or drycleaning facility without prior certification by the Secretary.

Permits the use of appropriations for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Permits the advancement of appropriations to the Federal Highway Administration for the construction of access roads to projects certified by the Secretary as important to the national defense.

Prohibits the expenditure of appropriations for: (1) new bases not specifically indicated; (2) the purchase of land or land interests in excess of their determined value; (3) military family housing not otherwise provided for; (4) base realignment or closure activity without compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); (5) the procurement of steel which American producers did not leave an opportunity to compete for; (6) dredging of the Indian Ocean by foreign contractors; (7) the design of site-specific facilities for the MX missile system without compliance with NEPA; (8) the payment of real property taxes in a foreign nation; or (9) the compensation of illegal aliens.

Limits the expenditure of appropriations for consulting services.

Permits the obligation of funds otherwise available at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year after the fiscal year of appropriation.

Transfers unexpended balances in the Family Housing Management Account to appropriations for family housing.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

September 27, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-323.

H.R. 6976, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to require the Attorney General to acquire and exchange information to assist Federal, State, and local officials in the identification of certain deceased individuals and in the location of missing persons (including unemancipated persons).

September 28, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-292.

H.R. 6993, A bill to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws related to transportation as subtitle I and chapter 31 of subtitle II of title 49, United States Code, "Transportation."

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7005, A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act with respect to prohibitions relating to interstate commerce in seed mixtures intended for lawn and turf purposes and prohibitions relating to importation of certain seeds, and for other purposes.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7019, Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1983.

Title I: Department of Transportation—Makes appropriations for fiscal year 1983 for the necessary expenses of: (1) the Office of the Secretary of Transportation for salaries and expenses, transportation planning, research and development, and the Working Capital Fund; and (2) the Coast Guard for operating expenses, acquisition, construction, and improvements, alteration of bridges, retired pay, reserve training, research, development, test, and evaluation, the Offshore Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, and the Deepwater Port Liability Fund.

Appropriates funds for the necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration for: (1) operations, facilities, engineering and development; (2) grants-in-aid for airports; and (3) operation, maintenance and construction at the Metropolitan Washington airports. Authorizes expenditures and investments for aviation insurance activities, and maximum new commitments to guarantee loans for the purchase of certain passenger and cargo aircraft.

Appropriates funds to the Federal Highway Administration for: (1) general operating expenses; (2) motor carrier safety; (3) highway safety research and development; (4) highway-related safety grants; (5) railroad-highway crossing demonstration projects; (6) territorial highways; (7) federal-aid highways; and (8) interstate transfer grants (highways).

Appropriates funds to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for operations and research, and for State and community highway safety.

Appropriates funds to the Federal Railroad Administration for: (1) the Office of the Administrator; (2) railroad safety; (3) railroad research and development; (4) rail service assistance; (5) Conrail labor protection; (6) the Northeast Corridor improvement program; (7) grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation; and (8) commuter rail service. Continues without new appropriation, the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund. Authorizes the issuance of notes to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of loan guarantees from the railroad rehabilitation and improvement financing funds. Limits the total amount of new direct loans for emergency rail facilities restoration.

Appropriates funds to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for: (1) administrative expenses; (2) research, development, and demonstrations and university research and training; (3) urban discretionary grants; (4) non-urban formula grants; (5) urban formula grants; (6) liquidation of contract authorization; (7) interstate transfer grants (transit); and (8) the Washington Metro.

Appropriates funds to: (1) the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for administrative expenses; (2) the Research and Special Progams Administration for research and development and grants-in-aid to carry out a pipeline safety program; and (3) the Office of the Inspector General for salaries and expenses.

Title II: Related Agencies—Makes appropriations for the necessary expenses of: (1) the Architectural and Transportation Carriers Compliance Board; (2) the National Transportation Safety Board; (3) the Civil Aeronautics Board for salaries and expenses and payment to air carriers; (4) the Interstate Commerce Commission for salaries and expenses and payment for directed rail service; (5) the Panama Canal Commission for operating expenses and capital outlay; (6) the United States Railway Association; and (7) the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for interest payments.

Title III: General Provisions—Limits the use of appropriated funds for: (1) grants-in-aid for airport planning, noise compatibility planning and programs, and development; (2) highway-related safety grants; (3) State and community highway safety; (4) Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs, except obligations for emergency relief and the Dodge Island Bridge in Florida; (5) the Offshore Oil Pollution Compensation Fund; and (6) the Deepwater Port Liability Fund.

Permits the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to provide for the expenses of primary and secondary schooling for dependents of FAA personnel stationed outside the United States when the Secretary of Transportation determines that adequate schooling is unavailable in the locality and that adequate schools are not accessible by public transportation.

Prohibits the use of appropriated funds under this Act for formula grants for urban mass transit unless the applicants for such grants assure the Secretary that rates charged the elderly and handicapped persons during nonpeak hours do not exceed one-half the rates applicable to other persons at peak hours.

Prohibits appropriated funds from being available beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

Prohibits the use of appropriated funds for the planning or construction of rail-highway crossings at the School Street crossing in Groton, Connecticut, and the Broadway Extension crossing in Stonington, Connecticut.

Prohibits the use of appropriated funds: (1) to plan or execute any program to compensate non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings under this Act; or (2) to assist any State in imposing mandatory State inspection fees or sticker requirements on vehicles lawfully registered in another State, including certain vehicles engaged in interstate commercial transportation.

Limits the use of appropriated funds for consulting services to those contracts that are a matter of public record and available for public inspection and those contracts included in a publicly available list. Requires the Inspector General, or comparable official, of the department to submit to Congress along with the budget justification an evaluation of the agency's progress to institute effective management controls and the accuracy and completeness of data provided to the Federal Procurement Data System regarding consultant service contractual arrangements.

Directs the Secretary to approve, upon the request of Indiana, specified amounts for water line facilities in Hammond, Indiana, and for the construction of an interchange near Michigan City, Indiana.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1406, technical amendments en bloc, sponsored by Mr. Andrews.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1407, providing that no funds under the Act be expended to pay for any travel by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration or his immediate staff as passengers or crew members aboard any Department of Transportation aricraft to any destination served by a regularly scheduled air carrier, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1409, to allocate funds for a study by the National Academy of Sciences for the purpose of studying windshear and for increasing the number of windshear sensors at Moisant Airport, Kenner, LA, sponsored by Mr. Johnston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1410, changing the designation for reasonable needs of navigation on the Columbia Slough, Oregon, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1411, that none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to enforce a prohibition against commercial air service between New Orleans and London, sponsored by Mr. Johnston.

December 2, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

December 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-369.

H.R. 7065, A bill to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to designate community action agencies for certain community action programs administered by the Secretary for fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes.

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

September 28, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-274.

H.R. 7072, A bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1301, to limit to not less than $66,000 the amount that may be used by USDA in preparing and disseminating quarterly farm income statistics, sponsored by Mr. Dixon joined by Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Boren, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Riegle, Mr. DeConcini, and Mr. Bentsen.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1302, to amend title III, Feeding Program for Women, Infants and Children to comply with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, sponsored by Mr. Domenici.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1303, to prohibit the expenditure of funds to provide to persons who produce certain agricultural commodities on highly erodible land benefits from certain agricultural programs, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1304, to provide equitable payments for storage under the farmer-held reserve program for wheat and feed grains, sponsored by Mr. Zorinsky.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1305, to add appropriations for the economic emergency loan program and impose a limitation on the use of funds for the Farmers Home Administration, sponsored by Mr. Huddleston joined by Mr. Boren, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Burdick, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Exon, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Bumpers, and Mr. Bentsen.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1306, to require certain restrictions on milk, milk fat content, and milk solids, sponsored by Mr. Hayakawa joined by Mr. Boschwitz.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1307, to require implementation of the special standby export subsidy program, sponsored by Mr. Durenberger.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1308, to make technical corrections, sponsored by Mr. Cochran.

September 28, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 84-14. Record Vote No. 364.

December 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 18, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-370.

H.R. 7093, A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the rate of certain taxes paid to the Virgin Islands on Virgin Islands source income.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

December 3, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments and an amendment to the Title by Yea-Nay Vote, 70-4. Record Vote No. 394.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7102, A bill to provide for the protection of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers and for the registration of contractors of migrant and seasonal agricultural labor and for other purposes.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7115, A bill to authorize the transfer of nine naval vessels to certain foreign governments.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-342.

H.R. 7140, A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to improve forfeiture provisions and strengthen penalties for controlled substances offenses, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2320 with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 7143, A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to extend for an additional year the Agricultural and Productive Credit and Self-Help Community Development Programs.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7144, District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1983.

Appropriates specified sums to the District of Columbia for FY 1983 for: (1) the Federal payment to the District of Columbia provided there are a specified number of Metropolitan police officers hired by August 19, 1982; and (2) Federal loans to the District for capital outlay.

Appropriates specified sums out of the District of Columbia general fund for the current fiscal year for: (1) governmental direction and support provided some funds are used for voter education on the proposed District statehood constitution; (2) economic development and regulation; (3) public safety and justice, with a specified amount earmarked for the settlement of claims and suits; (4) public education; (5) human support services, with a prohibition against the obligation of funds for a summer youth jobs program until specified congressional committees have approved a plan submitted by the Mayor; (6) transportation services and assistance; (7) environmental services and supply; (8) personal services; (9) repayment of specified loans and interest; (10) repayment of the general fund deficit; (11) reduction of the energy budgets of various agencies; (12) capital outlay; (13) the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund and water projects; (14) the Washington Convention Center Enterprise Fund; and (15) the Lottery and Charitable Games Enterprise Fund, provided no Federal funds shall be used to support the lottery activities.

Sets forth general provisions covering spending limitations on the appropriations made by this Act, including prohibitions against using such funds for: (1) abortions, except where the mother's life is endangered or where necessary for victims of rape or incest; and (2) concerts, athletic events, or similar entertainment activities at the Washington Convention Center unless specified conditions are met.

Prohibits obligating or spending funds appropriated by this Act through reprogramming unless the reprogramming was approved according to specified procedures.

Authorizes the Mayor to establish the salary of the City Administrator and the per diem compensation of the board members of the Redevelopment Land Agency.

Declares that the District of Columbia Government Merit Personnel Act shall apply with respect to the compensation of District employees.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1415, technical amendments en bloc, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1416, to remove section 128 which restricts the use of the District of Columbia's convention center, sponsored by Mr. Eagleton.

December 7, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote. 71-22. Record Vote No. 397.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-378.

H.R. 7154, A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with respect to certain service of process by mail, and for other purposes.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7155, A bill to settle certain Indian land Claims within the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7159, A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to allow modifications of certain effluent limitations relating to biochemical oxygen demand and pH.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7173, A bill to make certain changes in the membership and operations of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

December 17, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H.R. 7292, A bill to establish a White House Conference on Productivity.

October 2, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 25, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-367.

H.R. 7293, A bill to provide financial assistance to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park, and for other purposes.

October 2, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-310.

H.R. 7316, A bill to establish the National Park Visitor Facilities Fund, and for other purposes.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7336, A bill to make certain technical amendments to improve implementation of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7356, A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983 and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1432, to delete language overriding the provisions of the Small Business Innovation Development Act (P.L. 97-219), sponsored by Mr. Rudman.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1433, relating to mineral leasing within wilderness areas, study areas and designated RARE II areas, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1434, to make technical corrections to conform the Bill to the Report, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1435, to provide sufficient funds for the operation of the Pisgah Forest National Fish Hatchery through September 30, 1983, sponsored by Mr. Helms joined by Mr. East.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1437, to appropriate funds to carry out the study of the Study Committee established pursuant to Public Law 96-607, sponsored by Mr. Durenberger.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1438, to clarify language in S. UP. Amdt. 1433, sponsored by Mr. Melcher.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1439, relating to offsite leases in Colorado; setting acreage limits, and calling for consideration of economic and socioeconomic factors before issuance of such lease, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong joined by Mr. Hart, Mr. Warner, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. McClure.

December 14, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 84-9. Record Vote No. 408.

December 23, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-394.

H.R. 7377, A bill to designate the Lakeview Lake project, Mountain Creek, Texas, as the "Joe Pool Lake."

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 20, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7378, A bill to codify without substantive change recent laws related to money and finance and to improve the United States Code.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7406, A bill to designate a certain Federal building in Springfield, Illinois the "Paul Findley Building."

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7410, A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to transfer responsibility for the quarterly financial report from the Federal Trade Commission to the Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes.

December 23, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7420, A bill to name the fish hatchery at the Warm Springs Dam component of the Russian River, Dry Creek, California project as the Don H. Clausen Fish Hatchery.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.R. 7423, A bill to recognize the organization known as Former Members of Congress.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.J. Res. 207, A joint resolution to require the Secretary of the Interior to place a plaque at the United States Marine Corps War Memorial honoring Joseph Rosenthal, photographer of the scene depicted by the Memorial.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
September 29, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
October 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-299.

H.J. Res. 225, A joint resolution to designate the week beginning June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981, as "Management Week in America."

July 13, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
July 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
July 27, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-223.

H.J. Res. 230, A joint resolution imploring the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to allow Dr. Semyon Gluzman and his family to emigrate to Israel.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
June 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
June 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-209.

H.J. Res. 272, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 4 through 10, 1982, "National Medic Alert Week."

March 30, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
March 31, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
April 3, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-165.

H.J. Res. 348, A joint resolution to provide for the awarding of a special gold medal to Her Majesty Queen Beatrix in recognition of the 1982 Bicentennial anniversary of diplomatic and trade relations between the Netherlands and the United States.

March 4, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
March 11, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
March 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-158.

H.J. Res. 361, A joint resolution to grant official recognition to the International Ballet Competition.

May 5, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.
May 10, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
May 24, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-181.

H.J. Res. 373, A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the Soviet Union should respect the rights of its citizens to practice their religion and to emigrate, and that these matters should be among the issues raised at the 38th meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at Geneva in February 1982.

March 4, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
March 11, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
March 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-157.

H.J. Res. 382, A joint resolution to permit the broadcasting in the United States of the International Communication Agency film "Let Poland be Poland: A day of Solidarity with the People of Poland."

January 28, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
January 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
January 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-146.

H.J. Res. 389, A joint resolution making an urgent supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for the Department of Agriculture.

The Senate agreed to the following amendment:
S. UP. Amdt. No. 820, to insert the language of H.J. Res. 3, providing additional funding for low income energy assistance, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy joined by Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Pell, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Danforth,

Mr. Mathias, Mr. Levin, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Williams, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Durenberger.

February 10, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

February 11, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

February 15, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-147.

H.J. Res. 391, Makes a supplemental appropriation for the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1982 for: (1) grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services; and (2) advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and other funds.

February 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 95-0. Record Vote No. 8.

February 11, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

February 22, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-148.

H.J. Res. 409, Extends from March 31 to September 30, 1982, the continuing appropriations made by Public Law 97-92 for specified Federal projects and activities which have not yet received regular appropriations.

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay vote 81-18. Record Vote No. 79.

March 31, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

March 31, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-161.

H.J. Res. 410, A joint resolution to designate April 19, 1982, as "Dutch-American Friendship Day."

March 31, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

April 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

April 12, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-170.

H.J. Res. 412, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate May 20, 1982, as "Amelia Earhart Day."

May 19, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

May 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

May 21, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-178.

H.J. Res. 435, A joint resolution providing for the designation of April 12, 1982, as "American Salute to Cabanataun Prisoner of War Memorial Day."

April 1, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

April 5, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

April 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-167.

H.J. Res. 444, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate August 14, 1982, as "National Navajo Code Talkers Day."

July 13, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

July 15, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

July 28, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-225.

H.J. Res. 447, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 4, 1982, as the "National Day of Reflection."

March 31, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

April 1, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

April 3, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-166.

H.J. Res. 448, A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 25 through May 2, 1982, as "Jewish Heritage Week."

April 22, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed in lieu of S.J. Res. 181 without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

April 27, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

April 28, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-173.

H.J. Res. 459, A joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim May 13, 1982, as "American Indian Day".

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.J. Res. 486, A joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the period from October 3, 1982, through October 9, 1982, as "National Schoolbus Safety Week of 1982."

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 5, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-284.

H.J. Res. 494, A joint resolution with regard to Presidential certifications on conditions in El Salvador.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

July 27, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 95-2. Record Vote No. 258.

July 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 10, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-233.

H.J. Res. 496, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week beginning on November 21, 1982, as "National Alzheimer's Disease Week."

September 24, 1982 Passed Senate in lieu of S.J. Res. 225 without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
September 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
October 4, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-277.

H.J. Res. 516, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of April 17 to April 23, 1983, as "National Coin Week."

August 12, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
August 17, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
August 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-239.

H.J. Res. 518, A joint resolution to designate the week commencing with the fourth Monday in June 1982 as "National NCO/Petty Officer Week."

June 24, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by Voice Vote.
June 29, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-210.

H.J. Res. 519, Increases the temporary public debt limit set forth in the Second Liberty Bond Act by $743,100,000,000 for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 1982.

June 23, 1982 Received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amnemdent by Yea-Nay Vote, 49-41. Record Vote No. 198.
June 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
June 28, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-204.

H.J. Res. 520, A joint resolution to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.
The Senate agreed to the following amendments:
S. Amdt. No. 2029, to prohibit the use of funds for the physical fitness facility in the Hart Senate Office Building and for the physical fitness facility in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Baker joined by Mr. Byrd, of W.V., Mr. Stafford, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Helms, Mr. Ford, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Warner, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Symms, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Quayle.
S. Amdt. No. 2030, to decrease the holding period required for long-term capital gain or loss treatment, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Byrd, of VA.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1249, in the nature of a substitute to SP2030, to decrease the holding period required for long-term capital gain or loss treatment, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Byrd, of VA, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Jepsen, and Mr. D'Amato.

September 23, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Yea-Nay Vote, 50-41. Record Vote No. 354.

September 24, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

September 30, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-270.

H.J. Res. 526, A joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of August 1, 1982 through August 7, 1982 as "National Purple Heart Week."

July 28, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

July 30, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 2, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-228.

H.J. Res. 531, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week beginning on October 24, 1982, as "National Parkinson's Disease Week."

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

H.J. Res. 541, A joint resolution concerning the successful completion of the test flight phase of the space shuttle program.

August 4, 1982 Passed Senate with an amendment and an amended preamble by Voice Vote.

August 12, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

August 20, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-237.

H.J. Res. 568, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of October 5, 1982 as "Dr. Robert H. Goddard Day."

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 5, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-281.

H.J. Res. 588, A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of October, 1982, as "Head Start Awareness Month."

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 14, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-315.

H.J. Res. 595, A joint resolution designating December 11, 1982, as "Fiorello H. La Guardia Memorial Day."

December 10, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
December 13, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.
December 17, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-368.

H.J. Res. 599, Appropriates such amounts as may be necessary in fiscal year 1983 for projects or activities in specified appropriations acts.

Funds such activities to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act. States that if the Senate and the House of Representatives have both passed appropriations for an activity but in differing amounts, the lesser amount or more restrictive authority shall apply in the continuing appropriations. States that where an activity is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations of the current rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is lower. Declares that if an appropriation Act has been reported to a House but not passed by that House as of October 1, 1981, it shall be deemed as having passed that House.

States that if an appropriation Act has been passed by only the House the pertinent project or activity shall be continued as prescribed for an activity included in only one version of an Act passed by both Houses.

Provides for continued fundings of activities in other specified legislative circumstances.

Provides continuing appropriations for activities conducted in fiscal year 1982, at the current rate to maintain current operating levels and provided in: (1) Public Law 97-92 under the purview of the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1982; and (2) the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1982 (prohibits any programs or facilities funded therein from being terminated unless such termination is specifically approved in the appropriations process, including reprograming).

Provides for continuing appropriations for activities conducted in fiscal year 1982 for which provision was made in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1982, under the current terms and conditions and at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate until such time that the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1982, is reported in or subsequently passed by the House.

Provides for continuing appropriations for activities of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act of 1982, under the terms and conditions, and at the rate, provided for in that Act or at the rate provided for in the budget estimates, which ever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority.

Declares that specified provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1983, as reported September 9, 1982, shall apply to any appropriation, fund, or authority made available for the period

October 1, 1982, through February 28, 1983, by this or any other Act.

Provides continuing appropriations as necessary for projects or activities provided for in the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1983, as passed the House on August 19, 1982, and as provided for in such Act.

Declares that appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available from October 1, 1982, until February 28, 1983, unless the appropriations Acts are enacted earlier.

Declares that any appropriation for fiscal year 1983, required to be apportioned for certain civilian and military pay increases, may be apportioned on a need basis for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation.

Provides appropriations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to process fingerprint identification records for noncriminal employment and licensing services.

Provides continuing appropriations for specified activities in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1983, as reported to the House.

Declares that the New England Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers shall be maintained as a Division with all of the duties and functions of a Division retained and shall not be redesignated a District or any other type office.

Makes a specified amount of funds appropriated for the Water Resources Council, Water Resources Planning available for work performed prior to fiscal year 1982 in support of the Columbia River Estuary Data Development Program, if such work is accepted by the Water Resources Council.

Limits the rate of pay for prevailing rate United States employees for specified periods during fiscal year 1983.

Declares that such limitations shall not apply to any increase in a wage schedule or rate which is required by the terms of a contract entered into before enactment of this Act.

Prohibits any part of any appropriation from being available for any agency to pay the Administrator of the General Services Administration a higher rate per square foot for rental of space and services than the current rate.

Makes moneys deposited into the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund and the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act available, subject to limitations, for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials.

Permits funds made available to the Federal Building Fund to be used to initiate new construction, purchase, advance design, and repairs and alteration line-item projects which are included in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriation Act, 1983, as reported to the House.

Requires funds provided by this joint resolution for costs to continue the implementation of provisions contained in the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative to be applied first toward ensuring voter education on the proposed constitution.

Provides continuing appropriations to the Postal Service Fund in sufficient amounts so that postal rates for all preferred-rate mailers are continued at the rates in effect on July 28, 1982. Requires that overseas voting and mail for the blind continue to be free and that six-day delivery and rural delivery of mail continue at the 1982 level.

Makes funds appropriated to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for construction and anadromous fish and to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund available until expended.

Specifies the annual rate of funds available for the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Extends AID/afr-C-1414, Agency for International Development for an additional three years.

Makes continuing appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution to construct a building for the Museum of African Art and a gallery for Eastern art.

Makes appropriations to the Department of Energy to carry out the provisions of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 concerning the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Allocates a specified amount of funds appropriated to the Small Business Administration to grants for Small Business Development Centers only.

Prohibits any of the funds provided by this joint resolution for the Legal Services Corporation from being expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by or contrary to any of the provisions of H.R. 3480, as passed the House on June 18, 1981.

Declares that no provision in any appropriation Act for fiscal year 1983 that makes the availability of any appropriation dependent upon the enactment of additional authorizing or other legislation shall be effective before February 28, 1983.

Permits, in the case of any employee of the Federal government who is indebted to the United States, the amount of the indebtedness to be collected in monthly installments, or at officially established regular pay period intervals, by deduction in reasonable amounts from the current pay account of the individual.

Makes specified amounts made available under this joint resolution for the exchange programs of the United States Information Agency available for the: (1) Fulbright and International Visitor Programs; (2) Humphery Fellowship Program; and (3) private sector programs.

Prohibits the use of any of the funds provided in this joint resolution for any aspect of the processing or issuance of permits or leases pertaining to exploration for or development of coal, oil, gas, or geothermal resources on Federal lands within any component of the National Wilderness Preservation System or within any Forest Service RARE II areas recommended for wilderness desgination or allocated to further planning, or within any lands designated by Congress as widerness study areas.

Prohibits any reduction in the amount payable to any State under title IV of the Social Security Act with respect to any of the fiscal years 1977 through 1982 prior to the date on which this resolution expires.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1311, to fund Native Hawaiians Study Commission, sponsored by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1312, to require valid licenses or documentation as condition for entry into the U.S. of steel mill products, and to provide for terms and conditions of such entry, sponsored by Mr. Heinz joined by Mr. Byrd, of WV.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1313, providing that no other funds shall be available for the Water Resources Council, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1314, to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for imported steam, sponsored by Mr. Cohen.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1316, to express the sense of the Senate that the President should submit to Congress a clear and comprehensive report on the Administration's policy for minimizing the risk of nuclear war, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mr. Andrews, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Gorton, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Levin, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Pell, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Cranston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1317, to make technical corrections, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1318, on page 7, line 21, delete the words "or any other provisions of law," sponsored by Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1319, to provide for the relief of Tessie and Enrique Marfori, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1320, to clarify Congressional intent regarding the payment of certain Social Security claims, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1321, to provide that stated sums remain available, until expended, for the Dept. of Transportation Interstate Transfer Grants-Highways, and that they be distributed according to S. Rept. 97-567 or H. Rept. 97-783, whichever is higher, sponsored by Mr. Percy joined by Mr. Dixon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1322, to oppose institution of a means test in the Medicare program, sponsored by Mr. Moynihan joined by Mr. Hart, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Long, Mr. Ford, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Biden, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Percy, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Bentsen, and Mr. Byrd, of WV.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate that October 10, 1982, should be declared "National Peace Day," sponsored by Mr. Bumpers joined by Mr. Matsunaga.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1324, to extend the Financing Adjustment Factor for an additional three months, sponsored by Mr. D'Amato joined by Mr. Packwood, and Mr. Dodd.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1325, to provide for the continuation of preliminary payments to local education agencies in areas affected by Federal activity, sponsored by Mr. Exon joined by Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Zorinsky, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Tower, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Pell, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Ford, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Melcher.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1326, to provide that all obligations incurred in this joint resolution, for purposes of carrying out normal operations, are ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the provisions of this joint resolution, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1327, to provide specific procedures regarding the disposal, except by trade, of any Federal land tract or lands with national environmental or economic value, sponsored by Mr. McClure joined by Mr. Bumpers.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1328, to extend the application of the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1982 for one year, sponsored by Mr. Dole joined by Mr. Moynihan and Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1329, to provide that provisions relating to Community Services Block Grant Act shall not apply to those states which have submitted application to the Secretary for fiscal year 1983 prior to October 1, 1982, or which were operating their own program at some time during fiscal year 1982, sponsored by Mr. Armstrong joined by Mr. Denton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1330, to provide that no funds be obligated for processing or issuance of permits/leases for exploration or development of coal, oil, gas, oilshale, phosphate, potassium, sulfur, gilsonite, or geothermal resources on National Wilderness Preservation System lands, RARE II forest areas recommended for wilderness areas, or lands designated as wilderness study areas, sponsored by Mr. McClure joined by Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Melcher.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1331, to provide for an orderly transition to the new Job Training Partnership Act, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1332, to postpone the effective date of increases in rent contributions by tenants in public housing, sponsored by Mr. Moynihan joined by Mr. Riegle.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1333, to provide that none of the funds shall be used to implement an apportionment and staffing plan to specifically phase down the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1334, to delete authority to pay certain Department of Defense bonuses, which are unbudgeted for fiscal year 1983, sponsored by Mr. Stevens.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1335, to extend the period for which funds appropriated for the President's Commission for the study of Ethical problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behaviorial Research are available, sponsored by Mr. Nunn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1336, to provide that the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to pay the increase in the mileage tariff rates imposed by GSA, sponsored by Mr. Ford.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1338, to prohibit expenditures for the purposes of conducting studies of the hydroelectric pricing policies of the federal public power authorities leading to the possibility of shifting from a cost to a market rate method of pricing, sponsored by Mr. McClure joined by Mr. Gorton, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Sasser.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1340, to amend the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, sponsored by Mr. Danforth.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1341, to make certain technical changes, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

September 29, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 72-26. Record Vote No. 373.

October 2, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 2, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-276.

H.J. Res. 612, A joint resolution to provide for the temporary extension of certain insurance programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.

October 1, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

October 4, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

October 6, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-289.

H.J. Res. 619, A joint resolution designating January 17, 1983 as "Public Employees' Appreciation Day."

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.J. Res. 630, A joint resolution to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Greene County, Missouri.

December 23, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H.J. Res. 631, A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations and providing for productive employment for the fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate agreed to the following amendments:

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1486, to place certain limitations on funds for MX missile procurement and research, development, test and evaluation, sponsored by Mr. Jackson joined by Mr. Tower, Mr. Warner, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stennis, and Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1489, making effective, through the remainder of fiscal year 1983, certain authorizations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for undercover and related law enforcement efforts, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1490, to provide certain pay to certain individuals training as air traffic controllers, sponsored by Mr. Boren.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1491, to restrict the sale by the General Services Administration of certain real property known as the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center at Beavertail Point, Jamestown, Rhode Island, sponsored by Mr. Pell.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1492, to establish limits on payments to the directors and officers of the Legal Services Corporation, sponsored by Mr. DeConcini joined by Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Proxmire, and Mr. Cranston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1493, prohibiting the use of Federal funds to chauffeur Executive Branch employees between home and work, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1494, to assure the use of corrected data for computing impact aid for local educational agencies in Montana, sponsored by Mr. Baucus joined by Mr. Melcher.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1495, to prohibit the use of funds for improvements on the position of the Black Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway south of Demopolis, Alabama, sponsored by Mr. Chafee.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1496, to extend the moratorium on the decertification of local Economic Development Districts, sponsored by Mr. Bumpers.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1497, to amend the Social Security Act to preclude the cut off of Medicaid funding to States which have incurred longfall expenditures in an effort to comply with the "pass along" provisions of Public Law 94-585, and for other purposes, sponsored by Mr. Denton joined by Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1498, to increase the appropriation for low-income home energy assistance, sponsored by Mr. Chafee joined by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Percy, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Pell, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Weicker.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1499, to redesignate I-95, sponsored by Mr. Bradley joined by Mr. Brady.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1500, to provide for a wider navigation opening on the Warrior River at Franklin Ferry Bridge, Jefferson County, Alabama, sponsored by Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1501, to express the sense of the Congress that the United States should maintain programs helping to provide disabled persons with occupations for full, productive lives and protecting such persons from unfair discrimination and that disabled persons should receive fair treatment in the administration of disability benefits, sponsored by Mr. Cranston joined by Mr. Baucus, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Chiles, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Levin, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Sasser.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1502, to prohibit any U.S. proportionate share for any programs funded under the international organizations and programs accounts from being available for the programs for the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization, and Cuba, sponsored by Mr. Kasten.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1504, to make amendment with respect to the transportation of crushed glass, sponsored by Mr. Packwood joined by Mr. Heflin.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1505, to provide that notwithstanding any other provision of law the provisions of certain sections of the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980 are extended, sponsored by Mr. Kasten.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1506, prohibiting planning for or construction of any Senate office buildings after the Hart Senate Office Building, sponsored by Mr. Proxmire.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1507, to expedite Office of Surface Mining grants to states for Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation projects, sponsored by Mr. Ford joined by Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Randolph.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1508, to insert at the appropriate place, "Notwithstanding Public Law 95-622, funds made available to the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research under Public Law 97-216 shall remain available until March 31, 1983," sponsored by Mr. Nunn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1509, to transfer funds collected from settlements involving petroleum pricing violations under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to the Governors of Chief Executive Officers of the States for use in providing assistance for energy programs of the States, sponsored by Mr. Warner joined by Mr. Chafee, Mr. Pell, Mr. Levin, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Percy, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Dole, Mr. Lugar, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. D'Amato, and Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1511, to provide that the Armed Forces shall pay benefits to surviving spouses and dependent children of certain members of the Armed Forces who died on active duty or who died later from service-connected disabilities in the amounts that would have been provided under the Social Security Act but for amendment made by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, sponsored by Mr. Quayle joined by Mr. Cranston, Mr. Chiles, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Warner, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Moynihan, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Murkowski, and Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1513, to permit use of funds to fulfill certain European defense agreements, sponsored by Mr. Nunn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1517, to modify the provisions that would otherwise be applicable to the procurement of foreign produced specialty metals and chemical warfare protective clothing produced outside the United States, sponsored by Mr. Tower joined by Mr. Heinz, Mr. Byrd of WV; Mr. Percy, Mr. Specter, Mr. Warner, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Randolph.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1518, to limit the use of appropriated funds for full flight testing of the MX missile, sponsored by Mr. Hart.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1519, to permit the use of Department of Defense funds to be used to establish or operate the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force as a unified command, sponsored by Mr. Cohen.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1521, to modify amounts available for Department of Defense activities, sponsored by Mr. Tower.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1524, to strike Section 118 from the Bill, sponsored by Mr. Bradley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1525, to require the National Institute on Aging to spend no less than $6.5 million for research on Alzheimer's disease in 1983, sponsored by Mr. Pressler joined by Mr. D'Amato.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1526, relating to the Pantages Centre for the Performing Arts building in the city of Tacoma, Washington, sponsored by Mr. Gorton.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1527, to provide funding for the White House Conference on Productivity, sponsored by Mr. Schmitt.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1529, relating to the International Atomic Energy Agency, sponsored by Mr. Kasten joined by Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1530, to make technical and clarifying corrections, relating to the Legal Advisor, Department of State, sponsored by Mr. Percy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1538, to provide additional appropriations for low-income home energy assistance, sponsored by Mr. Danforth joined by Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dole, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Percy Mr. Riegle, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Bradley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1540, to permit use of funds for the conversion of Army and Air National Guard civilian technician positions to full-time military positions, sponsored by Mr. Thurmond joined by Mr. Tower, Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Exon.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1543, to correct a technical error in section 128 relating to the extension of enlistment and reenlistment bonuses, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1544, to increase the amount available for weatherization under the Low-Income Emergency Assistance Program, sponsored by Mr. Cohen joined by Mr. Durenberger, and Mr. Mitchell.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1546, expressing the sense of the Congress that the Federal Reserve Board should continue to take such actions as are necessary to achieve and maintain a level of interest rates low enough to generate significant economic growth and thereby reduce the current level of unemployment, sponsored by Mr. Boren joined by Mr. Heflin, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Sasser.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1547, to provide $50,000,000 for the Dislocated Workers Program under the Job Training Partnership Act, sponsored by Mr. Quayle joined by Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Heflin, Mrs. Hawkins, and Mr. Bradley.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1548, to prohibit the use of funds to furnish, or facilitate the sale or transfer of, sensitive United States defense equipment, materials or technology to any country for which the President does not certify to the Congress that he has reliable assurances that such country will not transfer sensitive equipment, materials or technology in violation of agreements entered into under the Arms Export Control Act to any Communist country, or to any country which receives arms from a Communist country, sponsored by Mr. Glenn.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1550, to provide $243,000 for the Fish Hatchery at Ennis, Montana, sponsored by Mr. Melcher joined by Mr. Baucus.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1551, to provide certain Federal public safety officers certain benefits now accorded State and local public safety officers, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1552, relating to the salaries and expenses of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, sponsored by Mr. Hatch joined by Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. McClure.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1554, to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to exclude record keeping for .22 caliber rimfire ammunition, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1555, to clarify the importation of curios and relics as classified by the Secretary of the Treasury, sponsored by Mr. Dole.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1558, to reduce the funding of the International Development Association by $100,000,000, sponsored by Mr. Helms.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1560, to provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of the joint resolution, such sums as may be necessary for programs, projects, or activities provided for in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1983 (H.R. 7356), to the extent and in the manner provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference (H. Rept. No. 97-978), filed in the House on December 17, 1982, as if such Act had been enacted into law, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1561, to strike Section 118, relating to energy policy and conservation activities, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1562, to appropriate to the Department of the Interior $3,000,000 for the National Park Service construction, sponsored by Mr. McClure joined by Mr. Helms, and Mr. Johnston.

S. UP. Amdt. No. 1564, making technical corrections, sponsored by Mr. Hatfield.

December 19, 1982 Passed Senate with amendments by Yea-Nay Vote, 63-31. Record Vote No. 455.

December 20, 1982 Measure Signed in Senate.

December 21, 1982 Signed by President and became Public Law No. 97-377.

H.J. Res. 635, A joint resolution establishing the dates for submission of the Budget and Economic Report.

December 21, 1982 Passed Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

January 3, 1983 Measure Signed in Senate.

H. Con. Res. 100, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the situation of two Russian families who have sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow because of the suppression of their Pentecostal faith by the Government of the Soviet Union.

March 25, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to in lieu of S. Con. Res. 76 without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 111, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the Soviet Union should cease its imprisonment of Yuriy Shukhevych and permit him and his family to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

June 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 153, A concurrent resolution authorizing a bust or statue of Dr. Martin Luther King, Junior, to be placed in the Capitol.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

December 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 205, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to violations of human rights by the Soviet Union in the Ukraine.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

June 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 218, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the imprisonment and treatment by the Government of the Soviet Union of Mart Niklus, and for other purposes.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

June 21, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 244, A concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President on the state of the Union.

January 25, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 268, A concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from February 10 to February 17, 1982, and an adjournment of the Senate from February 11 or February 12 to February 22, 1982.

February 10, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res 290, A concurrent resolution reaffirming that deposits, up to the statutorily prescribed amount, in federally insured depository institutions are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

March 23, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate in lieu of S. Con. Res. 72 without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res 299, A concurrent resolution relating to commemoration of days of remembrance of victims of the holocaust.

March 31, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res 322, A concurrent resolution regarding membership in the United Nations General Assembly.

December 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res 330, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Soviet Union's obligations under international law to allow Ida Nudel to emigrate to Israel, and for other purposes.

December 28, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 357, A concurrent resolution to commemorate September 4, 1982, the 100th anniversary of Thomas Edison's Pearl Street central power station, as "Pearl Street Centennial Day."

June 30, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 364, A concurrent resolution regarding the restoration of Olympic records of the late James (Jim) Thorpe.

October 1, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 367, A concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of the House of Representatives beginning any day between Monday, June 28, 1982, to and including Friday, July 2, 1982.

June 30, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 376, A concurrent resolution recognizing the outstanding service and patriotism exhibited by the volunteers of the American National Red Cross during times of war and expressing the gratitude of the Congress for the service of such volunteers.

December 2, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 385, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the Soviet Union should allow Yuri Balovlenkov to emigrate.

Reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
August 18, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 386, A concurrent resolution making provisions for adjournment of both Houses of Congress.

July 29, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 388, A concurrent resolution disapproving certain regulations submitted to the Congress on July 29, 1982, with respect to the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981.

August 10, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 396, A concurrent resolution to currect technical errors in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 6955.

August 18, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 397, A concurrent resolution expressing the deep gratitude of the Congress to Special Envoy Philip Habib.

September 16, 1982 Resolution agreed to in the Senate, without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 398, A concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 4961.

August 19, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 399, A concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from August 19 to September 8, 1982, and an adjournment of the Senate from August 19 or 20 or 21 to September 8, 1982.

August 20, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 405, A concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 3517.

September 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 407, A concurrent resolution to Express Thanks to Former First Lady Betty Ford.

September 24, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 412, A concurrent resolution extending to the Graduate School, United States Department of Agriculture, the appreciation of the Congress on the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the school.

December 2, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res 414, A concurrent resolution directing the preparation of duplicate conference papers on H.R. 5930.

September 29, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 420, A concurrent resolution authorizing that a certain correction be made in the enrollment of House Joint Resolution 599, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1983.

October 1, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 421, A concurrent resolution that when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, October 1, 1982, or on Saturday, October 2, 1982, pursuant to motions made by their Majority Leaders, or their designees, in accordance with this resolution, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, November 29, 1982.

October 2, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 435, A concurrent resolution correcting enrollment of the bill (H.R. 5447) to extend the Commodity Exchange Act, and for other purposes.

December 17, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 436, A concurrent resolution that the requirement of 2 U.S.C. 107 that the enrollment of H.J. Res. 631 or any measure continuing appropriations be printed on parchment be waived for the duration of the Ninety-seventh Congress.

December 20, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 438, A concurrent resolution that the House of Representatives shall adjourn Monday, December 20, 1982, or on Tuesday, December 21, 1982, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, and that when it adjourns on said day, it stand adjourned sine die.

December 21, 1982 Received in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Voice Vote.

H. Con. Res. 439, A concurrent resolution providing for clarification of Indian tribal government in the case of Alaska Natives.

December 23, 1982 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment by Voice Vote.

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